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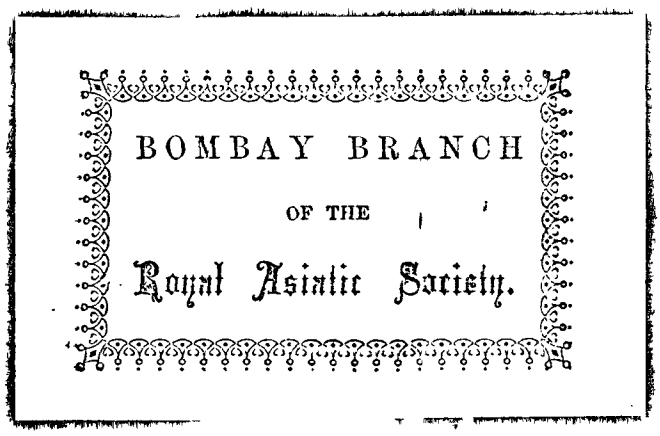

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1898.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH

FOR

1897-98.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was held throughout the year by the Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

THE YEAR.

Harvest of 1896-97.

The monsoon of 1896 began at the normal time, but a prolonged break occurred in July, and although general rain fell in the early part of August, the fall was not of long duration. The monsoon practically ended with the last fall in August, the result being that the crops, which till then had been favourable, quickly deteriorated, and dry west winds scorched the standing crops and parched the soil. The winter rains were favourable, and for the most part well-distributed, but they could not make up for the deficiency of the monsoon or avert a famine of exceptional intensity. The extent of failure of the autumn crops and the measures taken by this Government to meet the calamity have been described in the narrative, which has been separately published, on the administration of famine relief during 1896 and 1897 .It will be sufficient to state here that the autumn crops, except in canal irrigated tracts, yielded no more than about one-third of the average. In consequence of the insufficient moisture in the soil the area under spring crops was greatly contracted : and notwithstanding that the winter rains, aided by irrigation from canals and temporary wells, helped to relieve the strain and secure the crops, the high winds in February shrivelled the ripening grain and reduced the produce. In short, while wheat and barley did well in irrigated tracts, and other crops were up to the average there, the crops on unirrigated lands were indifferent, gram in particular yielding a poor outturn. It became necessary, therefore, in the beginning of the year to decide what measures should be taken for relaxing the revenue demand, and orders were issued suspending over $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of the revenue. Ultimately the Government sanctioned the remission of more than 60 lakhs, or about 40 per cent. of the suspended revenue.

The year 1897.

The monsoon of 1897 began in the third week of June, but a break set in shortly after, and hot west winds reappeared. A fortnight later, however, rain recommenced and was, on the whole, exceedingly well-distributed. During August the rainfall was equally seasonable, and by the end of September the monsoon had withdrawn from all but the south-

Famine and scarcity in the Provinces.

eastern districts of the Provinces. In the latter showery weather continued for a time, ceasing altogether at the end of the third week in October. The favourable rains did much to retrieve the disasters of previous years, and resulted in an excellent harvest being secured all over the Provinces.

As detailed in last year's report, the year 1896-97 was marked by the commencement of the most severe famine that has ever visited these Provinces during this century. In March 1897 the famine operations had been somewhat contracted owing to the harvesting of the spring crops, and the numbers on relief works had fallen to under 800,000. As, however, the harvest work became exhausted, the people began steadily to flow back to the works, and at the end of May the number on relief works had increased to over one million. The total number in receipt of relief of all forms on 29th May was 1,543,888.

From the beginning of June the attendance on works began to fall off, but the bulk of the labourers awaited the opening of the rains. Some local thunderstorms brought showers in May, but the first 12 days in June were practically rainless. With the 13th June commenced a series of showers in nearly every district, light at first, but persisting and increasing in a way which left no doubt that the monsoon had set in. Then a great exodus from the relief works to the fields where labour was required for the ploughing and sowing of the autumn crops set in. The number on relief works at the beginning of July was 415,000.

In the last week of June, however, the rains had ceased abruptly and the break continued till the 12th July.

This caused a reaction. Prices began to rise and the numbers on relief to increase rapidly. On the 10th July the total number in receipt of relief of all forms was over one million.

On the 12th July the rains descended over practically the entire country; ploughing and sowing were once more resumed; prices began to fall; and the labouring population flocked back from relief works to the fields.

By the end of July the number of persons on relief works had fallen to under 100,000, and the bulk of these were confined to five or six districts. The monsoon continued to be unusually favourable, and as the crops were approaching maturity, steps were taken to gradually wind up relief measures. The number on relief works fell steadily through August, and on the 15th September the last of the relief works was closed.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief began to swell, as the abandonment of relief works threw on gratuitous relief a large number of persons who had been maintained on the works as dependants. In the same way the gratuitous relief lists were swollen by inefficient labourers, who, driven from the works by the rain, returned home with their families. These were unable for a time to get work in the fields and the high prices which prevailed left the earners little margin for the support of others.

At the end of August there were 400,000 people on out-door relief, and 34,000 in poorhouses. The ripening of the crops gave an assurance that the time had come for reducing this form of relief, and measures were taken accordingly.

By the 1st October the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief were 115,587 on out-door relief and 5,017 in poorhouses. On the 20th of that month relief operations were practically closed, and there remained only on the hands of Government about 2,000 orphans in receipt of gratuitous relief. Efforts were made with some success to trace the parents of these children. Some were given in adoption to co-religionists, and the remainder, to the number of 1,045, were made over to various recognised orphanages and well-established charitable institutions, on the condition that a monthly allowance of Rs. 2 would be given for the support of each orphan for the term of his or her natural life in the case of those who were pronounced to be permanently incapacitated from earning a living, or until the child attained the age of 18 years in the case of able-bodied orphans. To meet this expenditure a sum of three lakhs was placed at the disposal of this Government by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee.

The relief measures which commenced in Bundelkhand in March 1896 continued till the middle of October 1897. The number of persons who received support for one day amounted to 304 millions of people in round numbers, or if the relief from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund be included, to about 334 millions, equivalent to a daily average of 1,688,000 persons supported for six months. Each person supported represented a daily charge to the revenues of 13 pies, and the total actual expenditure incurred by the State amounted to Rs 2,17,00,000.

Public health.

The first half of the year 1897-98 was healthy on the whole; but in the latter half there was much malarial fever. Small-pox prevailed in the eastern districts. Cholera was prevalent, but not in epidemic form, in a large portion of the Provinces.

There was also an outbreak of plàgue at Hardwár and Kankhal in the Saháranpur district; but the remedial measures which were promptly taken were attended with success, and the pestilence did not spread to any other part of the province.

Cattle disease.

Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease were epidemic in the eastern districts. The scarcity of fodder and water in the earlier part of the year was accountable for the large loss of cattle in most districts; but much relief to suffering animals was afforded by relaxation of the restrictions on the number of cattle grazing in and passing through the Government reserved forests.

Prices.

Prices rose to an unprecedentedly high pitch owing to the failure of the autumn crops coupled with doubts as to the prospects of the ensuing spring harvest; and it was only when the new grains reached the markets that prices became a little easier. They continued, however, very high even after the prospects of the autumn harvest of 1897 had been assured.

Trade.

The trade with the foreign countries of Thibet and Nepál showed a partial recovery after a large drop in the previous year, the total imports

and exports being of the value of Rs. 1,07,05,693 as compared with Rs. 87,00,095 in 1896-97. As regards the trade with Thibet, the returns showed a slight decrease in imports, notwithstanding the expansion of the trade in wool. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the exports due to large despatches of grain having been sent mostly from Almora, and partly from British Garhwál, where the harvests were abundant and the supply of grain much in excess of local requirements.

The import trade with Nepál somewhat recovered from the fall of last year and showed a rise of Rs. 14,73,222 in value. This was due to the removal of the restrictions placed by the Nepál authorities on the export of grain during 1896-97. There was also an improvement in the exports which exceeded the figures of the previous year by Rs. 1,39,329 in value.

Rail-borne and road traffic.

The total value of the rail-borne traffic in 1897-98 exceeded that of the previous year by 38¾ lakhs of rupees. The increase in the value of the trade was due to articles which command a higher price than coal, food-grains, &c., having taken their place.

The exports from the Provinces, which for a succession of years had been falling off, were greater than in any of the four preceding years; while as compared with the past year the value of the exports rose by 244 lakhs of rupees, the increase both in the quantity and the value of the trade, being attributable to a revival in trade in the agricultural products of the province.

Imports, however, fell by 205½ lakhs of rupees in consequence of diminished receipts of food grains.

As regards road traffic, the registration posts were, in compliance with the wishes of the Public Works Department, moved to the districts of the Meerut Division on the 31st March 1897, where statistics are being collected, in connection with projected railway lines and with a view to secure the record of general information regarding the trade and resources of this part of the province.

LEGISLATION AND THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council met once during the year.

Legislation.

Two Bills were dealt with by the Council, *viz.*—

(1) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Famine Loans Recovery Bill and

(2) The Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto.

The former was passed into law on the 21st April 1897, and is now Act No. I of 1897.

The latter was under consideration during the year under review. It has since become law.

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

Nawab of Rampur.

This was the first complete year (1st October 1896 to 30th September 1897) during which His Highness the Nawáb ruled independently over the Rámpur State. The annual report on the administration of the

State is separately published. The income of the year was Rs. 31,83,394 and the expenditure Rs. 28,01,104. During the year five lakhs of rupees were added to the reserve, which brought the total in the treasury to its full complement of ten lakhs, and left a balance in the current treasury at the end of the year of Rs. 1,84,149-5-0 and 920 goldmohars.

Raja of Tehri.

The annual report on the administration of the Tehri State is also separately published. The report for 1897-98 showed that the administration of the State continued to be satisfactory. The income amounted to Rs. 3,21,287 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,87,328, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 33,959. The total reserve of the State was thus brought to over eight lakhs. After the close of the year the Council of Regency, which was constituted in 1891 to assist the Rája in the administration of the State, was abolished under the sanction of the Government of India.

FINANCE.

The last quinquennial contract terminated with the close of the year 1896-97, and in the ordinary course a new contract would have been entered into for another five years. Owing to the disordered state of the provincial finances consequent on the famine of 1896-97, a temporary contract for one year only was framed. The budget estimates for 1896-97 were generally taken as the basis of this with corrections, owing chiefly to the abnormal conditions of that year, in the case of receipts and expenditure on minor Irrigation Works, and expenditure under the heads "Assignments and compensation," "Police," "Civil Works," and "Jails." Fixed amounts were taken in the case of the following items because of the uncertainty attaching to them, and variations from these figures were treated as Imperial :—

Receipts.	*Expenditure.*
Land Revenue.	Refunds (Land Revenue, Excise, and Provincial Rates).
Excise.	
Provincial Rates.	Irrigation Major Works, Working Expenses.
Irrigation Major Works, Direct Receipts.	

The Imperial Government also undertook to maintain the Provincial account in equilibrium by making good any deficit by a contribution to Provincial through the Land Revenue head. Expenditure under the head of Famine Relief was treated as wholly Imperial.

The original budget provided for no opening and closing balances, and receipts and expenditure were both estimated at a little over 355½ lakhs of rupees, a contribution of over four and a quarter lakhs from Imperial to Provincial being allowed to secure equilibrium. The actual expenditure was, however, more than 358¼ lakhs, and the Imperial contribution had to be raised to more than nine lakhs. Almost all the more important heads of Revenue yielded less than the estimates, the chief decreases being under Stamps, Forest, Courts of Law, Jails, and Stationery and Printing; while the only heads under which the estimates were exceeded were Interest and Minor Works and Navigation. There were also decreases under the excepted heads, Land Revenue (excluding the portion due to Irrigation) and Excise, and an increase under Irrigation. The fall in receipts in most cases can be traced to the effects of the

scarcity; but in the case of stamps the commercial depression consequent on the prevalence of plague in Bombay, and a change in the method of realization of certain fees also affected the income. The increase in receipts from Irrigation was a natural result of the circumstances of the year. Excluding the figures for the excepted heads the charges exceeded the budget estimate by over one and a half lakhs, the chief increases occurring under Land Revenue, Stamps, Courts of Law, Jails, Medical, and Superannuation allowances and Pensions. The increase under Stamps was due to the supply of special watermarked paper for use by the public attending the Courts, and under Medical to the measures adopted in connection with the bubonic plague. In the case of Land Revenue, Courts of Law, and Jails the increases were the direct results of the scarcity and the large extra establishments entertained for famine works. In view of the financial difficulties, expenditure was curtailed wherever possible, and there were savings under Forests, Interest, General Administration, Police, Education, Miscellaneous, Civil Works, and in the contribution to the Local Head of the Accounts.

During the year the system of District Board finance was reorganized. Hitherto Boards had merely administered funds placed at their disposal in Departmental budgets, and there were no separate accounts carrying forward balances for each district; but the Local Government has now sanctioned the formation of separate district funds, and the Boards have the right of carrying forward their balances from year to year. To start the scheme, working balances were allotted to each Board, amounting altogether to a sum of four lakhs, which was made over as a special grant by the Imperial to the Provincial Government. District Boards, which are not self-supporting, receive subventions from Provincial Revenue, while those which possess surpluses have to contribute to the Provincial Government for the cost of services rendered, or of works of utility in the districts, which cannot be placed under the administration of the Boards.

The receipts (including a contribution from Provincial of 29 lakhs) were estimated at 117¼ lakhs, while the expenditure was estimated to be 116¼ lakhs (including a payment to Provincial of 5½ lakhs). The actual receipts, were only 114¼ lakhs, but expenditure was reduced to 112 lakhs and the closing balance rose from 5½ lakhs to Rs. 8,11,126.

The following table compares the general financial results of the year with those of 1896-97 :—

	1897-98.			1896-97.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	...	5,54,589	5,54,589	16,47,393	9,04,852	25,52,245
Receipts	3,58,32,285	1,14,36,911	4,72,69,196	3,31,31,177	1,03,98,111	4,35,29,288
Total ...	3,58,32,285	1,19,91,500	4,78,23,785	3,47,78,570	1,13,02,963	4,60,81,533
Expenditure ...	3,58,32,285	1,11,80,374	4,70,12,659	3,47,78,570	1,07,48,374	4,55,26,944
Closing balance ...	...	8,11,126	8,11,126	...	5,54,589	5,54,589

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Buildings and Roads.*

Administrative changes.

The only administrative changes during the year were the abolition from the 1st December 1897 of the additional circle of superintendence formed from the 1st February 1897 in connection with Famine Relief operations, and the transfer of the Provincial and Local works and repairs in the Naini Tál, Tarái and Bhábar, with a few exceptions, to the Executive Engineer, Government Estates, Kumaun.

Total outlay.

Including outlay on contribution works, the total expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the year 1897-98 was Rs. 1,16,66,353, or Rs. 5,89,918 less than the expenditure during 1896-97. The total of the establishment charges for the year 1897-98 was Rs. 14,72,346. This amount, which includes Rs. 38,413 for the Roorkee Workshops, is more by Rs. 2,25,862 than the corresponding total for the year 1896-97. The excess is wholly due to establishments required in connection with Famine Relief Works.

Detail of outlay.

Distributed by service heads, the expenditure was as under:—

	Rs.
Imperial	74,04,994
Provincial	26,75,880
Local	15,39,237
Contributions	46,242
Total ...	1,16,66,353

Classified by sub-heads, the expenditure was as under:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	69,44,349	2,10,009
Provincial	8,88,129	10,76,001
Local	3,39,977	7,63,260
Total ...	81,72,455	20,49,270

The following figures give the total actual expenditure for the four years 1894-95 to 1897-98:—

Service heads.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military	16,509	20,285	21,903	15,976
	Civil	1,44,588	1,49,981	1,79,626	1,32,573
Famine relief		...	...	77,86,225	72,56,445
Provincial		27,44,118	25,97,482	25,63,773	26,75,880
Local (Incorporated)		17,90,238	17,06,389	16,16,793	15,39,237
Contributions		1,70,685	1,45,291	87,951	46,242
	Total ...	48,66,138	46,19,428	1,22,56,271	1,16,66,353

The expenditure of Rs. 46,242 incurred on contribution works during the year includes a sum of Rs. 43,382, on which no percentage on account of establishment was charged.

The unusually large outlay during the year under review is due to Famine Relief operations, for which a grant was placed by the Government of India at the disposal of this Department.

Principal operations.

The operations during the year are summarized as follows :—

First Circle.—Among the works undertaken in this Circle during the year the following, of which a detailed description will be found in Part II, Chapter IV, the most important were—

(1) additions and alterations to the Reserve Police Lines in the Agra district;

(2) enlarging the main building of and constructing water-works for the Thomason College at Roorkee.

Second Circle.—In this Circle the maintenance of 1,443 miles of roads was transferred from the control of the Public Works Department to that of the several District Committees, Naini Tal, Almora, and Garhwál; the annual charge for the same being Rs. 31,382. The chaukidár establishment entertained for these roads has also been taken over, but dharamsálas, staging-bungalows, and encamping-grounds, accessories to these roads, still continue in the charge of the Public Works Department. The year under report was also characterized by abnormal monsoon floods in the Naini Tal and Almora districts of the Kumaun Division, which caused enormous damage to the roads and bridges in the outer range of hills. The cost of repairing the damages to the roads and bridges under the control of the Public Works Department is estimated at Rs. 1,93,440.

The following are some of the more important works which were undertaken during the year under review, as also some of the works partly constructed during the previous year which have since been completed or are still under construction :—

(1) Construction of a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar in the Naini Tal district.

(2) Constructing a new Government House, Naini Tal.

(3) Constructing a new Diocesan Boys' School, Naini Tal.

(4) Construction of a building for the Industrial School at Lucknow.

(5) Construction of a Sessions Court-house at Unao.

(6) Construction of a Sessions Court-house at Lakhimpur in the Kheri district.

(7) Construction of a new Kutcherry building at Naini Tal.

(8) Constructing a new Judge's Court-house at Gonda.

(9) Constructing a first class Dispensary at Piagpur in the Bahraich district.

(10) Construction of three detached cottage wards in the King's Unáni Hospital at Lucknow.

(11) Realignment of the road to the Nirpáni Cliff in the Almora district.

A brief description of the above will be found in Part II, Chapter IV.

There were, besides the aforesaid works, no less than 135 relief projects in progress in the Hardoi, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, and Unao districts; some continued through the previous year, while others were undertaken during the year to supply the wants of the distressed community. The expenditure incurred on these projects up to 31st March 1898 amounted to Rs. 23,52,633; while that expended during the year was Rs. 10,78,245.

Third Circle.—Apart from the extensive famine operations carried on in this Circle, there is nothing of any moment to record in connection therewith.

(2) *Canals.*

Capital outlay.

The total capital expenditure, direct and indirect, during the year amounts to Rs. 13,83,929 or Rs. 2,58,950 less than in the previous year. Of this sum over 70 per cent. was spent on the construction of the new Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal. The total capital outlay to the end of the year on works of all classes now amounts to Rs. 8,79,41,960.

New works.

The following are the most important of the new works which were under construction or completed during the year:—

The construction of the Fatehpur Branch and of the Ghátampur Distributary extension and strengthening banks of Main Canal, Lower Ganges Canal; the provision of additional gates for the Myapur Regulator and the construction of the Pur, Harsauli, and Nim Nadi drainage works, Ganges Canal; the Basi, Lumb, and Sanauli drainage cuts on the Eastern Jumna Canal; improvements to the head works of the Kata Pathar Canal, Dún Canals; remodelling of the Left Oganpur Distributary, Rohilkhand Canals, and of the Nehtor Canals, Bijnor Canals.

Agricultural works.

The small expenditure of Rs. 19,083 under this head was spent on the construction and improvement of drains in canal-irrigated tracts. Most of the required drainage works have now been completed.

Mileage of channels.

During the year 180 miles of new channels were opened, bringing up the total mileage of channels now open to 11,783 miles.

Area irrigated.

The area irrigated by all canals including those under the control of the Commissioner of Kumaun is 2,633,569 acres; this area is the second largest on record and is largely in excess of that for any previous year of fairly normal rainfall.

Revenue assessed.

The assessments of the year, direct and indirect, amount to Rs. 94,95,295: they fall short of those of the previous year, one of great drought, but they exceed that of any other year by 14½ lakhs or 18 per cent.

Gross revenue realized.

The gross revenue realized was Rs. 1,05,90,135 or Rs. 15,35,183 more than that of the previous year, the highest recorded.

Working expenses.

The total charges against revenue amounted to Rs. 29,74,228 or Rs. 1,57,060 more than in the previous year. The excess expenditure is chiefly under "Revenue management" and is due to the greater cost of collecting a larger revenue.

Net revenue.

The net revenue from works of all classes amounts to Rs. 76,15,907 and is Rs. 13,78,123 in excess of that of the previous year. It represents a return of 8·66 per cent. on the total capital outlay to the end of the year incurred on completed works and on works still in progress. From the four canals classed as Productive the net earnings are Rs. 44,32,716 or 9·2 per cent. on the capital cost of the canals to the end of the year. Minor works yielded a net revenue of Rs. 1,66,990, representing a return of 6·1 per cent. on their capital cost. The Betwa Canal is the only work classed as Protective in these Provinces. For the first time since its opening in 1885, the receipts for the year are in excess of the working expenses, but the excess of Rs. 22,876 falls far short of the interest charges for the year, which amount to Rs. 1,62,954.

LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Outstanding arrears.

At the commencement of the year over 30 lakhs of land revenue were outstanding, of which 14 lakhs were collected or remitted during the year. Almost the whole of the balance will be eventually written off, a remission of 60 lakhs having been sanctioned by the Government on account of scarcity. Of the Revenue on the roll 76 per cent. was collected. After allowing for remissions, there was a balance outstanding of about 84 lakhs, which will be realized in four instalments beginning with the spring harvest of 1898. There was an extensive resort to artificial irrigation in consequence of drought, and the demand on account of occupier's rate exceeded that of the previous year by over 23¼ lakhs, and was collected practically in full.

Current revenue.

Revenue money-orders.

There was a marked falling off both in the number of money-orders issued for payment of land revenue and in their value: the figures being 128,725 and Rs. 30,03,790 as compared with 170,806 and Rs. 36,54 412 in the previous year. The decrease occurred in all divisions but Meerut and Kumaun, and was a natural result of the famine.

Rent litigation, North-Western Provinces.

The statistics for the North-Western Provinces showed a decrease in the number of suits and an increase in the number of applications. Taking suits and applications together, there was a decrease of 1·1 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. Suits for arrears of rent showed the largest falling off, being most marked in the districts affected by famine: in these latter the suspension of rent, which followed that of revenue, naturally tended to diminish the number of such suits. Applications to eject tenants-at-will increased by 17 per cent., the increase being practically confined to those districts in which good harvests were secured and scarcity least felt. It has, it may be feared, become a settled practice with landlords to eject tenants when about to acquire occupancy rights; and this great abuse calls for early attention especially in the western districts. There

was a decrease of 22·45 per cent. in the number of applications to eject protected tenants for non-payment of rent, showing that in disastrous seasons landlords cannot afford to eject solvent tenants. A much smaller proportion of applications resulted in ejectment than in the preceding year, which was due to the courts having exercised the discretionary power they have of postponing ejectment in cases where there was no doubt that the rent would be ultimately paid by the tenants. The large decrease (by nearly one-half) in the number of resignations of occupancy holdings was chiefly confined to the districts of the Allahabad Division, and is attributed generally to the assistance afforded to the tenantry by suspension of rents, advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and free grants from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, which encouraged tenants to retain their holdings.

Rent litigation, Oudh.

Suits in Oudh fell off by 20 per cent., the decrease being most marked in suits for arrears of rent, and to a less extent in suits by under-proprietors or tenants to contest enhancement or ejectment. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of suits to recover occupancy; in two districts the increase being attributed to landlords taking advantage of the famine to occupy lands temporarily left uncultivated by tenants. In regard to ejectment proceedings, the statistics showed that eviction actually took place from 4,288 holdings, about one-third of which were relet to new tenants. The average rise in the rent of lands relet from which statutory tenants were ejected was 25 per cent., or very largely in excess of the percentage allowed by law in individual cases, the explanation being that landlords endeavoured to raise rents by this and by other means to meet the enhanced demand due to revision of settlement. Illegal enhancement was resorted to in only a few districts, the reason being that a year of scarcity offered little scope for such operations.

Coercive processes.

There was a further decline both in the total number of processes and in the arrears for the recovery of which they were issued. The liberal suspensions of revenue allowed by Government, and the leniency with which landlords generally were treated, account for the decrease in the number of minor processes. The number of attachments of landed property in default of payment of revenue considerably exceeded the figures of the previous year, and the increase is attributed to the fact that in the hope of suspensions landlords withheld payment even of a due proportion of the collections they had made. In the early part of the year instructions were issued for the release of attached land from attachment on payment of the demand due for the spring harvest, after allowing for suspensions, and this measure enabled landholders to attend to the preparation of land for the autumn crop sowings.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

The amount advanced under the Land Improvements Loans Act exceeded the figures of the previous year by over 15½ lakhs of rupees, the increase being most marked in those parts of the Provinces which had suffered from famine. In addition special advances without interest to the extent of nearly eight lakhs were made for irrigation works, and over 5½ lakhs at a reduced rate of interest for building masonry wells. This liberality on the part of the Government resulted in the excavation of a

large number of *kachcha* wells, besides adding some 3,322 masonry wells to the irrigation resources of the country, and enabled the cultivators to secure a much larger area of spring crops than at the outset of the scarcity appeared possible. The advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (Rs. 22,47,426) were also largely in excess of the figures of the preceding year (Rs. 6,37,666), and no less than Rs. 19,40,259 were distributed for purchase of seed and cattle. This timely assistance, supplemented by grants from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, helped the cultivators to provide themselves with seed for the spring sowings.

Settlement operations.

Two districts, Bahraich and Kheri, were brought under settlement during the year. A duly attested settlement record is to be prepared for districts under settlement, and since the close of the year the work of verification of the records has been started in certain districts. A code of revised rules and instructions for the guidance of Settlement Officers in the North-Western Provinces has also been drawn up and issued.

State properties.

There were 405 State properties in the Provinces, or 12 more than in the previous year. The total rental demand on them, including outstandings, was Rs. 8,71,198, of which 79 per cent. was collected. After defraying charges on account of revenue and rates and cost of management and improvements, the net profit to Government from these estates was Rs. 1,29,857.

Court of Wards.

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was 179, as compared with 168 in the preceding year. Among the estates released were two which had been taken over by the Court under the provisions of the Oudh Talúqdárs' Relief Act, heavily burdened with debt, and which were handed over to their proprietors free of incumbrances, and with largely developed resources. The Dube estate in Jaunpur, which had been released in 1888-89, again came under the Court's management, with debts aggregating Rs. 3,60,500; these debts will be reduced by sale of a portion of the property. The intervention of the Court was also extended to the Rámnagar estate in the Gonda district, with liabilities amounting to 22½ lakhs, reduced by sale during the year to under 13 lakhs. Altogether the Court had under its control a total area of 3,107,519 acres, of which 1,948,005 were cultivated, with a gross rental demand of over 72½ lakhs, and paying over 30 lakhs on account of revenue. Only 69 per cent. of the rental demand, current and arrear, was realized, and for these results the failure of the rains of 1896, and the famine which followed in the greater part of the Provinces, were responsible. The cost of management fell at 7 per cent. of the income, or 2 per cent. lower than in the previous year. The expenditure on improvements was somewhat higher, the works executed consisting largely of earthworks for relief purposes, and irrigation works to secure estates from the effects of drought. Sanitary measures and vaccination continued to receive attention. Liberal assistance was also given to tenants in the shape of money grants, or of advances in many cases free of interest, which did much to mitigate the severity of the famine. The amount paid in the liquidation of debts was nearly double that in the previous year, and the surplus funds of the more

prosperous estates were invested to the extent of Rs. 30,100 in Government securities, and Rs. 32,31,256 in the purchase of lands and houses and in loans to other estates.

Working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Survey operations and revision of the records by the permanent agency of the Land Records Department were carried out under great disadvantages owing to the patwáris and kanúngos employed on survey being liable to be called away at any time for duties connected with famine relief. It is nevertheless satisfactory to note that the average outturn of daily work of the patwáris has improved, and that the survey work done by them was very good. There was a further advance in the educational qualifications of patwáris : the number who had passed through the Patwári School has increased, while the number of those who have been exempted has fallen. The reserving of a definite number of appointments as naib tahsíldár for kanúngos has had the effect of drawing a better class of candidates to the Cawnpore Agricultural School, where kanúngos are trained for their work.

Filing and testing of village papers.

Considering the character of the seasons, the punctuality with which the annual papers were filed was creditable to the patwáris and the supervising staff. There was a regrettable falling off in the retesting by superior officers, and the attention of divisional and district officers has been called to the necessity of seeing that their subordinates efficiently perform the duties imposed on them by the Land Record rules.

Cawnpore Experimental Farm.

Experiments were continued in the experimental farm during the year with the view of ascertaining the values of different manures applied to various crops, the effects of deep and shallow ploughing, the possibility of introducing certain foreign staples, such as American cotton and Canadian oats, and the outturn of different varieties of sugarcane. Experiments with European carrot seed were also made in connection with the efforts of Government to introduce carrots on a large scale as a supplementary food-supply in time of famine. The value of the farm has been emphasized by the experience of the recent famine, and help has been given to the landowning class by the trained staff of mechanicians there employed, both in the construction and supply of irrigating apparatus, and in the important province of well-sinking. The Farm has, moreover, been the medium for the distribution of improved varieties of seed-grain both in and out of India, as well as the centre for valuable experiments in agricultural chemistry.

Reclamation of "usar" land.

There are now only two Government reserves at Juhi and Gursikran, where experiments in the reclamation of *úsar* have been continued. The effects of enclosure on the condition of the land have been encouraging, and satisfactory results are anticipated from experiments in the mixture of sand and gypsum with the *úsar* soil. The difficulties in the way of getting trees to grow in *reh*-affected land have yet to be overcome, but there has been a marked improvement during the year in grass vegetation. The reclaimed *úsar* plot at Amramau has suffered from neglect owing to the death of one of its owners. That at Cherat is said to maintain the improvement which took place in its condition by deep tillage and manuring before it was leased out to Mr. Keventer, the dairy expert, who now owns the Dairy Farm at that place.

Saharanpur, Mussoorie, and Lucknow Gardens.

The weather conditions were favourable for the Saháranpur and Mussoorie Gardens, which were maintained in a state of efficiency, but not equally so for the Lucknow Gardens, although a creditable degree of success was attained in spite of unusual difficulties. Experience both at Lucknow and Saháranpur has now conclusively proved that the date palm is of no use as a source of food-supply in these Provinces. The expenditure on the several gardens amounted to Rs. 41,339, and the receipts to Rs. 39,592, including the value of seeds and plants supplied to soldiers' gardens, and of drugs to the Medical Department.

Arboriculture.

The principal change made during the year was the transfer to the Public Works Department of the management of arboriculture on provincial roads. The length of roads under avenues at the beginning of the year was found to be 8,419 miles, instead of 8,539 miles as reported last year. The addition of 170 miles of new avenues during the year under review brings the total at the close of the year to 8,589 miles.

Steps are being taken to contract the area of arboricultural operations in many districts; and until this is done, there must necessarily be a waste of money consequent on the impossibility of effectively supervising a large area.

Working plans have been passed for 36 districts, and are still due from 12 others. In 14 districts no new work was undertaken.

It is too early to judge of the consequences of the change of administration on provincial roads; but it will, at the least, enable the District Officer to give more attention to his district roads. Not the least satisfactory feature in the present year's report is the increase in the income derived from roadside plantations.

The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 73,407 against Rs. 67,724 last year; but this excess was more than counterbalanced by the enhanced income of Rs. 63,170 as compared with Rs. 51,996 in the year 1896-97.

Civil Veterinary Department.

The temporary contraction of breeding operations, paid for from Imperial funds, noticed last year, has been followed by a satisfactory increase in the numbers of horse and donkey stallions employed during the year under review. The number of coverings by horse stallions rose from 2,907 to 3,188, and a steady improvement has been noticed in the young stock. Sixty-three more mares were branded than in the preceding year. The demand for donkey stallions continues to increase, but the coverings by the stallions employed were fewer, owing mainly, it is reported, to the large number of pony mares that were bought up for the Frontier expedition. Seven hundred and eighty-three mules were, in addition, purchased from mule-breeding districts in these Provinces for similar service.

The operations of the Provincial Department were also retarded to a great extent by the requisitioning of a large number of pony mares for the Frontier expedition, but the want of funds for the purchase of stallions proved a more serious embarrassment. The number of horse and pony stallions at work during the year was one less than in 1896-97,

though there was a marked advance in stud work, coverings having increased in number from 2,415 to 2,773. Sixteen stallions were maintained by District Boards, Court of Wards estates, and private individuals, and the statistics available show that 166 mares were covered by 11 of these stallions with satisfactory results. Five fillies by provincial sires were branded as fit to mate with imperial stallions. The question of imposing covering fees, with the alternative of branding the mares served by provincial stallions, has been under the consideration of the Government, and it was decided, with the concurrence of the Government of India, that no action should be taken for the present in this direction.

A thorough inquiry has been instituted into the reasons for the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable mules for ordnance work, and a scheme has been formulated for the encouragement of mule-breeding in these Provinces. This scheme has been referred to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, with a view to his securing the co-operation of the Military authorities in the matter.

But little could be done in the treatment of cattle disease and in improving the local breeds of cattle. The latter question is beset with many difficulties, prominent among which are the insufficiency of the staff attached to the department, and the scarcity of mature bulls of good breed. The reorganization, however, of the Hissar Cattle Farm, which it is understood is now being undertaken, may be expected to facilitate the purchase of good stock. There has been some improvement in the collection of information as to outbreaks of cattle disease; but until the financial position of the Provinces allows of the strengthening of the staff employed this branch of the work of the Department cannot be placed on an entirely satisfactory footing. There are now 20 veterinary assistants paid from Provincial funds and three by district boards, or 23 for 48 districts.

During the year under review rinderpest was reported from 35 districts and foot-and-mouth disease from 29, the percentage of deaths being 50·81 and 6·84 respectively. Outbreaks of *surra* occurred on the dák line to Mussoorie, and at Dehra and Muzaffarnagar, and 47 per cent. of the cases proved fatal. There were also eight cases of glanders on the Mussoorie dák lines, and at Muttra and Muzaffarnagar.

Emigration.

There was a decrease in the number of emigrants registered for the colonies, the figures being 9,871 as compared with 13,420 in the previous year. The principal recruiting localities were Fyzabad, Allahabad, and Cawnpore. A classification of the number of persons registered during the year showed that 55 per cent. belonged to the North-Western Provinces and 33 per cent. to Oudh. The number of emigrants who actually proceeded to the colonies was 6,745 as compared with 9,321 in the preceding year. Inland emigration was confined to two districts, Gházipur and Azamgarh, and the number recruited was 88 as compared with 83 in the previous year. A large number of persons found their way to the labour districts without putting themselves under contract; but definite information regarding those who enlisted as free emigrants was forthcoming from only three districts.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Excise.

The signs of impending calamity were sufficiently obvious at the auctions in 1896 to reduce the bids for license fees to a substa◊tial extent, but the year proved far worse than the licensed vendors anticipated.

The total excise receipts fell by 20 per cent. from Rs. 52,86,411 to Rs. 42,29,695, the lowest income received in any year since 1880-81.

Country liquor.

Following on the decrease in license fees, sales of country liquor and therefore still-head duty fell off to an abnormal extent, and the total receipts were only Rs. 23,55,318 as against Rs. 32,75,627.

Hemp Drugs.

The new system of taxing *charas* and *gánja* by a quantitative duty in addition to license fees settled by competition came into force at the beginning of the year, and doubts as to the effects of the new system affected the bids at the auctions. The total real receipts fell off by over 31½ per cent., the receipts from duty which amounted to nearly two lakhs of rupees, being insufficient to make up for the large decrease in license fees.

The rules under which the new system is worked have been on the whole satisfactory, but the bonded warehouses provided have been little used.

Opium.

The receipts from opium show a further fall from Rs. 6,77,213 to Rs. 5,98,807, the proportion of decline in the case of both license fees and opium sold being about 11 per cent. The decrease in sale was most marked in the districts where distress was most felt.

Stamps.

The gross receipts from stamps rose from nearly seventy one lakhs to over seventy-two and three-quarter lakhs, the revenue from court-fee stamps being the highest on record and nearly half a lakh more than in 1893-94, the year in which the largest revenue from this source was realized previously. The fluctuations during the last few years in the receipts from non-judicial stamps, which fell by nearly three-quarters of a lakh, indicate the value of the relief afforded by the State and by private benevolence in mitigating the difficulties of the agricultural classes during the famine. The falling off occurred under nearly every head of this class of stamps.

There was a decrease in the receipts from copy stamps in the North-Western Provinces owing to the introduction of a system of fixed fees; but in Oudh, where no change was made, there was an increase, the figures for these stamps following as usual the figures for court-fee stamps.

Towards the close of the year the sale of a special kind of water-marked paper for use with adhesive court-fee stamps was commenced.

Income tax.

The total receipts from Income tax rose from Rs. 24,06,975 to Rs. 24,09,280. There were increases of Rs. 11,380 and Rs. 3,065 under the heads "Salaries, pensions, and annuities" and "Profits of companies;" while the receipts from "Interest on securities" and "Other sources of income" fell by Rs. 4,156 and Rs. 8,019 respectively. There has been further progress in the removal of the lower classes of assessees from the list, and the average assessment per person assessed rose from Rs. 29 to

Rs. 30, while the amount taxed per 1,000 of population fell from Rs. 44 to Rs. 43. The system of formally enlisting the co-operation of non-official assessors in income-tax work was tried in 28 districts, and although opinions as to its value vary, it is clear that valuable assistance can be obtained from non-official agency in determining the relative means of assessees.

FORESTS.

Area.

The area of the reserved forests, which was 3,822 square miles in 1896-97, increased to 3,851, the difference being mainly due to the formation of new reserves in the Naini Tal Division of the Central Circle from the district protected forests of Almora. In the School Circle the preparation of a working plan for the leased forests enabled the area to be more accurately determined. The area of unclassed and protected forests remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.* 43 and 94 square miles respectively.

Settlements.

In the Central Circle 122 square miles of forests were undergoing settlement at the commencement of the year and 103 square miles were taken in hand. Of this area only 39 square miles were notified as reserves during the year; but the settlement of the remainder made good progress, and is likely to be completed in the current year.

Surveys.

Thirty-nine square miles of new reserves remained to be surveyed in the Central Circle and 66 square miles of the leased *chír* forests in the School Circle. The survey of the Nepál river boundary was pushed on in the Oudh Circle.

Working plans.

Of a total forest area of 3,988 square miles, the area for which working plans have still to be taken in hand, amounted to 366 square miles only. The proposal to prepare a working plan for the Bundelkhand forests was abandoned at the instance of the Inspector-General of Forests. A new plan for the Ránikhet Cantonment forests was sanctioned. The preparation of the working plan for the remaining 138 square miles of Gonda forests was continued and a subsidiary plan for two square miles completed. In the School Circle the plan for the leased *chír* forests was completed, and work was started on the plan for the Jaunsár Division.

Offences.

The number of cases of breaches of forest law decreased from 134 in 1896-97 to 125 in the year under report, and the number of persons concerned from 297 to 255. The number of cases compounded fell from 481 to 411 and the average compensation taken was Rs. 3-3-9 per case and Rs. 1-7-10 per person. These figures show that procedure under section 67 of the Forest Act has been limited to the more petty offences—a result which is desirable as long as cases are disposed of on the reports of subordinates. Rules have been issued since the close of the year regulating the procedure in these cases.

Conservancy.

The results of fire conservancy operations as a whole showed a slight improvement over those for the year preceding, the area burnt being 84 square miles as against 91 square miles in 1896-97.

In the Oudh Circle the season was a particularly successful one. In the Pilibhít Division 1,252 acres only were burnt against a yearly average of 25,194 acres in the previous five years. In the School Circle, where the results were not so good as in the past year, nearly one-third of the fires were ascribed to lightning.

Grazing.

There was a slight increase in the areas open to grazing. The numbers of cattle using the forests were—buffaloes 96,075, bullocks and cows 387,717, sheep and goats 134,778, and other animals 10,349 as compared with 88,298 buffaloes, 427,171 bullocks and cows, 141,745 sheep and goats, and 20,665 other animals in the previous year.

The value of the grazing would have been Rs. 1,26,762 at full rates; but the revenue actually collected amounted to Rs. 70,975, the balance Rs. 55,787 representing the value of the grazing to owners entitled to use the forests free or at privileged rates.

Outturn.

Timber to the amount of 3,827,000 cubic feet, fuel to the amount of 7,490,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 2,84,358 were removed from the forests during the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: timber 4,113,000 cubic feet, fire-wood 6,585,000 cubic feet, and minor produce Rs. 3,30,274.

The outbreak of plague at Hardwár, the breakdown of many of the contractors in the School Circle, and the absence of troops on foreign service are said to be the chief causes of the decreased output. The experimental manufacture of turpentine was continued in Dehra and started in the Naini Tal Division.

Financial results.

The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 14,46,383, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,34,217, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,12,166. The figures for the preceding year were: Receipts Rs. 13,86,409 and expenditure Rs. 8,74,053. Both receipts and expenditure were in excess of the figures of 1896-97.

EDUCATION.

Attendance in Colleges and Schools.

The number of scholars attending public and private institutions rose from 352,729 in 1896 to 356,431 in 1897. The rise was most marked in the enrolment in private institutions, which increased by 7,166, while there was a falling off as compared with the previous year of 3,464 in the number attending public institutions. This was primarily due to the financial difficulties of District Boards, which compelled them in some cases to discontinue grants to aided schools, which thus fell back into the position of private institutions. A satisfactory feature of the statistics of the year is a total increase of 1,957 in number of female scholars.

Expenditure.

The expenditure, direct and indirect, on schools and colleges increased by Rs. 34,123 and amounted in all to Rs. 36,74,029, of which sum Provincial Revenues provided Rs. 74,652 more than in the preceding year. Owing to a falling off in scholars attending primary schools and the smaller number appearing at the University Examination the total income derived from fees decreased. The greater portion of the increase of expenditure took place in middle schools, while considerable savings were effected in the expenditure on buildings and on miscellaneous charges.

Colleges.

The average enrolment and the total expenditure on colleges were practically the same as in the previous year, and the statistics of the year were principally remarkable for a substantial rise in fee income from Rs. 72,081 to Rs. 83,012, the percentage of expenditure met from fees being 23 per cent. as compared with 21 in 1896. The experience of the year shows that the enhancement of tuition fees in Government and aided colleges has not had the effect of diminishing the number of students or driving them to cheaper institutions. The number of candidates who presented themselves for the B. A. Examination was 267 as compared with 269 in the preceding year; of these 122 passed against 138 in 1897, the subject of English proving the most frequent cause of failure. The examination for the science course attracted four candidates only, the comparative unpopularity of this branch of study is the more to be regretted as several colleges have now been provided with costly apparatus and laboratory requirements.

Secondary Education.

The number of candidates at the Intermediate Examination showed a considerable falling off from 546 to 489 and the percentage of passes was also lower. In Anglo-Vernacular Schools the expenditure fell from Rs. 7,68,455 to Rs. 7,63,501 and attendance of scholars from 27,032 to 26,367. The loss of numbers was partly due to the postponement of the study of English until boys have passed through the Lower Primary section of the schools. This postponement has made it possible for boys to go through the Lower Primary section in vernacular schools, where the fees are lower. The object of this measure was twofold: *first,* to give children a better grounding in their own language before beginning a foreign one; *secondly,* to make the way for learning English easier by fitting the boys to understand the explanation in their own language of English phrases. A subsidiary result of the measure has been a reduction in the number of classes and examinations, as it has been found possible to simplify the system of classification hitherto adopted by assimilating the course in vernacular schools and making allowance for the introduction of English in the Primary sections of Anglo-Vernacular Schools. In spite of the enhancement in fees the number of scholars in State schools rose considerably and the results of the examinations fully justified the preference for these schools. Still only 43 per cent. of the total expenditure on State schools is now met by fees and this percentage certainly affords no ground for suspecting that the fees are too high for the capacity of the classes from which the students are drawn. The most serious need of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools is a supply of efficient and well-trained teachers. The newly established Training College at Lucknow from which teachers were for the first time sent to different schools this year affords the nucleus for improvement in this direction; but the College premises are altogether unsuited for the purpose: and provision is being made to construct better ones. Until an efficient Training College is established, there can be no real improvement in the teaching of the schools.

Primary Education.

Secondary Vernacular education continued, in comparison with English, to be far from popular, the number of scholars in the middle section of Vernacular Middle Schools for boys declining from 6,024 to 5,491. The steps taken in 1896 to carry out the policy of encouraging and

advancing elementary education by means of grants-in-aid to indigenous schools continued to meet with satisfactory results. The number of scholars attending the schools increased appreciably during the year, and though considerable difficulties have been encountered in organizing the system, these schools have given a decided impetus to primary education. Their establishment has had some effect in lessening the numbers attending at primary schools managed by District Boards and Municipalities. With regard to professional and technical education, the new regulations in law which will come into force from 1st January 1899 requiring that only those persons who have prosecuted a course of study for two years after having passed the B. A. or B. Sc. examination may be admitted to the examination for degree of Bachelor of Laws have had a marked effect on numbers of students attending the law classes. Hitherto Law lectures were taken out simultaneously with lectures in Arts: the result being that the students being unable to attend to both subjects neglected Law: and profited nothing from attendance at Law classes. There is now concentration of study: first in the Arts course and then in the Law course. This change has caused a fall in numbers attending the Law classes from 366 in 1896 to 260 in 1897, a result which is not a matter for regret, as it secures real knowledge and discourages a mere smattering of knowledge. At the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, great progress was made in introducing the reforms determined upon in recent years and in carrying out the scheme for extending the technical education of Engineer students to a period of three years. There were 109 pupils on the rolls of the Industrial School at Lucknow, which is a falling off from the numbers of the previous year. The school has now been brought under the control of the Thomason College authorities. Under the head of female education the expenditure increased by Rs. 38,035, chiefly from private sources; and the total number of female students in public institutions increased from 12,114 to 13,530, raising the percentage of girls attending schools to the female population of school-going age from ·36 to ·40. The number of schools for females also increased by 20. The Rohilkhand Division showed the highest percentage of scholars, ·82, and the Fyzabad and Gorakhpur the lowest, ·16 and ·13 respectively. By recent orders girls up to the age of eight have been admitted to the ordinary primary Vernacular Schools, and an appreciable number are now under instruction in these schools. Further progress in this direction may be expected as the prejudice against the system wears away. The statistics of European education varied little from those recorded in the previous year, the number of schools open was the same, and there was a slight increase in the number of scholars from 3,483 to 3,533. The total grant-in-aid earned amounted to Rs. 1,00,372 as compared with Rs. 1,04,600 in 1897.

Technical and professional Education.

Female Education.

European Schools.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital Statistics.

The exceptional conditions of 1897 in consequence of the famine and distress prevailing in many districts are strongly reflected in the statistics of the year. The death-rate rose from 33·32 per *mille* in 1896

to 40·46 in 1897, while the birth-rate fell from 35·40 to 31·10. The principal cause of the high death-rate was malarial fever, acting on constitutions enfeebled by famine and privation. During the earlier months of the year in which the famine operations were in full progress, the mortality was but little above the normal, and there was no marked rise in the death-rate until the end of the rains. During the months of August and September there was heavy and continuous rain, and in the two following months the mortality from fever was abnormally high. In December the death-rate fell again, and only slightly exceeded the normal. Vigorous efforts were made to meet this outbreak by distribution of quinine, which was supplied free of cost to the poorest classes, and at cost price to others.

Disease.

As in previous years, efforts were made to differentiate the causes of death by professional agency, verified results being supplied by Government medical officers and private practitioners. A considerable and increasing number of cases are yearly verified in this manner. The most noticeable feature in the statistics of disease during the year is the low ratio, ·94, of mortality from cholera; this is the more remarkable, as from the accumulations of large bodies of workers on famine relief work a heavy increase might have been expected. This satisfactory result is largely due to the special efforts made to secure sanitation and a constant supply of pure water. The large fairs at Hardwár and elsewhere passed off without an appearance of epidemic cholera. All other forms of disease show an increase, notably fever, which was of an unusually severe type. The death-rate from small-pox increased from ·91 in 1896 to 1·86 in 1897; the epidemic was widespread in character, and the explanation for its increase is probably to be found in the peculiar climatic conditions of the year. Famine districts were not particularly affected. In April cases occurred in the Hardwár Union Municipality, which were diagnosed as bubonic plague. The occurrence was the more unfortunate, as it took place at the time of the great annual bathing fairs. Immediate steps were taken by segregation of patients and other means to prevent the spread of the disease beyond the area in which the outbreak had occurred, and to check the importation of infection from other infected areas; every effort was at the same time made to improve the sanitation of the town. Though it was not considered necessary to prohibit the holding of the festivals, pilgrims were discouraged so far as possible from visiting Hardwár. The measures taken were so far successful that by the end of June the town was free from plague. In September another and more serious outbreak occurred at the neighbouring town, Kankhal. The same measures which had been successfully adopted at Hardwár were brought into force, but owing to the wider spread of the disease the town had ultimately to be evacuated and the population accommodated in temporary camps. By the end of the year the outbreak ceased.

Sanitary measures.

The attention of the Sanitation Officers was too fully devoted to the work undertaken to prevent the spread of bubonic plague to admit of the initiation of any new scheme. The measures, however, taken in this connection were of extreme importance; they involved not only the supervision of the sanitary arrangements of the principal towns of the

province, but also an inspection of private residences, with a view to the removal of the principal sanitary defects. A large staff was necessarily employed for this work, but material assistance was rendered by members of Municipal Boards. Very considerable improvement is reported to have been effected in the conservancy of the towns which came under the operation of these measures. In addition to this, inspections were made at the principal railway stations to prevent the importation of plague from infected areas.

The sanitary improvements effected during the year were not confined to towns; in many villages the works undertaken in connection with famine relief were specially directed to improving the conservancy arrangements. Another measure, which it is hoped will bear good fruit hereafter, was the extension of the scheme for the sale of quinine, which had been tentatively introduced in malarial tracts, to all districts in the provinces.

Vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated fell from 1,527,308 in 1896 to 1,384,660 in 1897, while the number of successful revaccinations decreased from 52,421 to 41,934. Municipal vaccination showed a falling off from 38·55 per *mille* in the preceding year to 32·51 in 1897. The causes of this decrease are to be found in the peculiar conditions of the year. The birth-rate compared with that of the preceding year was a low one, many of the children in the famine-affected districts were not in a condition to undergo the operation, and the time of the officers of the Vaccination Department was much occupied with plague duties. The death-rate from small-pox rose from ·91 in 1896 to 1·86 in 1897, the epidemic being widespread in character and not confined to any particular area. The arrangements for the supply of lymph worked on the whole successfully.

Lunatic Asylums.

The accommodation for patients was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, for 1,286 inmates at the four Lunatic Asylums—Bareilly, Agra, Lucknow and Benares. The year opened with a lunatic population of 1,096, admissions amounted to 238 and discharges to 162; there were 88 deaths, and the population at the close of the year was 1,084. Owing to the large number of lunatics remaining in the asylums at the beginning of the year the daily average strength, 1,120, was higher than in the preceding year, 1,082; it still, however, fell short of the margin of accommodation. The year was an unhealthy one; the death-rate rose from 54·52 per *mille* in 1896 to 78·43 in 1897, and admissions to hospitals increased proportionately. This is due chiefly to prevalence of fever during the rains, and partly to the admission of enfeebled lunatics from relief camps. The Lunatic Asylums of Bareilly and Benares were declared Presidency Lunatic Asylums under section 17B, Act XXXVI of 1858, for the detention of European lunatics. Expenditure in asylums amounted to Rs. 78,605 as against Rs. 72,057 in 1896, the increased expenditure being due almost entirely to enhanced price of provisions. Profits decreased from Rs. 10,663 to Rs. 6,939, the falling off being mainly attributable to the smaller earnings of the Bareilly Asylum Dairy Farm. This institution continued to be ably and economically managed, and the decline in profits was due to temporary causes connected with high price of fodder and necessity of replenishing the stock. A scheme was initiated during the year for abolishing one

of the smaller asylums, probably the Lucknow Lunatic Asylum, and establishing a large central institution at Agra under a whole-time Superintendent, who will be able to devote his undivided attention to the asylum and its inmates. The matter remains under consideration.

Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions.

There were 350 hospitals and dispensaries of all classes open at commencement of the year and 355 at the close; of these 46 were exclusively for females. There was a large falling off in the number of patients treated at those institutions, due primarily to the existence of numerous poorhouses and relief work hospitals, where patients who would ordinarily have attended the dispensaries were treated; and, secondly, to the fear excited by the plague preventive measures which deterred many patients from attending dispensaries. It is estimated that in addition to the patients who attended the dispensaries 726,929 persons were treated in the hospitals erected in connection with poorhouses and famine relief works. The number of beds available was 3,626 against 3,574 in 1896; with a smaller number of patients accommodation was ample at all but a few hospitals. As usual, the great proportion of patients attended for malarial fevers; the number of attendances for this cause increasing from 580,752 in 1896 to 713,032 in 1897.

During the year 168,538 operations were performed against 29,964 major and 175,185 minor operations in 1896; this distinction between the classes of operations has now been abolished. Excluding sums invested, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,57,133, or Rs. 60,709 less than in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,32,088, or Rs. 40,781 less than in 1896.

Owing to the unhealthy nature of the year it was considered advisable to distribute quinine to the poorest classes through local agencies, while considerable quantities were sold through post-offices and vaccinators.

Agra Medical School.

The Agra Medical School had during the year its full complement of 200 pupils, of whom 43 passed out at the final examination. Judging from the number of applicants for admission to the school, education of this nature is growing in popularity. Hitherto a certain number of private students, chiefly drawn from Missionary colleges, or the sons of native medical practitioners who intended to follow their fathers' profession, had been admitted to the school without payment of fees. A small fee will in future be imposed on such students. The results of the examinations held during the year were, on the whole, fully up to the average. There were 59 female students as compared with 54 in the preceding year, the great majority of the pupils coming, as usual, from the native Christian community. During the year certain improvements were effected in the chemical laboratory, and arrangements made for connecting it with the Municipal water-supply.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Legislation and constitution.

There was no legislation during the year in regard to District Boards, and the number of Boards constituted under the first part of Act XIV of 1883, and of Committees where the general provisions of the Act are unsuitable, remained the same.

Income and expenditure.

An important change was, however, made in the system of finance. Since 1885, when the financial constitution of the Boards was first determined under Act XIV of 1883, their functions were practically confined to the administration of funds placed at their disposal in various departmental budgets, but no separate balance for each district was recognised, and the accounts for each year were considered merely subsidiary to a general provincial Local Rate Fund. With effect from 1st April 1897 each Board or Committee has a separate fund of its own, and is allowed to carry forward to its closing balance savings effected in expenditure or improvements in receipts, subject to alterations that may be ordered by the Government in the amount contributed to deficit Boards to enable them to maintain their accounts in equilibrium, or resumed from surplus Boards in aid of services undertaken by the Provincial Government. The assignments previously made from Local Rates to Provincial Revenues for canals and railways under section 11(*b*), Act III of 1878, and section 11(2) (Local), Act V of 1894, have been discontinued with effect from 1897-98, and all expenditure in connection with Educational Inspecting Officers above the grade of Deputy Inspectors has been transferred from the Local to the Provincial Account. As a preliminary to the new scheme, a special contribution of four lakhs was made during the year from Imperial to Provincial Revenues, and this amount has been distributed amongst the Boards to form an opening balance, with instructions to maintain, under all circumstances, a working balance which shall not fall below the amount so allotted.

The actual receipts accruing to the Boards from Provincial rates amounted to Rs. 28,03,415, and the receipts from all sources, including contributions to deficit Boards and the opening balances noted above, to Rs. 49,70,266; the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,67,371, but resumptions were made aggregating Rs. 5,35,188, and the closing balances amounted to Rs. 4,67,708.

Education.

There was a large increase as compared with the previous year in the number of scholars on the rolls, though in some divisions the prevalence of fever and general unhealthiness caused a decrease. Continued attention was paid to the encouragement of vernacular education.

Medical.

The attendance at dispensaries and the number of operations performed fell, chiefly it is believed, as in the previous year, owing to vague rumours about plague, but numbers of patients were treated in temporary hospitals attached to workhouses during the early part of the year.

Public Works.

Members of the Boards gave increased help in the supervision of works entrusted to the Boards such as repairs to school buildings and roads, and the total expenditure under this head rose from 17½ to over 20 lakhs.

Sanitation.

Part I of the Local Sanitation Act (II of 1892) was extended during the year to most Act XX towns and to many large villages in which it had not previously been in force, and steps were taken towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of such places.

General remarks.

The work of District Boards during the year may be regarded, on the whole, as satisfactory. There were cases of remissness on the part

of members in respect of important duties devolving on them, and the attendance at meetings of the Boards was frequently not so large as might reasonably have been expected; but, on the other hand, very many members took a commendable interest in matters of local administration, and rendered much valuable assistance at the cost of much time and personal convenience. It is impossible after the experience of a single year to come to definite conclusions as to the effect of the important change in the financial position of the Boards; but there is reason to expect that the large measure of financial independence granted to District Boards will stimulate the members to increased activity in developing the sources of local income, and to take a still closer interest in the better utilization of the funds at their disposal.

MUNICIPAL.

Legislation.

Two Bills affecting Municipal Administration were introduced in the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh after the close of the year under review, *viz* (1) to provide for the collection in certain cases of Municipal and other taxes by Railway Administrations, and (2) to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Acts (XV of 1873 and XV of 1883).

Number of Municipalities.

The number of Municipalities in these Provinces remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 104.

The population varied from 4,947 in Haldwáni in the Naini Tal district and 5,306 in Shahdera in the Meerut district, to 267,910 in Lucknow and 211,586 in Benares.

Constitution of Boards. Chairmen.

Seats were contested in 62 Municipalities.

The District Magistrates in the following six important Municipalities are *ex-officio* Chairmen of the Boards:—

Agra.	Bareilly.	Lucknow.
Allahabad.	Benares.	Moradabad.

In all other Municipalities to which Act XV of 1883 applies, the Chairmen are elected by the Boards. The average attendance was slightly lower than in the previous year, but more meetings were held.

Income and expenditure.

The gross income of the Municipalities including the opening balance of Rs. 6,81,266 was Rs. 51,64,432 as compared with Rs. 63,65,846 in the previous year.

The expenditure was Rs. 44,86,884, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,98,138. The continuing effects of the scarcity still affected the incomes of these bodies, especially in the early part of the year; but there were indications of a return to prosperity in most places. The closing balance fell to Rs. 6,77,548.

Octroi.

Octroi was in force in 80 out of 104 Municipalities, and in 21 towns no further form of taxation was resorted to. The 24 Municipalities in which it has hitherto been found practicable to dispense with octroi are, with the exception of Dehra and Mussoorie, unimportant places, in which a very low rate of taxation has hitherto proved adequate to the requirements of Municipal administration. The introduction of octroi in the Roorkee Municipality was sanctioned, but the tax not levied

during the year under report. The gross yield of the tax was Rs. 29,61,518 as compared with Rs. 28,52,826 in 1896-97. The total net income realized from this source after deducting refunds was Rs. 23,56,030, or 73·0 per cent. of the total realizations from municipal rates and taxes, as compared with Rs. 23,11,282 or 73·2 per cent. in the previous year. There was thus an increase of nearly Rs. 45,000. The receipts from articles of food and drink decreased, chiefly owing to the increase in exports in places where scarcity had not been felt, but there were satisfactory increases in the receipts from the tax on drugs, &c., tobacco, cloth and metals, owing to the return of better times.

Sanitation. There was an increase of over half a lakh of rupees in the expenditure on conservancy, necessitated by the continued precautions taken to prevent a spread of the bubonic plague.

Water-works. Detailed descriptions of the works in the principal towns of the Provinces are given elsewhere. The water-supply in Meerut, which was only opened in the previous year, is very satisfactory. In some places it has been necessary to check excessive use and waste of water, owing to the strains caused to the engines and the danger of waterlogging in places without a complete drainage system.

Education. The expenditure incurred by Municipalities on account of education was Rs. 1,40,157 as against Rs. 1,34,239 in the preceding year. There were 437 educational institutions with 32,127 pupils supported or aided by Municipalities as compared with 381 institutions and 32,138 pupils in the previous year. It has still been found necessary to call the special attention of Municipal Boards and Committees to their duties in connection with the encouragement of primary education.

Vital statistics. The death-rate increased from 37·69 to 45·55, while the birth-rate decreased from 38·55 to 31·06.

General results. Although the pressure of actual scarcity only extended over the early part of the year under review and the rabi crop of 1897 was generally good, prices continued high till the nature of the rains had declared itself. The result was a continued depression of trade, which made itself felt in the receipts of the Municipalities. The bubonic plague fortunately did not appear anywhere in the provinces (otherwise than in sporadic cases) except in the Hardwár Union, which suffered severely in income, but the prevalence of the disease in other provinces also affected the trade of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh adversely. There have been instances of failure on the part of Boards to control their financial arrangements and to adequately supervise the administrative charge entrusted to them ; but, on the other hand, there has been a considerable improvement in the administration of many places, where careful attention to details has considerably improved the income as well as the general condition of the towns. The establishment of an official system of Audit will give the Boards and the Government an insight into and a control over Municipal finances which have been hitherto wanting, and will do more towards promoting the efficiency of Municipal administration than executive measures of any other kind could effect. In financial security is to be found the sole guarantee of efficient local government.

POLICE.

Character of the year.

From the point of view of Police administration the year 1897 was one of exceptional difficulties, which threw a severe strain on every branch of the force. The operations undertaken in connection with the famine and the precautionary measures against the spread of plague necessarily entailed additional work to the police. Apart from this there was a serious increase in crime calling for investigation by the police; though many of the offences reported were petty thefts and burglaries, the outcome of scarcity and high prices, there was also a considerable increase under the head of graver crimes, such as dakáiti.

Statistics of crime.

The number of cognizable offences reported increased from 233,748 in 1896 to 273,817 in 1897. Of these 256,759 were reported at police stations and 17,058 were instituted on complaints to Magistrates or by Magistrates *suo motu*. Including 814 cases pending from the previous year, and 2,631 cases taken up otherwise than on report, the police had before them for disposal 260,204 cases; of these they declined to investigate 124,689 cases or 48 per cent. of the total reported, and in only 506 instances, chiefly theft and house-breaking, were they directed by a Magistrate to make an investigation after such refusal. The remaining 135,515 reported offences were investigated with the following result: 999 cases remained under investigation at the close of the year; 10,269 were not sent before the courts by the police; 84,628 were forwarded to the Magistrates and 39,619 remained either undetected, or, if detected, the accused were not apprehended. In addition to the 84,628 cases sent before Magistrates by the police during the year, 2,336 had remained over from the previous year, making 86,964 in all to be disposed of by the courts. Deducting the few cases declared to be non-cognizable or not to have occurred, 74,627 or 90 per cent. of those disposed of resulted in a conviction.

Professional crime.

In common with other offences against property, special and professional crime accompanied by violence showed considerable increase. Dakáiti was rife in many districts, and a most serious feature in this class of crime was the increased proportion of cases in which the offenders were armed with firearms. Such occurrences took place principally in districts bordering on native States, and were to a great extent the work of gangs of men banded together to commit raids in British territory. Efficient assistance in breaking up these gangs was rendered by the authorities of the Rámpur and Gwalior States. The police were on the whole remarkably successful, not only in tracing and bringing to justice offenders of this character, but also in preventing commission of these offences by the arrest of armed gangs. There was a general increase in cattle-theft attributable to the prevailing scarcity. On the whole the crime was well dealt with, the percentage of convictions showing a substantial increase. The return of cattle poisoning also showed a considerable rise, notably in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, the demand for hides and the poverty of the village *chamárs* being doubtless the causes of the increase in this form of crime. In some cases it was found necessary to watch hide purchasers and contractors suspected of distributing poison, and several exemplary punishments were imposed during the year. Heinous crime of other descriptions, especially under

homicide and kidnapping also rose as compared with the previous year; in some instances, such as grievous hurt, the rise was inconsiderable.

The Police Force. The total strength of the Provincial, Municipal, and Railway Police was 25,711, which shows a slight increase on the figures of the previous year. Of these 22,751 were provincial, 2,179 Municipal and Cantonment, and 781 Railway Police: the total of the force armed with firearms amounted to 7,524. Considerable progress was made in carrying out the reforms advocated in the report of the Police Committee and sanctioned by Government, which include the raising of the pay of subordinate grades. This involved an increased expenditure of over two lakhs of rupees and raised the total expenditure from Rs. 52,39,374 to Rs. 54,63,204.

Discipline of the Force. Judging from the decreased number of punishments, the discipline and efficiency of the force showed considerable improvement. The number of dismissals and other departmental punishments inflicted fell largely, though the year was a trying one and the famine and plague involved many additional duties. In reviewing the results of the year the Government considered that, in view of the extra work they were called upon to perform, all branches of the service had acquitted themselves creditably. There were, however, four charges of torture brought against the police, all of which ended in convictions and an unusually large number of escapes from police custody occurred.

Anthropometry. Further progress was made in developing the system of anthropometric measurements, which in future will be either supplemented or superseded by the system of identification by finger impressions, for the introduction of which steps have been taken. A considerable improvement was reported both as regards accuracy in taking measurements and in respect of the proportion of cards traced to those searched for. The measurements were of much use in tracing the antecedents of wandering and criminal tribes, notably those arrested in other provinces.

INFANTICIDE.

Infanticide. On the 1st of April 1897 the Act was in force in 500 villages, with a total population of 77,799; during the year 85 villages were exempted, leaving 415 in which the Act was still in force, with a total population of 59,937. The population under six consisted of 5,206 boys and 3,706 girls at the commencement of the year, and after calculating births, deaths, removals of families, and transfers amounted to 4,856 boys and 3,584 girls at the close. The figures of the year were satisfactory, not only as showing a natural increase in the number of the girl as compared with the boy population, but also on account of the low death-rate of female children in proclaimed villages. Judging from the district returns and reports received from officers in charge of infanticide operations, there is reason to believe that female infanticide is now but little practised. One or two districts were, however, considered to be still open to suspicion and to call for renewed efforts on the part of the district authorities to suppress the crime.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The tribes proclaimed under the Act were the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, the Barwárs of Gonda, and

Sánsiahs, partly settled in different districts and partly established at the Kheri Colony.

The number of Sanauriahs on the registers increased from 71 to 231, which was chiefly owing to more careful method of registration. The number of Barwárs fell from 3,971 to 3,800, the decrease being due to an abnormally high rate of mortality. The members of the community showed a tendency to resort in increasing numbers on their pilfering expeditions to the Lower Provinces and Assam, where a large number of arrests were made. Fewer persons absconded during the year—a result which is probably attributable to the enhanced powers granted under the Act, which came into force on 1st January 1897, for punishing this offence. Little progress is reported in inducing the members of this tribe to settle down to an agricultural life. On the other hand, the Sánsiahs who were transferred from the Sultánpur and Fatehgarh settlements to the Colony at Kheri have devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits with apparent readiness. Their conduct is spoken of as good, and the colonists appear contented with their new conditions of life. The Colony has now become to a great extent self-supporting, though it continues to be managed as before by Government officials. So far as can be judged from its early history, there is a reasonable probability that the settlement will prove a success. Besides the communities actually proclaimed, the Doms of Gorakhpur and the Haburahs of Moradabad were under observation in settlements supervised by Government officials. The Dom settlements felt the effects of the famine and in some cases abandoned agriculture—a pursuit for which they have never shown a strong inclination—for begging. Very little progress was made during the year in dealing with this community. On the other hand, very considerable success has attended the efforts made to reclaim the Haburahs; they weathered successfully the trying agricultural seasons of 1896-97, and appear to have completely adapted themselves to the conditions of settled life.

Eunuchs.

The number of names on the registers at the beginning of the year was 558; it fell to 525 at the close. Four names were added during the year, while 37 were struck off. Of the 4 additions 3 were of eunuchs who came from Nepál and settled in these Provinces. The removals are due, 34 to deaths, 2 to permanent removals to other Provinces, and 1 to the name of a eunuch being struck off on account of extreme old age. There were no prosecutions during the year, no cases of emasculation, and no minors were found in possession of eunuchs.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

In the North-Western Provinces the number (1) of offences reported, (2) returned as true and (3) brought to trial during the year, was respectively 145,633, 120,061, and 108,229 against 145,029, 116,287, and 103,451 in 1896. The corresponding figures for Oudh were 50,765, 39,643, and 40,572 against 49,965, 37,929, and 37,497. In spite of the famine which prevailed during part of the year with varying degrees of severity in different districts of the Provinces, the number of offences reported shows but little increase over the number reported in the preceding year, the figures for which were the lowest for some years past in both provinces.

The number of persons brought to trial in the North-Western Provinces amounted to 169,241, of whom 103,273 were convicted and 63,225 were acquitted or discharged. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 166,615, 94,451, and 68,409. The percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial was 61 against 56 in 1896. In Oudh 63,913 persons were brought to trial and 37,089 were convicted and 25,559 acquitted against 61,634, 30,486, and 29,111 respectively, in the preceding year, and the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial was 59 as compared with 51 in 1896. The number of cases in which compensation was granted to persons who were subjected to frivolous and vexatious charges was considered satisfactory in the North-Western Provinces. In Oudh a sum of Rs. 30,617 was paid during the year, and special attention was invited to the matter.

Honorary Magistrates disposed of 19,772 cases involving 20,797 persons or about 17 per cent. of the total number of cases tried by Magistrates in the North-Western Provinces. In Oudh, Honorary Magistrates disposed of 6,549 cases involving trial of 10,472 persons or 21 per cent. of the total number of cases before the Courts in that province. This class of Magistrates continued to render efficient assistance to the Administration, which was acknowledged by Government.

In the North-Western Provinces, Sessions Judges disposed of 2,921 cases as compared with 2,366 in the previous year, involving 6,707 persons against 5,152, and there were pending at the close of the year 235 cases as compared with 308 in 1896. Sessions Judges in Oudh, including two Additional Judges who were employed for part of the year, disposed of 708 cases involving 1,931 persons as compared with 656 cases involving 1,525 persons in preceding year. The number of cases pending at the end of the year amounted to 67 against 108. Twelve thousand four hundred and twenty appeals were preferred in Courts of Session in the North-Western Provinces and 79·8 per cent. of sentences were upheld against 76·2 in 1896. In Oudh 4,328 appeals were preferred, and in 8·7 per cent. of these cases the sentence was reduced or altered and in 8·9 per cent. reversed.

In the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces there were 1,770 appeals for hearing, of which 1,687 were disposed of; appellants being wholly unsuccessful in 84 per cent. of the cases. Nine hundred and fifty-five appeals were filed in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, of which 870 were disposed of, and the sentence was upheld in 83 per cent. of the cases. The work of this Court showed considerable increase, the figures being the heaviest since 1891. Arrangements were made towards the end of the year to strengthen the Court by the appointment of a second Additional Judicial Commissioner. The new Reformatory Schools Act came into force during the year. Seven boys were sentenced to detention in the Reformatory School by Magistrates in the North-Western Provinces and 13 from Oudh. In two cases in the latter province the offenders were discharged after due admonition under the provision of section 31A of the Act. It was necessary to impress upon Courts the necessity of strictly observing the rules which had been

framed by the Government, notably as to the class of juveniles who should be sent to the school.

JAILS.

Population.

The jail population consisted of 35,595 inmates at the commencement of the year and 34,336 at the close, whilst the daily average rose by 3,274 as compared with the figure (32,983) of the previous year. Admissions rose from 141,181 to 169,114, but in some measure were counterbalanced by an increase of 29,192 in the number of discharges over the figures of the previous year, chiefly due to the large number of releases, (8,267) of prisoners in June 1897, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. In addition to these, prisoners under short sentences, who were considered to have been driven to crime by want, were released under orders of Government.

The abnormal population of the year, due to the same causes which led to an increase in the previous two years, accounts to some extent for the exceptionally numerous number of transfers—about 10,000—between jails, in order to make use of accommodation immediately it became available. Notwithstanding the continuance of the temporary jail at Chunár, and the opening of a jail at Sultánpur the prisons were more or less congested, as accommodation, exclusive of hospitals and observation cells, existed for only 32,567 prisoners, while the total daily average of prisoners in jails amounted to 32,983.

Health.

In spite of an overcrowded population, the death-rate was comparatively low, for with the exception of a few jails where the death-rate was abnormally high, due in a great measure to the poor state of health of prisoners admitted to jails, the Provincial death-rate of 40·4 per mille was not exceeded. A noticeable feature in the mortality was that prisoners who had only been a short time in jail succumbed to disease in greater numbers than those who had undergone long terms of imprisonment.

Discipline.

There has again been a large increase in punishments for prison offences, nearly 10,000 more than in the previous year; this is not attributable to any lax discipline or more disorderly conduct of the prisoners, but partly to rise in population, and partly to better reporting and recording of minor offences which alone exceeded last year's record by over 8,000.

The system of remissions under the good conduct rules continues to gain favour with prisoners, chiefly first offenders, and is generally recognised as a strong incentive to good behaviour. The number of releases during the year under the mark rules was only 9,584 against 10,320 of the previous year. This decrease is, however, accounted for by the fact that several prisoners who were released in June 1897 in celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, were not included amongst those released under the good conduct rules.

Financial.

The total expenditure, excluding that spent on buildings, was Rs. 4,15,928 in excess of that incurred during the previous year, the largest increases being on account of dieting and transit charges of prisoners. The cost per head rose from Rs. 45-6-6 to Rs. 52-12-5, due mainly to the enhanced cost of feeding prisoners with grain at famine prices, notwithstanding that a large saving of over a lakh of rupees was effected by the storage of grain during cheap seasons of the year.

There was a slight decline in the cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour, though the value of the stock of manufactured articles increased from Rs. 97,598 to Rs. 1,01,797—an indication of the fact that the market for jail goods was restricted owing to the general depression of trade.

The Bareilly Reformatory.

The year 1897 was marked by the introduction of the new Reformatory Schools Act, which gave increased powers to the Local Government of defining the class of boys who should be sent to the Reformatory and regulating the periods for which they could be detained. Detailed instructions for the proper enforcement of the Act were issued for the guidance of Magistrates. These were, however, in some cases overlooked, with the result that unsuitable persons were in some cases sent to the Reformatory, and the attention of Courts was drawn to the necessity of strictly carrying out the rules.

The year commenced with 208 inmates and closed with 231 : the admissions (62) exceeding the discharges and transfers by 23. Accommodation has been for some time past insufficient, and it has been decided to enlarge the institution by building two new barracks. The health of the boys in the Reformatory was on the whole good ; and though fever was prevalent during part of the year, there were no deaths. Discipline was well maintained and the number of offences calling for punishment was small. Special attention was paid to the subject of the industrial training of the inmates of the Reformatory with a view to selecting for instruction such handicrafts as were most likely to provide work to the boys on their discharge. As a result of the high prices prevailing, the cost of maintaining the institution was higher than in the previous year : the principal rise being under the head of dieting, the cost of which rose from Rs. 56-6-6 to Rs. 64-7-5 per head.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Suits.

There was a substantial rise of 7,591 over the figures of the previous year in the number of institutions in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces ; the increase is attributed to good harvests which led creditors to sue for the recovery of loans. The disposals kept pace with the institutions, and at the close of the year in spite of the larger amount of work before the Court, the file of pending cases, 8,554, was actually lower than at the end of 1896—9,433. There was a further reduction in the average duration of contested cases which fell from 71 in 1896 to 61 in 1897. In Oudh there was a decrease in the number of suits instituted from 55,512 in 1896 to 54,457 in 1897, and the disposals fell considerably short of those of the previous year. This was partly the result of the powers of Honorary Munsifs being in abeyance pending the completion of the arrangements for giving effect to the new Act. The average duration of cases in the Oudh Courts showed some improvement, but it still remained high in Munsifs' Courts owing to the presence on the files of arrears of long standing. Further measures were taken during the year to relieve Munsifs who, as compared with Subordinate

Judges, were found to be unduly burdened with work: at the close of the year the work for disposal by each class of officers was to a great extent equalized.

In Kumaun there was an increase in the number of institutions from 5,136 in 1896 to 5,866 in 1897; disposals, too, rose from 5,200 to 5,932, leaving the pending file at 439 as compared with 468 in the preceding year. The new rules for the Kumaun Courts came into force at the beginning of the year; the introduction being necessitated by the extension of the Civil Procedure Code to Kumaun: new rules were framed for the procedure of the Courts. The forms and registers were revised and brought out in a codified form.

Appeals from decrees in Courts Subordinate to High Courts.

The number of appeals for disposal in Courts of the North-Western Provinces other than the High Court fell from 13,414 in 1896 to 12,948 in 1897; of these 8,217 were disposed of as against 9,185, leaving a pending file of 4,731 as against 4,229 in 1896. Owing to the increase in crime, Judges were too fully occupied in Sessions work and Criminal appeals to admit of their devoting as much time as usual to Civil Appeals. The average duration of appeals was lower in Subordinate Judges' Courts and higher in Courts of District Judges. The result of these appeals was somewhat less favourable than in the preceding year, the percentage upheld being 61 as compared with 62. In Oudh there was a considerable reduction in the file of pending appeals, the disposals amounting to 2,730 as compared with 2,431 in 1896 and the pending file standing at 891 as against 1,260. The percentage of interference was lower than in the preceding year, especially in the Courts of District Judges; there was also an improvement in the average duration of cases, though in the Courts of District Judges the period still remained high. Appeals from decrees in Kumaun rose from 366 to 378: the results of appeals were less favourable to decisions of the Courts than in the previous year; 23 per cent. of the decrees being reversed or modified as compared with 19 in 1896.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees in the North-Western Provinces increased from 97,255 in 1896 to 100,407 in 1897; of these 87,160 were disposed of against 85,101, leaving 13,247 pending as against 12,154 in 1896. The percentage of proceedings wholly or partly fructuous was somewhat lower than in the preceding year.

In Oudh the number of applications for executions filed exceeded the figure of the previous year by 741; disposals, however, fell short of those of 1896 by 1,415. The percentage of wholly infructuous cases was unusually high, *viz.* 61.

In Kumaun the applications for disposal rose from 2,784 to 3,482, and there were 427 cases on the file pending at the close of the year as compared with 445 in 1896.

Appeals before High Courts.

The percentage of applications executed wholly or in part was lower than in the previous year, especially in the Naini Tal district.

The total volume of Civil work before the High Court of the North-Western Provinces amounted to 4,172 cases as compared with 4,244 in

1896; of these 791 were first appeals and 2,562 second appeals. Disposals amounted to 2,035 as compared with 1,991, the number of first and second appeals disposed of being 302 and 1,097 respectively: the number pending at the close of the year was 2,138 as compared with 2,253. The results of appeals compared favourably with those of the preceding year. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh there were 4,292 cases for disposal as compared with 3,742 in 1896; disposals numbered 1,770 as against 1,384, but the pending file at the close of the year stood at 2,522. To cope with the increasing work of this Court it was found necessary to amend the Oudh Courts Act so as to admit of the temporary appointment of a 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner. The number of appeals in the Court of the Commissioner of Kumaun rose from 86 to 118: the results of appeals were less favourable to the decisions of the Courts than in the previous year; 26 per cent. of the decrees being reversed or modified as compared with 13 in 1896.

REGISTRATION.

Registration.

At the commencement of the year there were 291 registration offices of all kinds open to the public; during the year the number was reduced to 290 by the closing of the office of the Jhánsi cantonment for which there had ceased to be any necessity. The steps taken to substitute Departmental for *ex officio* Sub-Registrars resulted in a reduction of the number of the latter from 52 to 45, while the number of Departmental Sub-Registrars rose from 213 to 219. The total number of documents registered was 230,042 as compared with 248,973 in 1896. The decrease was general and occurred under all heads except leases, compulsory and optional, and sales of movable property, the increase under the latter head being very slight. There was a marked decrease under the head of certain documents optionally registered relating to movable property, which was attributed to the short sugar crop in the Rohilkhand Division: in the Bareilly registration district the number of such documents fell from 15,063 in 1896 to 12,713 in 1897. Receipts fell by Rs. 24,526, while expenditure rose by Rs. 10,327, an increase mainly due to expenses incidental to bringing out the new Registration Manual. An interesting feature of the registration returns as illustrating the success of the measures taken to relieve agricultural distress was that in spite of the prevailing famine, the number of mortgages registered decreased by 8,953, sales of immovable property by 2,777, and bonds and other obligations for payment of money registered fell from 17,149 in 1896 to 13,170 in 1897. The number of miscellaneous transactions of the year was largely increased by operations under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act, which rose from 16,967 in 1896 to 28,161 in 1897.

Prosecutions.

There were 12 prosecutions under the Act during the year; of these 8 were concluded within the year. In seven cases a conviction was obtained, a satisfactory percentage, which is largely due to the care with which cases are sifted before being sent up for trial. Steps were taken to introduce the system of identification by means of finger impressions: at the close of the year the system had been extended to the offices of all Registrars and leading Sub-Registrars in the Provinces.

STATE LITIGATION.

Results of State Litigation.

The State was involved in 90 original suits, of which 54 were won, 9 lost, 5 compromised or withdrawn, and the remainder pending at the close of the year. Among the suits compromised was an important case in the Sháhjahánpur district, connected with the acquisition of certain land for railway purposes for which a sum of Rs. 100,000 was claimed, but Rs. 40,000 were ultimately accepted. In Courts of appeal the State gained 18 cases and lost 6. Under the Land Acquisition Act out of 19 references the Collector's award was upheld in 17.

Court of Wards.

The Court of Wards was party to 95 cases as plaintiff or appellant, out of which it was successful in 67, and defendant or respondent in 94 cases, of which 66 were won. Besides suits and appeals, the Court of Wards was concerned in 29 miscellaneous proceedings and 288 applications for execution of decrees.

No suit was instituted during the year by municipalities, but they were concerned as defendants and respondents in 13 suits and appeals, three of which only were not decided in favour of the Municipal Boards concerned.

Realizations.

The realizations in cases in which the State was concerned fell from 40 per cent. of the demand in the previous year to 11 per cent. in 1897, and in the case of Court of Wards litigation from 14 to 11 per cent. Owing, however, to the scarcity which prevailed during part of the year the work of realizing sums decreed was unusally difficult. Taking the State and the Court of Wards together, out of a total demand of Rs. 2,73,233, Rs. 30,660 or 11 per cent. was realized as against 15 per cent. in the previous year.

VOLUNTEERS.

The number of corps remained the same as in the preceding year, but the number of companies of active Volunteers rose from 63 to 65, and the strength from 4,188 to 4,301. The number of reservists remained almost stationary.

The percentage of efficients to the total strength of the infantry rose from 67·23 to 73·01, while in the cavalry the percentage fell from 82·56 to 80·13. The percentage in the reserve force was 87·6 against 88·0 in 1896-97. At the close of the year the funds of the several corps were in a satisfactory condition; the total balance at their credit amounted to Rs. 18,159-2-5 against Rs. 15,486-13-7 at the close of 1896-97.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

The steam engine purchased for the Press some years ago has now been transferred to the jail at Naini near Allahabad, and the number of printing machines there has been increased, the estimated value of work done in the jail having risen from Rs. 34,339 to Rs. 51,700.

The receipts of the Press fell from Rs. 70,280, the income of the previous year, to Rs. 37,553, mainly owing to the different arrangements made by the High Court for printing work formerly done

through the Press, and to the fact that in the previous year there were large and exceptional receipts. The expenditure, excluding cost of stationery, was Rs. 2,99,153 against Rs. 3,05,050, a large amount of printing having been done in connection with plague and scarcity, and the introduction of new forms and a new Registration Manual. The receipts and expenditure on account of the Book Depôt were Rs. 14,019 and Rs. 4,035 respectively, almost the same as in the previous year.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Sketch of Meteorology.

THE following is a summary of the leading features of the weather during the year.

During the first two months of the year rather fewer severe cold weather storms than usual passed over North India; the rainfall was consequently lighter and less evenly distributed, and the temperature, on the whole, higher than usual. March and April, on the other hand, were unusually disturbed months, especially in the northern parts of the reporting area and on the hills; the rainfall was however generally in defect. May was drier and very much hotter than usual, though not the hottest May on record. The hot weather culminated in these Provinces on June 11th, probably the hottest day of the year—after which the temperature fell off considerably in consequence of fairly general showers on the 13th and succeeding days. These showers were the precursors of the monsoon, the first burst of which reached these Provinces on June 18th. For several days after this good general rain fell; but on the 23rd pressure rose generally over Upper India, the monsoon currents fell off on both sides of the Peninsula, rain ceased over the reporting area, and hot west winds reappeared. This unseasonable break lasted a fortnight, till about the 7th July, when the current came on again with moderate strength. By July 15th rain was general everywhere. About this time a succession of small local depressions gave exceptionally heavy and continuous rain to parts of the Kumaun and Rohilkhand Divisions. The rainfall of the month was on the whole, exceedingly well distributed: no district showed a very serious defect; while most received fully their normal amounts. In August the rainfall was equally moderate and seasonable. Falls of six inches in 24 hours were recorded only thirteen times during the month and only once was a fall of ten inches recorded. The rainfall was at the same time unusually steady and continuous. In many districts there was scarcely a dry day in the month, and the month's total was everywhere over the normal. Welcome breaks occurred in September, and by the end of the month the monsoon had withdrawn from all but the south-eastern districts of these Provinces. In that area showery weather continued till the end of the first week of October, and on the 19th also some showers fell, but by the 21st the last trace of the monsoon had disappeared from these Provinces, and from that date to the end of December fine settled and rainless weather prevailed.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature of the year was on the average of all reporting stations 0°·9 higher than usual, an excess exactly half of that shown in 1896. Thus although higher temperatures were recorded in 1897 than in 1896, 1897 was on the whole a cooler year. The mean excess of the year ranged from about 2° within the area indicated by the stations Lucknow, Allahabad, Sutna and Jhánsi to a small fraction of a degree in the northern districts. The greatest mean excess (2°·4) was shown at Sutna, the least (0°·0), at Chakráta, while at the other stations the values did not differ materially from the average.

The highest mean annual temperature recorded in these Provinces was 81°·5 at Jhánsi, the next highest 80°·1 at Allahabad, the excesses over normal at these stations

being 2° and 1°·8 respectively. In 1896 the corresponding values were respectively 82°·3 (Jhánsi) and 80°·8 (Agra). In 1897 only two stations showed a mean temperature of 80° or over; in 1896 four stations were over 80°.

The notably hot months relatively to the normal were May, July and November, and the relatively coolest, March and April. The hottest month of the year, absolutely as well as relatively was May, when the mean temperature of the plains was 94°·9, or nearly 4° higher than usual. Taking individual stations the highest mean shade temperature recorded in May was 100°·0 at Jhánsi, the highest in these Provinces since 1889 (when the present hours of observation were introduced). The next highest was 97°·0 at Allahabad. Readings of over 114° were comparatively common, and on thirteen occasions temperatures over 115° were recorded. The highest maxima of the year, however, were recorded in June; on the 11th, 118°·2 was recorded at Mainpuri and Jhánsi and 118°·3 at Sirsa; 118°·9 was recorded at Ajmere on the 8th. These maxima have been exceeded in these Provinces only three times during the last thirty years, *viz.*, in 1889 when 119°·5 was recorded at Agra on June 3rd, and in 1878 when 120°·3 was recorded at Agra on June 18th, and 119°·8 at Allahabad on June 19th.

The early days of July were also extremely hot, and though the maxima were much lower than in June, they were yet relatively to the normal much higher. For example, the maximum at Allahabad on the 4th was 15°·2 above the normal, while at Lucknow on the 5th the excess was 18°·5. These extreme conditions, however, passed away with the second advance of the monsoon on the 10th, and from that date to the end of the rains the temperature remained practically normal. The high readings of November and February were due to the unusual dryness of these months.

Pressure.

The mean pressure of the year was in slight excess at the hill stations and either normal or in slight defect on the plains.

During the first two months of the year a comparatively large number of feeble disturbances passed over North India, but their effect on the weather of these Provinces was slight. The rainfall was in general defect and the temperature higher than usual. There was consequently an expansion and outflow of air from the plains, and relatively to the plains an excess of pressure at the level of the hill stations. In March this feature, which is a direct temperature effect, became with the relatively cooler weather less marked. Pressure was low everywhere, a result mainly of the unusually disturbed conditions of the month. In April the unusually heavy precipitation in the north-west led to a general excess of pressure both on the hills and plains; while in May the excessive temperatures on the plains caused, as in February, a defect on the plains and a moderate excess at the hill stations. The main features of the pressure distribution in June, instead of being, as is usual, in contrast to those of May, were generally similar: a consequence of the unusual lateness and weakness of the monsoon current. The mean pressure during the remaining months of the year departed little from the normal; in July it was exactly normal; in August in slight defect; in September in slight excess; in October and November in slight defect; and in December in slight excess.

The monsoon currents were late and weak in June and were not completely established till the middle of July. They were, however, unusually steady during the remainder of the season. They began to retreat from Upper India about the end of September, and by the last week in October cold weather conditions had begun everywhere.

Cyclonic storms were comparatively rare during the monsoon period, and in this respect 1897 was in great contrast to 1896. The first of the season passed up from the head of the Bay to the neighbourhood of Nowgong in the third week of June and gave good rain in its track (especially heavy at Nowgong) and fair rain to neighbouring areas.

A break followed till July 7th, when the second monsoon storm passed over the head of the Peninsula. As this storm passed off the monsoon came up strongly over the whole reporting area and continued to blow with great steadiness till nearly the end of September.

If we except some small land formed local depressions, which appeared at intervals during the months of July and August, these months were completely free from cyclonic disturbances.

The third storm of the season passed up from the Madras coast through the Central Provinces to the North-Western Provinces during the fourth week of September and was central near Bareilly on the morning of September 26th. It broke up over the Naini Tal hills in the course of the day. It gave good rain to the greater part of the reporting area and torrential downpours on the hills.

The monsoon may be said to have ended with the disappearance of this storm as far as regards the greater part of North India, though a fourth and a fifth storm came up from the Bay to the neighbourhood of Patna about the end of the first and third weeks of October and brought some further showers to the southern and eastern districts of these Provinces.

Rainfall.

The monsoon of 1897 was an unusually good one. Defects appeared in the year's total in the three divisions Meerut, Lucknow and Allahabad; but they were very slight. Slight excesses (from 7 to 10 per cent. of normal) were obtained in the Kumaun, Agra and Gorakhpur Divisions, while in the Rohilkhand, Fyzabad and Benares Divisions excesses were recorded amounting to about one-fourth of the normal fall.

The rainfall of the cold weather months was, on the whole, well up to the normal in Kumaun, Oudh and the three south-eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces, but was in defect elsewhere. The rainfall of March was approximately normal in amount, but irregularly distributed. In April and May very little rain fell. In June the rainfall was practically confined to the third week. A break supervened from June 23rd to July 7th, after which the monsoon current came on again, and good, general, and in parts, heavy, rain was received. The heaviest falls were recorded about the 15th in the Pilibhít, Naini Tal and Almora districts. Totals of 12 inches to 14 inches in 24 hours were not uncommon on the hills and 8 inches to 9 inches on the plains. At Tanakpur (Almora district) 32 inches of rain fell on four consecutive days. The falls in August were on the whole moderate, and little or no damage was reported from floods. During the cyclonic storm of 26th September some excessively heavy falls were recorded in the Naini Tal district. Occasional showers were received in October, but except for these the last three months of the year were rainless.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

2.—CHIEF STAPLES OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

3.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

5.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURE—SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

[For the above standard sections, see pages 5—48 of Report for the year ending 1st March 1893.]

7.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

[See General Summary.]

8.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

A report was received from Mr. Larkin, Deputy Collector, Almora, who had been sent to enquire into the state of affairs in the outlying Pattis of Almora forming the pargana of Darma, *viz.*, Talla Darma, Malla Darma, Byans and Chandans, the three first named of which lie on the border of Thibet and are separated from the rest of the district of Almora by a lofty range of mountains which renders them inaccessible except during the summer months. In these three pattis certain specified dues had been paid to the Thibetans and collected by them in British territory without British intervention. These dues had been, at the settlement in 1871, recorded by the Settlement Officer, as *jagad* or trade dues, and enquiry showed that they might have owed their origin, in part at least, to the trade with Thibet on which the Bhutias of that tract of country largely depend. The Thibetan officials, however, one of whom known as the Jongpen of Taklakot, asserted that these dues were payable as land revenue, and altogether repudiated the idea that they could be regarded as trade dues or in commutation of trade dues payable by traders in Thibet. In consequence of this attitude on the part of the Jongpen it became necessary to prohibit altogether the collection of these dues, either by the Thibetans personally or by our officials on their account, and orders were therefore issued directing that an agent of the Thibetan official who had come into Darma to collect dues as land revenue should be informed that no such collection could be permitted. Thereupon the Bhutias of Byans and Malla Darma were prevented from trading in Thibet, and it was reported that there was danger, had the restrictions continued, of considerable inconvenience and loss of trade to the inhabitants of that part of British territory which lies on the Thibetan frontier of the Almora district. It was then decided that all collection of dues by Thibetans in British territory should continue to be prohibited, but that the Thibetans could compensate themslves for their loss by the levy of trade dues in their own territory. The Local Government considered that it would be inconsistent with sound policy to permit the dues to be collected in British territory as long as their payment as land revenue was insisted on by the Thibetans. In order, however, to make one more attempt to secure a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty, Mr. Gracey, the Deputy Commissioner of Almora, was deputed to visit the Thibetan border again. This he did after the close of the year under report.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I.—Survey and Settlement.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

This Chapter contains a brief account of the progress made in the revision of the land revenue demand by regular settlement and in the correction of records as a part of settlement operations.

In all the districts under settlement in the North-Western Provinces, and in the districts of Unao, Partábgarh, Rae Bareli, and Sultánpur in Oudh, a complete settlement record has been or is being prepared. In the remaining districts of Oudh this work was either not undertaken or was discontinued before much progress had been made.

Budaun.—The failing of the revised records of pargana Ujhani, Budaun, Usehat, and Salempur was finished during the year. The faired records of 5 out of the 11 parganas of the district have been deposited in the Collector's Office and those of three more parganas have been made over since the close of the year. The remaining portion of pargana Ujhani and the whole of parganas Budaun, Usehat, and Salempur (or a total of 743 square miles) were assessed during the year. This completes the assessment of the district. Reports were submitted for parganas Kot, Sahaswan, Bisauli, and Ujhani, and the revised assessments for these parganas as well as for parganas Asadpur, Satási, and Islámnagar previously reported, were sanctioned by Government. The assessment reports of parganas Salempur and Usehat have been submitted since the close of the year, and have received the sanction of Government. The report for pargana Budaun is before Government. The revision of settlement in the 10 parganas for which the assessments have been sanctioned, will yield an increase of Rs. 2,49,913 or 27·4 per cent. on the expiring demand. In seven out of the eight parganas the assessments of which have been sanctioned the distribution of jamas has been completed. The charges during the year amounted to Rs. 64,785-5-2. The total cost up to 30th September 1897 comes to Rs. 3,27,794-0-11 or Rs. 171-7-1 per square mile.

Bijnor.—Field operations were completed in the previous year. The Settlement Officer inspected parganas Seohara, Afzalgarh, and Barhapura, an area of 451 square miles, during the year. The assessment of these parganas was also completed during the year. The reports for parganas Nehtor and Dhámpur, the assessment of which was completed last year as well as that for pargana Sedhara were submitted during the year. Those for parganas Barhapura and Afzalgarh have since been received, thus completing the series of reports due from the present Settlement Officers. Of the nine parganas reported the assessments of eight have been sanctioned by Government (one after the close of the year) and the work of distribution of jamas has been started. The increase of revenue in these eight parganas comes to Rs. 1,70,336 or 31·2 per cent. on the old revenue. Revision of the assessment of parganas Nagína, Chandpur, Burpur, and Bashta and the forest villages in parganas Najíbabad, Barhapura, and Afzalgarh, the settlement of which will expire in the years 1901 to 1904, is not to be carried out immediately. The four parganas are under survey. The total area of the tract is 653 square miles, and Government has sanctioned the Board's proposal that the 28 villages the settlement of which expires in 1901 be assessed by the Collector of the district in 1900-1901, and that the remaining 844 villages be inspected and assessed by a special officer to be posted to the district in November 1901. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 41,776-2-3 and the

total cost up to the end of the year under the report comes to Rs. 1,84,883-0-9 or Rs. 126-7-4 per square mile.

Garhwál.—Settlement operations were brought to a close last year. The total enhancement in the district is Rs. 51,510 or 53·2 per cent. on the old demand. The final settlement report was received during the year under report and its review by the Commissioner has since been received. A small expenditure of Rs. 936-6-10 was incurred during the year, bringing the total cost of settlement to Rs. 2,06,554-5-5 or Rs. 208-7-6 per square mile on the area affected by the settlement.

Unao.—The total increase of revenue due to revision of settlement is Rs. 2,54,733 or 19·8 per cent. on the old revenue. The 36 appeals pending in the Deputy Commissioner's Court at the close of last year have been disposed of. The Settlement Commissioner's review of the final settlement report is awaited. There was a small expenditure of Rs. 2,234-8-11 during the year. The total cost from the commencement of operations comes to Rs. 3,55,759-1-11 or Rs. 215-7-8 per square mile.

Partábgarh.—Settlement operations have practically come to an end in this district. The work during the year consisted of carrying out the modfications of jamas and under-proprietary rents made on appeal. The assessments in pargana Patti were modified during the year in a large number of cases. Further reductions were also sanctioned in sub-settled villages. The total increase of revenue amounts to Rs. 3,12,450 or 31·7 per cent. on the old demand. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,265-11-9, making the total charges Rs. 2,80,398-1-1 or Rs. 194-5-1 per square mile. The Settlement Commissioner's review of the final settlement report is awaited.

Rae Bareli.—The revised jamas of parganas Bachhrawan, Kumhrawan, and Hardoi were sanctioned and declared during the year, and the records of these parganas were made over to the District Officer. The total increase of revenue for the entire district is Rs. 3,10,758 or 24·8 per cent. The final settlement report has been completed and is being printed. All that now remains to be done is the decision of certain applications for enhancement of rent of under-proprietors. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,487-2-11. The total cost up to date is Rs. 2,39,060-8-10 or Rs. 136-10-11 per square mile. The cost of settlement operations per square mile is the lowest for districts in which a complete revision of maps and records has been made.

Sultánpur.—The revised assessments of parganas Asal, Amethi, Chanda, Baraunsa and Miranpur were sanctioned by Government during the year, and the rents of under-proprietors and occupancy tenants in these parganas have been determined. The increase of revenue for the whole district is Rs. 2,90,741 or 24·2 per cent. on the old demand. The revised records of parganas Isauli-*cis*-Gumti, Isauli-*trans*-Gumti, and Amethi were deposited in the Deputy Commissioner's office during the year. Those of parganas Asal and Chanda have been made over since the close of the year. In the remaining parganas of Baraunsa and Miranpur the correction of records was carried on throughout the year and is now approaching completion. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 46,807-12-2 and the total expenditure up to the close of the year under report to Rs. 2,88,870-14-5 or Rs. 168-10-2 per square mile.

Lucknow.—Settlement operations were practically completed last year. The little work remaining over was finished during the year and settlement operations were formally closed in parganas Malihabad, Mahona, Lucknow, and Bijnor by Notification No. $\frac{4239}{\text{I}-155\text{B}}$, dated 18th November 1896. The settlement has increased the land revenue demand by Rs. 1,56,565 or 21·5 per cent. The charges incurred during the year were Rs. 10,765-12-10. The total cost up to date has been Rs. 87,294-0-2 or Rs. 90-4-4 per square mile.

Hardoi.—The assessment of the entire district was completed last year. During the year Government sanctioned the assessments of the second half of the Bilgram tahsíl and the whole of the Shahabad tahsíl and, with the exception of a few villages,

the revised assessments have been declared. Since the close of the year the revised assessments have been reduced by Rs. 24,778, so that the actual increase of revenue comes to Rs. 3,08,193 or 25·5 per cent. on the old demand. The district has suffered greatly from the late famine, and the question as to whether the new jamas can in all cases be at once collected is still under consideration. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 24,269-5-11. The total cost up to the end of the year under report amounts to Rs. 2,22,804-9-7 or Rs. 95-14-7 per square mile.

Sitapur.—The area assessed during the year was 81,920 acres or 128 square miles, that reported for sanction was 731,5 0 acres or 1,143 square miles, and the area for which revised assessments were sanctioned was 1,182,080 acres or 1,847 square miles. This completes the assessment of the district. The total enhancement for the district is Rs. 3,56,339 or 28·9 per cent. on the old revenue. The records are now being deposited in the district office, and all that remains to be done is the writing of the final settlement report, most of the statistics for which have been compiled. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,156-15-2. The total cost up to date is Rs. 97,499-10-6 or Rs. 43-3-9 per square mile. The work of settlement is now practically finished, and the Board agree with the Settlement Commissioner that "the economy and despatch with which it has been carried out are creditable to the Settlement Officer and to his office."

Bara Banki.—The inspection and assessment of the district was completed last year. During the year the revised jamas of parganas Daryabad, Surajpur, Mawai, Basorhi, Haidargarh, Dewa, Kursi, Subcha, and Rudauli received the sanction of Government and all work connected therewith, such as the distribution of jamas and the signing of agreements by the zamíndárs, was finished. The notification closing settlement operations in parganas Nawábganj, Partábganj, Satrikh, and Sidhaur was cancelled, and the rents of under-proprietors in these as well as in the other remaining parganas were determined during the year. All that remains to be done is the completion of pargana hand-books, copying and binding of assessment remarks for record in the Board's Office, and the determination of under-proprietary rents in a few cases. The increase of revenue due to revision is Rs. 4,75,451 or 30·8 per cent. on the old revenue. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,320-8-11 and the total cost Rs. 1,84,528-15-7 or Rs. 106-0-10 per square mile.

Fyzabad.—The work of actual assessment was completed last year and reports were submitted. During the year the revised jamas of parganas Akbarpur, Amsin, Mangasi, and Khandausa were sanctioned and given out, and their distribution was also carried out except in the two last-named parganas. The Settlement Officer states that in all the above parganas except Mangasi and Khandausa "all rent cases and miscellaneous cases of every kind have been disposed of. That in so litigious a district as Fyzabad so few appeals should have been preferred from the Deputy Collector's orders shows that the assumption areas have been equitably valued and that there exists very little cause of complaint against the manner in which these valuations have been handled and applied by the Deputy Collectors." The revised demand in parganas Tánda, Surhapur, Birhar and Majhaura was sanctioned towards the close of the year 1895-96, but its introduction was, with the sanction of Government, postponed till October 1897. In the eight parganas in which the revised assessments have been declared the land revenue has been increased by Rs. 2,40,174 or 29 per cent. on the expiring demand. The records for the four parganas assessed under the old system have been completed and are being made over to the Deputy Commissioner. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 44,406-0-2 and the total cost from the commencement of settlement operations comes to Rs. 1,81,103-2-5 or Rs. 104-14-10 per square mile.

Meerut.—The work of attesting the records was started in November 1896. The whole of the tahsíl Hapur, nearly the whole of tahsíl Gháziabad, and three

parganas of tahsíl Bághpat have been completed. This comprises considerably more than half the work. The fairing work done during the year is not very considerable; but it is being carried on simultaneously in several parganas and the greater portion of it will be finished at the same time. During the cold weather of 1896-97 the Settlement Officer inspected parganas Puth, Garhmuktesar, and Sarawa in tahsíl Hápur, and parganas Baraut, Chhaprauli, and Kotana in tahsíl Bághpat, or an area of 465 square miles. Under the revised settlement rules the Settlement Officer was directed to submit rent-rate reports for each pargana before making his assessments. The rent-rate report for parganas Puth and Garhmuktesar was submitted during the year and for the remaining parganas inspected by him after the close of the year. The Settlement Officer has also worked out the assessments of these parganas. Mr. W. J. D. Burkitt was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer at the close of the year. Case work is heavy in Meerut, but is being kept up to date. The expenditure during the year came to Rs. 42,766-0-3 or Rs. 22-2-2 per square mile.

Sháhjahánpur.—Early in the year the district was brought under settlement and a Settlement Officer appointed. Settlement operations have hitherto been confined to the preparation of the necessary statistics for the revision of the assessment, it being decided that the revision of the records should be carried out by the Land Records Department. Government has since, however, sanctioned the verification of the records by the Settlement Department, and this work will now be carried out as part of the regular settlement. The work of inspection was started in tahsíls Sháhjahánpur and Jalálabad, and 123 out of 719 square miles were inspected. This work was delayed for want of complete statistics at the beginning of the year. The alluvial mahál of tahsíl Sháhjahánpur and a few mahál of tahsíl Jalálabad were also assessed by the Settlement Officer during the year. The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 16,318-6-0, or Rs. 9-6-8 per square mile.

Lalitpur.—The area inspected during the year was 934 square miles, that is the whole of the Lalitpur tahsíl. Of the four parganas comprising this tahsíl the Settlement Officer inspected Lalitpur and Balabehat and the Assistant Settlement Officer Talbehat and Bansi. The assessment of two of these parganas Balabehat and Bansi (excepting three villages) was also completed during the year and that of the remaining two parganas shortly after its close. The Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer were, under the orders of Government, placed in charge of famine relief operations from the 20th April 1897. Both officers were chiefly occupied with famine work till the rains thoroughly set in, and partially so till the end of September 1897. During the last two months of the year famine relief work became light, and in addition to assessment work, the Settlement Officer was able to verify a number of revenue-free and other favoured tenures. In this as in other parts of the province where scarcity prevailed the work of settlement had to be subordinated to the work of alleviating the distress caused by the late famine. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 34,325-10-7, or Rs. 19-9-4 per square mile.

Bahraich.—The district was brought under settlement at the beginning of the year, and the Deputy Commissioner was placed in charge of operations till the late Mr. J. A. Norrie took charge as Settlement Officer. During the cold weather of 1896-97, Mr. Norrie inspected parganas Hisampur (295 square miles) and Bahraich (328 square miles) for assessment purposes and recorded full inspection notes regarding them. His sudden death from cholera in April 1897 deprived the Government of the services of a young officer of the highest promise. He was succeeded by Mr. P. Harrison, who reinspected these parganas, taking up Hisampur at once and completing its inspection in May and June 1897 and its assessment later on. He submitted his assessment report for the pargana on the 9th September 1897 and the revised assessments were sanctioned in time to be collected from the date on which the settlement of the pargana expired. Owing to Mr. Norrie's death

the assessment of pargana Bahraich could not be revised in time to come into force with effect from the date of expiry of the settlement of the pargana. The charges incurred during the year were Rs. 24,337-13-6. The total cost is Rs. 28,708-3-10, or Rs. 12-3-10 per square mile.

Kheri.—The district was brought under settlement from 15th September 1897; and Mr. S. H. Butler, Settlement Officer, Sitapur, was placed in charge of settlement operations in addition to his other duties. The following programme of inspection and assessment has been approved by the Board:—

	Square miles.
1897-98	326
1898-99	856
1899-1900	1,369

The services of an Assistant Settlement Officer will be required in the last two years. The area to be inspected in 1899-1900 is large, but much of it is jungle and swampy waste, and two officers with experience of Kheri will be able to accomplish it without difficulty. The necessity for a complete revision of the proprietary and under-proprietary registers in Kheri has been pointed out to the Government, and issue of a notification has been asked for, directing the preparation as a settlement record of the list and registers referred to in section 56 of Act XVII of 1876.

Gursarái and Kakarbai Estates.—The survey of these estates in the Jhánsi district was completed in the field season of 1895-96, and maps and rough *khasras* and *khatiaunis* prepared and made over to the Settlement Department. Fairing of the records is in progress. The *ubari* tenure of Gursarai was resumed in 1895, and a summary settlement made of the estate pending the regular settlement. Kakarbai is still maintained as an *ubári* tenure. It was summarily inspected and assessed for the purpose of levying cesses along with the Jhánsi district, and a record-of-rights alone is now being prepared. The Settlement Officer was unable to assess the Gursarai estate in October 1897 as he had intended, owing to the falling off in cultivation in the two famine years which followed the survey. "I had therefore" Mr. Fremantle writes, "to have a summary round made by the patwáris of the cultivation of the present year. This has now been done, and the statistics for assessment are practically ready; but it will be some time before I can furnish a complete assessment report, and it will not be possible to introduce the new jamas from the present year." The expenditure up to the close of the year under report was Rs. 4,525-8-9, or Rs. 29-3-2 per square mile. This is exclusive of the pay of the Settlement Officer all of which has been debited to the operations in connection with the revision of the Bundelkhand assessments of which Mr. Fremantle is in charge and which he is carrying on concurrently with the settlement of Gursarai. The question of preparing a duly attested settlement record for districts under settlement in the North-Western Provinces was referred to Government, who decided that in a portion of Bijnor and in Sháhjahánpur and Bareilly, an attested settlement record should be prepared. The work of verification of records has therefore, since the close of the year, been started in these districts, the necessary amendments having been made in the notifications bringing the Bijnor and Sháhjahánpur districts under settlement, and a notification having been issued bringing the Bareilly district under settlement and appointing the Collector to be in charge of the settlement.

Revised rules and instructions for Settlement Officers in those districts of the North-Western Provinces in which the records are verified by the Settlement Officer were drawn up during the year and sanctioned by Government and were eventually issued on the 19th November 1897 as Book Circular 15—I.

The usual abstract statements of work done during the year and cost of settlement operations are appended:—

Abstract Statement of Settlement Work.

District.		Preparation of revision of maps and records.				Survey and assessment work. Area in acres.					Case work during 1896-97.			Expenditure.
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed.	Inspected.	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned.	Original case.	Appeals— To Settlement Officer.	Appeals— To Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Meerut	Total required	1,400	2,800	5,600	8,400	...	1,236,378	1,236,378	1,236,378	1,236,378	17,675	87	13	42,766
	Done during the year ...	1,268	134	276	276	...	297,487	297,487	...	...	14,490	54	8	
	Remaining	132	2,666	5,324	8,124	...	938,891	938,891	1,236,378	1,236,378	3,185	33	5	
Bijnor	Total required	5,750	3,516	5,852	9,488	...	902,216	887,805	887,805	887,805	4,139	...	63	41,776
	Done during the year ...	657	493	622	993	...	288,635	288,635	353,952	430,534	2,455	...	16	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	118,119	118,119	343,082	395,409	1,684	...	47	
Budaun	Total required	5,904	3,936	8,894	13,341	...	1,223,843	1,223,843	1,223,843	1,223,843	4,551	267	153	64,785
	Done during the year ...	1,597	1,536	3,960	6,168	...	...	475,658	529,310	742,909	4,422	264	143	
	Remaining	513	2	1	3	...	...	...	375,857	375,857	129	3	10	
Shábjáhanpur ...	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	1,109,120	1,109,120	1,109,120	1,109,120	120	...	...	16,318
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	78,720	...	...	...	120	...	...	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	1,030,400	1,109,120	1,109,120	1,109,120	...	...	...	
Lalitpur	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	1,121,839	1,121,839	1,121,839	1,121,839	2,479	6	5	31,135
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	597,700	173,242	...	...	2,364	6	4	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	524,139	948,597	1,121,839	1,121,839	115	...	1	
Gúrsarai and Kakarbai estates.	Total required	...	142	142	213	...	99,400	99,400	99,400	99,400	1,410	19	...	4,526
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	8	...	
	Remaining	...	142	142	213	...	99,400	99,400	99,400	99,400	232	11	...	
Garhwál	Total required	8,786	9,582	8,786	8,786	609,682	609,682	609,682	609,682	609,682	...	...	6	936
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lucknow	Total required	1,930	...	...	...	...	618,838	618,838	618,838	618,838	17	144	333	10,766
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	144	331	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Unao	Total required	4,920	3,280	5,596	8,394	...	1,056,502	1,056,502	1,056,502	1,056,502	2	36	71	2,235
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36	56	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Rae Bareli ...	Total required	5,301	3,534	4,896	7,344	...	1,119,635	1,119,635	1,119,635	1,119,635	2,628	19	324	9,487
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,584	1,230	...	293	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,398	19	31	
Sítapur	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	1,443,200	1,443,200	1,443,200	1,443,200	1,578	...	126	25,157
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,920	731,520	1,182,080	1,578	...	...	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	
Hardoi	Total required	1,248	832	972	1,458	...	1,355,099	1,355,099	1,355,099	1,355,099	2,156	25	355	24,269
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465,118	2,061	23	137	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	2	218	
Fyzabad	Total required	5,482	2,634	7,254	10,881	...	1,104,522	1,104,522	1,104,522	1,104,522	18,642	196	474	44,406
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391,182	391,182	18,081	195	30	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315,042	315,042	561	1	444	
Bahraich	Total required	5,799	...	...	...	...	1,501,478	1,501,478	1,501,478	1,501,478	227	18	2	24,338
	Done during the year ...	2,114	...	...	...	...	397,012	189,011	189,011	...	212	17	...	
	Remaining	2,873	...	...	...	...	1,104,466	1,312,467	1,312,467	1,501,478	15	1	2	
Partábgarh ...	Total required	6,642	4,428	5,710	8,565	...	923,542	923,542	923,542	923,542	244	128	173	9,266
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	115	171	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	2	
Sultánpur ...	Total required	7,578	5,052	7,274	10,911	...	1,096,278	1,096,278	1,096,278	1,096,278	3,053	21	450	46,808
	Done during the year ...	...	2,278	3,055	4,695	...	...	...	...	643,304	2,976	21	198	
	Remaining	...	24	30	49	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	252	
Bara Banki ...	Total required	4,447	2,394	3,434	5,151	...	1,081,056	1,113,726	1,113,726	1,113,726	2,041	86	412	14,321
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,263	376,067	1,792	46	98	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	40	314	

Statement showing the cost of operations per square mile in the districts under settlement.

District.	Total area.	Area to which settlement operations have extended.	Balance of total area.	Total expenditure.	Cost per square mile on area in column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Meerût ...	2,366	1,932	434	42,766 0 3	22 2 2	
Bijnor ...	18,685	* 1,462	406·5	†1,84,883 0 9	126 7 4	
Budaun ...	1,912	1,912	...	3,27,794 0 11	171 7 1	* Includes figures for Government forest in Najíbabad.
Sháhjahánpur,	1,733	1,733	...	16,318 6 0	9 6 8	† Includes Rs. 9,896-7-9 on account of survey operations made by the professional agency.
Lalitpur ...	1,753	1,753	...	34,325 10 7	19 9 4	
Gursarai and Kakarbai Estates.	155	155	...	4,525 8 9	29 3 2	
Garhwál ...	5,629	‡ 990·81	4,638·19	§2,06,554 5 5	208 7 6	‡ Includes an area of 38 square miles not cadastrally surveyed.
Lucknow ...	967	967	...	87,294 0 2	90 4 4	§ Besides this the following expenditure was incurred on traverse and cadastral surveys :—

	Rs. a. p.	Rate per square mile. Rs. a. p
Traverse ...	60,841 6 11	35 4 11
Cadastral (including preparation of records) ...	2,61,624 8 5	275 1 6

Unao ...	1,651	1,651	...	3,55,759 1 11	215 7 8	
Rae Bareli ...	1,749	1,749	...	2,39,060 8 10	136 10 11	
Sitapur ...	2,255	2,255	...	97,499 10 6	43 3 9	
Hardoi ...	2,323	‖ 2,323	...	2,22,804 9 7	95 14 7	‖ Includes the area of the alluvial portions of parganas Bilgrám, Sándi, and Barwán.
Fyzabad ...	1,726	1,726	...	1,81,103 2 5	104 14 10	
Bahraich ...	2,346	2,346	..	28,708 3 10	12 3 10	
Sultánpur ...	1,713	1,713	...	2,88,870 14 5	168 10 2	
Partábgarh...	1,443	1,443	...	2,80,398 1 1	194 5 1	
Bara Banki...	1,740	1,740	...	1,84,528 15 7	106 0 10	

MAPPING.

Village Field Maps.

The Survey Office, Calcutta, continue to reproduce the village field maps of districts cadastrally surveyed. During the year under report sheets of the Garhwál district only were in hand. Of 9,100 such sheets representing 4,452 villages, 7,609 were reproduced up to the close of June 1898, 5,860 being photozincographed and 1,749 zincographed. The balance 1,491 sheets will, it is expected, be printed in the current year.

(2) AND (3).—STATE PROPERTIES AND WASTE LANDS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

There were 393 estates, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,36,112, in the possession of Government at the commencement of the year. During the year 18 estates with a revenue of Rs. 3,527, were acquired; while six, with a revenue of Rs. 975, were removed from the accounts. There were thus at the close of the year 405 State properties paying a revenue of Rs. 1,38,664. Of these estates 54, which for the most part consist of petty shares or are difficult of access, have been given on lease and the remainder are under direct management. The most important of the

estates owned by Government are the three extensive properties in the Kumaun Division and the Dúdhi estate in the south of Mirzapur. Apart from these, the only districts which contain properties with a current rental demand of over Rs. 10,000 are Allahabad, Bánda, and Jhánsi. The total current rental demand amounted to Rs. 7,47,389, a figure slightly in excess of the demand for the preceding year. Including arrears, the total demand was Rs. 8,17,198, of which Rs. 6,45,462, or 79 per cent., were collected. If, however, the Kumaun estates in which the rental was collected practically in full, are excluded, in the remaining estates only 45 per cent. of the demand was realized. Better financial results were not to be expected, if it be remembered that the bulk of the demand fell to be collected in the Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions and in Mirzapur, tracts where the famine was worst. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,71,736, of which Rs. 1,03,053 are treated as recoverable, though part of this amount will probably have ultimately to be written off. After payment of land revenue and rates the income was Rs. 4,92,229, of which Rs. 3,62,372 were spent on establishment, contingencies, and improvements, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,29,857. Among individual districts Bánda fared worst and less than 10 per cent. of the total demand could be collected. The total demand, however, included arrears of preceding years, which should have been struck off as irrecoverable but were retained on the accounts as they could not be tested on the spot by the pargana officers during the year. Rupees 2,017 of the nominal and irrecoverable balances have since been remitted by the Board and Commissioner, and the sanction of Government has been asked to the remission of Rs. 19,987 more. The remainder of the balances will be tested and further remissions will, if necessary, be proposed. It is satisfactory to have the Collector's assurance that the villages have not deteriorated in the year that has passed, but rather have benefited from the works of improvement carried out on them as relief works. Seven villages in the Bánda district which had been demarcated and excluded from the forest area came under the management of the Collector in June 1896, under G. O. No. $\frac{390}{\text{XIV}-34}$, dated the 25th June 1896. Records-of-rights and maps have been prepared. The Collector reports that nowhere was distress so acute as in these villages, and the larger part of the rental demand will have to be written off as incapable of recovery.

In the Holagarh and Khargapur escheated estates in the Allahabad district, 58 and 43 per cent. respectively of the demand, including arrears, were collected—a result creditable to the management, considering the character of the year. In Mirzapur the short collections (55 per cent.,) are also due to agricultural distress. In Jhánsi, where less than half of the demand was realized, Rs. 4,531 of the balance (Rs. 11,360) have been suspended; but the bulk of the remainder is reported to be recoverable. The outstanding balances were also large in Hamírpur (Rs. 4,179), Naini Tal (Rs. 4,895), Lucknow, (Rs. 3,855), Unao (Rs. 3,687), and Hardoi (Rs. 5,375). In Hamírpur only 30 per cent. of the demand was collected, but of the balance as much as Rs. 3,188 have been suspended owing to the suspensions of land revenue and Rs. 227 have been remitted. The arrears in Naini Tal, as usual, form a very trifling proportion of the demand. In Lucknow 66 per cent. of the demand was paid; but in Hardoi which suffered severely, only 35 per cent. could be realized. The figures shown in the appendix for the Unao district are misleading, as, out of the balance of Rs. 3,687, Rs. 2,157 had actually been collected when the villages were under temporary attachment. This sum will now be transferred from the Personal Ledger to the proper head of account.

The following was the expenditure under the main heads:—

	Rs.
Establishment	... 76,346
Contingencies	... 66,483
Improvements	... 2,19,543
Total	... 3,62,372

Excluding the Naini Tal estates, which account for the bulk of the expenditure on establishments, owing to short collections the cost of management fell at the rate of over 11 per cent. on the receipts. The expenditure on improvements shows an increase of Rs. 21,306 on the preceding year, which is chiefly confined to the Tariá and Bhábar estates, the reports of which are submitted separately to Government. In Bánda the works of improvements shown in the return were largely supplemented by famine relief works which had to be opened in the Government villages. In the Kha rgapur and Holagarh estates in the Allahabad district Rs. 4,180 were disbursed, and as far as was possible in a dry year attention was paid to the planting of trees and to the agricultural experiments which are in train. The tenants on these estates built 13 masonry wells at their own expense, wood being supplied to them free of cost. Only Rs. 455 or under 2 per cent. of the gross income were expended in improving the Oudh estates and the attention of the District Officers will be specially directed to the matter.

The advance made to tenants on Government estates during the year amounted to Rs. 68,935. The recoveries were specially poor in Bánda, Allahabad, and Mirzapur, in all of which districts large amounts are outstanding. The advances made on the Holagarh estate in Allahabad were nearly double those given in the Khargapur estate. Advances for seed and cattle were given only to those tenants who had sources of irrigation or to those who were considered able to construct *kachcha* wells ; and in the latter estate the construction of these wells round the Ramgarh Jhíl is not possible.

The total demand, including outstandings for the price of confiscated escheated and waste lands amounted to Rs. 35,331 ; but this includes a sum which is payable by instalments of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The demand actually realizable within the year was Rs. 5,331, of which Rs. 5,319 were collected.

4.—Court of Wards.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

At the beginning of the year there were 168 estates under the management of the Court of Wards ; at its close the number had increased to 179, twelve estates having been released during the year, and twenty-three taken under the superintendence of the Court. Of these lat ter, more than half were estates of minors. The circumstances of the released estates have been detailed by the Board in their report. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to notice in particular the results of the good management of the Court of Wards in the Bahua and Kurwar estates. These properties, taken over by the Court, under the provisions of the Oudh Talúqdárs' Relief Act, heavily burdened with debt, were handed over to their proprietors freed of encumbrances and with largely developed resources.

Of the estates which came under the Court's management during the year, 15 are in the North-Western Provinces and 8 in Oudh. Many of these are properties with a large rent-roll, but heavily encumbered with debt. The Datauli estate in Aligarh, with a gross income of Rs. 28,800, is indebted to the extent of Rs. 71,754. The involved circumstances of the Bharri Basantpur estate (Sháhjahánpur) will make its management one of peculiar difficulty. The Dube estate in Jaunpur, released in 1888-89, has had again to be taken under Court of Wards management. The gross rental of this property is about Rs. 2,33,300, and its debts amount to about Rs. 3,60,500. The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the Board's decision to reduce this large debt by sale. The circumstances of the Ahmamau estate (Lucknow) have since been found to be hopeless, and management by the Court has been discontinued Most important of all is the Rámnagar estate in Gonda, with liabilities at the outset amounting to 22¼ lakhs, reduced by sale during the year to under 13 lakhs.

The subjoined statement shows that the total area under the Court's management, and the gross rental and revenue demand, have risen markedly during the past three years :—

Years.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Gross rental demand.	Revenue demand.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	2,181,141	1,438,289	52,21,208	22,31,301
1895-96	2,668,396	1,730,842	60,48,015	25,20,407
1896-97	3,107,519	1,948,005	72,57,516	30,11,393

A little less than one-fourth of the rental and revenue is received and paid by the Balrámpur estate. In ten estates there was an increase in the rental demand, the largest being in the Mallanpur estate, Kheri (Rs. 62,802); in the Balrámpur estate (Rs. 42,121); in Nazir Husain Khan's estate, Cawnpore (Rs. 21,253); and in the Anapur estate, Gházipur (Rs. 10,036). In Mallanpur, where the rent is largely paid in kind, the increase is attributed chiefly to an excellent autumn crop and to the high prices which prevailed throughout the year; in Balrámpur to the demand from the Mamri-Piparia estate, which is held on usufructuary mortgage; in Nazir Husain Khan's estate to the redemption from mortgage of four villages, and the direct management of 28 others; and in Anapur to the acquisition of a large property. There was a falling off in the rental demand of ten estates, but the amounts were small and call for no special remark. Reference has been made to the correspondence with Government regarding the management of grain-rented villages in the Balrámpur estate. The Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the views of the Board that the difficulties attending direct management of such villages are considerable, and that where commutation to cash rents is not feasible, a lease to resident tenants is the least objectionable form of lease. It is at the same time observed with satisfaction that no less than 55 villages were brought under the direct management of the Special Manager during the year, and that in 115 grain rents were commuted for cash.

The rental demand, current and arrear, in all estates amounted to Rs. 87,05,169, of which 69 per cent. were collected as compared with 77 per cent. in the preceding year. The balance for realization was large, absorbing 37 per cent. of the full current rental of the year. For these results the failure of the rains of 1896, and the famine which followed in the greater part of the Provinces, are responsible. In the canal-protected Meerut Division collections were normal, being 89 per cent. of the current demand. In the Allahabad Division, where famine was severest, not more than 33 per cent. could be realized. The Bánda estates suffered considerably, as also the Bára estate (Allahabad), in which the crops were practically a total failure and the people reduced to destitution. The Government, however, notices that the Board have not ascribed the short collections in any division to lax administration, and that improvement has been effected in those districts where the management was the subject of unfavourable comment last year. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that an adjustment of the rental demand, which is said to be required and to be in progress in many estates, and a judicious remission of irrecoverable arrears, will do much to relieve the tenantry from the difficulties through which they have recently had to pass.

The cost of management, including Rs. 12,119, paid on account of arrears of 1895-96, amounted to Rs. 5,62,021, and was in excess of the figures of the previous year by Rs. 18,623. The average cost of management throughout the Provinces fell at 7 per cent. of the income, or 2 per cent. lower than in 1895-96. This result is satisfactory, considering the low receipts of the year. It is due partly to the fact

that the rates levied under Act X of 1892 on account of superior supervision were in certain estates calculated on the actual low collections and not on the gross income. The high incidence of cost in several individual estates is sufficiently explained by the circumstances of the year. The proposal to replace the large establishment of low paid menials by utilizing the services of respectable tenants is one that should be strongly encouraged, and the Government looks to District Officers and Managers to lose no opportunity of giving effect to it, and thus enlisting the sympathy of the tenantry with Court of Wards administration.

The special scheme of management was in force in eighteen districts and in the Balrámpur estate. The percentage of cost on the total normal income was unusually high in Lucknow (22) and Allahabad (19·1), this being due in the case of the former district to the fact that the Sissaindi estate was only under management for a part of the year, in consequence of which the cost of establishment fell entirely on two other estates, and in the case of the latter to the abnormally small receipts, especially in the large Bára estate. In the other districts the percentage of cost varied from 4·3 to 8·9. The scheme, it is reported, continues to work well, and valuable assistance has been rendered to District Officers by Special Managers.

The total expenditure on improvements amounted to Rs. 3,07,554 as compared with Rs. 2,61,161 spent in the previous year. The bulk of this expenditure was incurred in the Balrámpur estate (Rs. 1,17,135) and the other Court of Wards estates in Oudh (Rs. 1,22,364), the reduced receipts in the smaller properties in the North-Western Provinces militating against any increased provision under this head. The improvements carried out by the Court consisted largely of earthworks for relief purposes, and irrigation works to secure estates from the effects of drought. The Board have noticed the main features of the improvements carried out in each division, and the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that, considering the circumstances of the year, as much was done in this direction as could have been expected.

Agricultural experiments had again to be conducted under difficulties in consequence of the unfavourable character of the seasons. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture reports that the most useful work done was in connection with the introduction of improved varieties of the ordinary field staples, especially Jaunpur maize. The extension of fuel and fodder reserves was of necessity restricted, and stock-breeding was not extended beyond the 13 districts mentioned in last year's report, though the report of the Balrámpur Manager in this respect reads hopefully. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be assured that the Court of Wards Managers have now been brought into closer touch with the Agricultural Department.

General action for promotion of primary education in Court of Wards estates had again to be postponed, though progress was made in the Balrámpur estate, and provision has been made in the budgets for the current year of those estates which can afford the outlay, and in the neighbourhood of which village schools do not already exist. Sanitation continues to receive attention, and much useful work is being done in the founding of new hamlets and planting of waste land with trees. Out of 55,294 vaccination operations performed, over 87 per cent. were successful; but these figures include a certain amount of work done outside the villages of Court of Wards estates, the statistics of which could not be kept separate. There were seven hospitals at work in the Balrámpur estate, and another new dispensary was established during the year. Dispensaries are also maintained in two estates in Rae Bareli and Sultánpur, and two others are being constructed in the Majhauli estate in Gorakhpur.

In regard to the part taken by Court of Wards estates in relieving distress during the recent famine, not only was direct relief given in the shape of money grants, but liberal contributions were also made to the Charitable Relief Fund. No less than Rs. 1,13,080 were expended in relief works of a useful kind, and the returns, though incomplete, show that some 165,000 workers and dependants were relieved in the North-Western Provinces estates and 305,000 in the Oudh estates, excluding

Balrámpur. In the latter estates extensive works were undertaken, and the number of units relieved is said to be 600,000. To the help thus given by the Court of Wards reference has already been made in this Government's report on the administration of the famine.

Advances to tenants, in many cases free of interest, aggregated Rs. 4,38,243 as compared with Rs. 94,159 in the preceding year, and Rs. 75,284 in 1894-95. The aid thus given was so effective that it was possible to recover during the year more than half the sum advanced. The advantages to be derived from this form of assistance in times of scarcity could not have been more forcibly demonstrated, and the Court of Wards is entitled to unstinted praise for the success of their administration in this direction. The system of affording direct aid to tenants by advances of grain and money was also further extended during the year, and an agricultural bank in the Majhauli estate proved of great assistance to the tenantry. The transfer to the Court of Wards of the debts owed by tenants to sugar manufacturers is reported to have had excellent results in two estates in Bareilly, and the system is being extended.

A sum of Rs. 47,73,810 was paid in the liquidation of debts as compared with Rs. 24,55,197 in the previous year. Out of a grand total of nearly 319 lakhs of debt due when superintendence was first assumed or since incurred, 84½ lakhs have been paid off and over 98 lakhs have been transferred to other creditors at lower rates of interest.

The surplus funds of the more prosperous estates were invested to the extent of Rs. 30,100 in Government securities, Rs. 3,04,551 in the purchase of land and houses, while Rs. 29,26,705 were advanced in loans to other estates, the Balrámpur estate contributing Rs. 24,72,454 of this sum, including a loan of 24 lakhs to the Singha Chanda and Rámnagar estates in Gonda. In many cases temporary loans, since repaid, were rendered necessary for the purpose of advances. The expenditure of slightly over 2 lakhs by the Anapur estate in the purchase of a large property which had originally been included in Anapur, and belonging to a proprietor on whom the Anapur estate will eventually devolve, appears to have been a happy investment. The total investments amounted to Rs. 32,61,356 against Rs. 21,53,209 in 1895-96.

The number of notices of ejectment rose from 283 in 1895-96 to 490 in the year under review, and the area affected from 8,882 to 32,008 acres. Twenty-five per cent. of the notices were contested, and only 2·5 per cent. with success. The increase in the number of notices was chiefly in the Balrámpur and Sardhana estates. In the Meerut district ejectment was employed against unsatisfactory tenants, and in only one case without success. In Balrámpur 168 out of the 175 notices were served on lessees, the term of whose lease had expired. The system pursued in Aligarh is, as the Board observe, in its discouragement of the growth of occupancy rights, opposed to the principles by which the Court of Wards should be actuated.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

The Legislative Council met once during the year at Lucknow on the 21st April 1897.

2.—Course of Legislation.

Two Bills were dealt with during the year:—

(1) The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Famine Loans Recovery Bill, and

(2) the Bill to provide for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto.

The latter remained under the consideration of the Select Committee during the whole year under report. The former was passed into law on 21st April 1897, and is now Act No. 1 of 1897.

The object of this Act was to provide for the summary realization, but without interest, of sums due for loans granted by the Local Government during the famine operations of 1896 and 1897. The provisions of the Act are only of a temporary nature and affect only such loans as were granted by Government during the specified period of one year preceding the 1st day of October 1897.

3.—Police.

Including cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cognizable cases of every description alleged to have occurred which came to the notice of the Magistrates or the police during the year amounted to 277,582, of which 17,378 were Magistrates' cases (*i.e.* complaints made to, or cases instituted by, Magistrates), and 260,204 were police cases (*i.e.* cases reported to, or taken up by police officers). Of the Magistrates' cases half were dismissed either summarily or after enquiry: only 2,484 cases, mostly of theft, were referred to the police for investigation, of which 600 came into court and resulted in convictions to the number of 391, or 65 per cent. Magistrates at the same time convicted in 3,214 cases which were not referred to the police at all for investigation, of which the greater part consisted of public nuisances. Of the police cases proper for disposal (260,204), comprising 814 cases pending from the previous year, 2,631 cases taken up by the police otherwise than on report, and 256,759 cases reported to the police during the year, 135,515, or 52 per cent., were investigated with the following result: 999 cases remained under investigation at the close of the year; 10,269, or 7 per cent., were not sent before the courts by the police (the accused, if any, being released on account of insufficient evidence); 84,628, or 62 per cent., were forwarded to Magistrates, and 39,619, or 29 per cent., remained either undetected or, if detected, the accused were not apprehended. Judged by the action of the supervising Magistrates, the police appear to have exercised with discretion their power of declining to investigate cases, and of refraining after investigation from forwarding the accused to a Magistrate. They declined to investigate 124,689 cases, or 48 per cent. of the total reported, and in only 506 instances, chiefly theft and house-breaking, were they directed by a Magistrate to make an investigation after such refusal. The percentage of cases investigated, 52, is a mean between two extremes: under the important heads of serious crime practically all cases were investigated, but under those crimes of common occurrence which may be divided into petty and serious, with a preponderance of petty cases, the percentage of investigation fell

to a low point, such as under house-trespass with intent to commit an offence, 34, and ordinary theft, 46. Out of the 10,269 cases not forwarded after investigation to court by the police on account of insufficient evidence, only 1,281, or 12 per cent., were sent for by the Magistrates, the trials which followed in court ending in conviction in 1,114 cases. In addition to the 84,628 cases sent before Magistrates by the police during the year, 2,336 had remained over from the previous year, making 86,964 in all to be disposed of by the courts: deducting the few cases declared to be non-cognizable or not to have occurred, 74,627, or 90 per cent., of those disposed of resulted in conviction, the percentage being lowest under the heads of murder in *dakáiti* (50), poisoning (52), and serious mischief (53).

Owing to the alterations that have recently been made in the form of the annual returns it is not possible to compare the figures for 1897 in all particulars with those for 1896. It appears, however, that the total volume of cognizable crime dealt with by Magistrates and police in 1897 exceeded that of 1896 (234,274) by 43,308 cases: the number of persons brought before the courts in 1897 was greater by some 26,000 than those tried in 1896, and a larger proportion of those tried were convicted. The increase in crime in 1897 fell mostly under the head of minor offences against property and house-breaking, and was only to be expected in a year of famine and distress. The figures show that since 1895 there has been a progressive increase in the reports of cognizable crime from 200,000 in 1895 to over 250,000 in 1897. Under non-cognizable crime both the cases and the persons concerned show a decrease in 1897: 82,301 cases were instituted by complaint or taken up by a Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police as compared with 96,535 in 1896, and the number of persons against whom process issued declined from 109,283 in 1896 to 92,560 in 1897. The largest decrease occurred under the heads of hurt and municipal offences. It is satisfactory to note that the police were employed to investigate only 1,116 cases, which is probably the lowest number on record. Including 1,080 cases, pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal in 1897 amounted to 83,381, of which 28,873 were dismissed without trial, 475 were found to be non-cognizable or not to have occurred, 13,944 were compounded or withdrawn, 1,119 were pending at the close of the year, and 38,970, or 46 per cent., were tried by the courts, 22,198, or 57 per cent., ending in conviction. The cases falling under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code, Public Nuisances, are recorded at a very high figure—3,311 as against 860 in 1896.

The most important point connected with the returns of the past year is the effect on crime of the high prices which prevailed throughout the year—a question which has been exhaustively dealt with in the Resolution on the Administration of Famine Relief during 1896 and 1897, from which extracts are quoted below. It was pointed out in that Resolution that crime which is associated with turbulence, violence, public disorder or concerted outrages in which whole classes of the community are associated was conspicuously moderate in its character and dimensions. Cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were even less frequent than in ordinary years. Though *dakáiti* and robbery were more numerous than usual during the famine period, "very many of these crimes were merely 'technical *dakáitis*,' free to a greater extent than usual from the aggravated features which would have indicated a general spirit of turbulence. They consisted commonly of isolated cases of plunder of grain carts or stores by knots of hungry and unarmed villagers." Simple or ordinary crime, which is the natural outcome of privation and distress, as was to be expected, increased, and there was found to be "simultaneity, if not a closer connection, between the movement of crime and the movement of prices. As prices fell in March, crime decreased rapidly and reached its minimum in April, when prices also were at their lowest. Thereafter crime increased as prices again became more stringent and did not begin to sink till the early staples of the autumn harvest became available in the villages at the end of August."

"The chief increase of crime occurred under the head of those offences which are classed as theft or house-breaking according as they are committed outside or inside a dwelling. The reported cases of theft and house-breaking during the twelve months exceeded by 38 per cent. the previous year's return. But even this high total will not perhaps be thought excessive as the record of this sort of crime among a population of nearly 46 millions suffering from famine or famine prices. A large proportion of these crimes were of a very trivial description, such as pilfering or snatching of grain or other food, or field thefts when the standing crops were ripe. Petty offences of this class, committed under the pressure of hunger, were naturally and properly treated by Magistrates with exceptional lenience and generally punished by merely nominal sentences, while organized and violent crime was strenly repressed. The return of reported offences during the famine months shows that general crime, though of increased volume, moved on the ordinary lines. It rose, as usual, in the winter months, when field labour is slack, reaching a maximum in January, which was followed by a very sharp fall. The movement was accentuated by the special conditions of the year. The great extension of outdoor relief in January 1897 had its response in the extraordinarily rapid decline in crime, the fall being most marked in the crime classed as theft and burlgary. The decrease continued through March and April, when the spring harvest brought both food and employment. During May crime remained stationary in some districts, but showed in others a tendency to rise, which was accentuated in June and July. This movement is usual but here, again, it was exaggerated by the desertion by the people in those months of the relief works which had afforded so much support to the labouring classes. By August the early crops were reaching maturity, and crime tended to resume its normal dimensions. By the close of the famine in September there was little to notice beyond the ordinary fluctuations and the natural results on the crime rate of continued high prices.

"It may be observed that the increase of ordinary crime was not confined to the districts, but was shared by districts where there had been no general failure of crops and no distress among the rural population. No doubt the pressure of high prices, which fell heavily on all who had to purchase their food, stimulated crime even where there had been no crop failure or want of usual employment. The relief measures went far to equalize the conditions affecting crime in all districts."

The figures of professional crime show a considerable increase as compared with previous years, especially under the heads of *dakáiti* and cattle-theft. The districts of Jhánsi, Bareilly, Pilibhít and Agra were conspicuous for the worst form of *dákaiti*—attacks on houses by gangs of desperate men armed with fire-arms. The gangs consisted to a great extent of men from Native States banded together to commit raids in British territory, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner acknowledged the great assistance rendered to the police by the authorities of the Gwalior and Rámpur States in dealing with these offenders. The success of the police in hunting down gangs of *dakáits* was most marked. It was reported at the close of the year that there did not appear to be any *dakáit* leader of renown at large—a result due in great part to the good work done by certain Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The question of taking action, wherever possible, under section 216A of the Indian Penal Code, against the harbourers of *dakáits* and robbers received much attention during the year, with, in some instances, very satisfactory results. The general increase in cattle-theft is attributed to the

	Cases.	Persons.			
	Occurred.	Tried.		Convicted.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Dakáiti ...	608	2,751	4,249	754	1,928
Robbery ...	838	978	1,010	632	699
Cattle-theft ...	1,713	773	1,119	561	859

prevailing scarcity: on the whole the crime was well dealt with, the percentage of convictions secured showing a substantial increase.

Heinous crime of other descriptions, especially murder, homicide and kidnapping, also rose as compared with the previous year: in some instances, such as grievous hurt and rioting, the rise was inconsiderable. Several important coining cases were detected, but it was reported that for the most part the cases under this head, which showed a considerable increase, consisted of passing copper coins silvered over.

It was observed with regret that there were a very large number of cases of mischief to cattle, chiefly by poisoning, in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, which together accounted for half the cases for the United Provinces. The demand for hides, and the absence of any check on the sale of arsenic, facilitated the commission of the offence; and it was suspected that influential persons abetted the commission of the crime. In Ballia a person was caught distributing arsenic which he had obtained from Calcutta. In Unao the increase in the crime is attributed to the high prices prevailing for leather well-buckets and to the proximity of the Cawnpore hide market. In Sitapur the villagers, it is said, were led to believe that their cattle were dying of epidemic disease, while the *Chamárs* were secretly poisoning them. Hide purchasers and contractors were watched, and several exemplary punishments were imposed during the past year.

Considerable progress was made in 1897 towards the completion of the reforms sanctioned by the Government on the recommendation of the Police Committee; a sum of over two lakhs of rupees was devoted to this purpose, raising the total expenditure to Rs. 54,63,204. The total strength of the force was slightly raised and amounted to 25,711 officers and men, of whom 22,751 were Provincial, 2,179 Municipal and Cantonment, and 781 Railway Police. There is evidence that the tone of the force is improving, a conclusion which is borne out by the substantial decrease in the punishments inflicted during the year. The good conduct of the armed police was especially noticeable, and the percentage of punishments of the civil police approximated more closely to the low figure customary with the armed branch of the force. Attention was drawn to the desirability of granting liberal rewards for the performance of good work, and it was suggested that it should be made the duty of the Court Inspector to bring to the notice of the Magistrate the rules on the subject when the circumstances of the case seemed to call for the grant of a reward.

Statistics relating to the various divisions show that the reports of serious crime were again low in Meerut and Gorakhpur; the figures for the Agra Rohilkhand, Benares and Fyzabad divisions all approximated to normal; while in Allahabad and Lucknow they were exceptionally high. Within the divisions they are some noticeable variations. Thus in Rohilkhand, Bareilly had a percentage of reports of 12·8, and the adjoining district Pilibhít of 20·2; in the Benares Division a percentage of 9·1 in Ballia contrasts markedly with one of 22·7 in Benares district; and in the Fyzabad Division, Sultánpur, with a percentage of 11·9, stands next to Partábgarh with a percentage of

Divisions.	Incidence of serious crime per 10,000 of population.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of.
Meerut	12·3	35·8	82·2
Agra	15·3	40·7	80·6
Rohilkhand ...	14·3	43·7	83·6
Allahabad	24·1	51·0	90·6
Benares	14·0	44·8	86·7
Gorakhpur	12·6	52·6	88·2
Lucknow	24·2	38·0	88·7
Fyzabad	15·0	44·8	88·8
Total for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	17·0	44·1	87·0
Total for North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1896.	13·6	39·9	83·3

22·2. The high figures for the Allahabad and Lucknow divisions are due in great part to the large number of reports in Bundelkhand (Jhánsi 40·7 per 10,000 of population, Jalaun 37·1), and in Hardoi (31·8) respectively. From the above figures cases declared to be false have been excluded.

In the matter of detection of crime and prosecution of cases the Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Fyzabad and Benares divisions show the best results, and among districts Azamgarh, Hamírpur, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Cawnpore, Bánda, Unao, Gonda and Bara Banki. Under each of the two tests the figures for 1897 show a considerable improvement over those of 1896.

As regards the working of the bad livelihood sections it appears that the police showed more activity in putting in force the preventive sections of the Code against vagrants, suspected persons and habitual offenders, as 3,945 persons were proceeded against as compared with 2,846 in 1896. The total number of time-expired convicts on the rolls at the end of the year reached the large number of 39,081. The anthropometric system was found of much use during the year in facilitating the detection of previous offenders, but it is to be superseded by the system of finger impressions, for the introduction of which materials have been collected.

The reorganization of the rural police in Oudh districts on the expiry of the revenue engagements appears to be a work of much difficulty; but little progress was made during the year. The first district in which action was taken was Sultánpur, in four parganas of which the rural police rate was imposed under section 13, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act, V of 1894, with effect from 1st April 1897. Correspondence took place with reference to the imposition of the rate in the districts of Unao, Sitapur and Hardoi, but final proposals were not submitted to Government.

The strength of the force as at present constituted is as follows :—

	1896.	1897.
Number of chaukidárs paid in cash—		
By Government	14,844	14,815
By zamíndárs	6,503	8,087
Number of chaukidárs remunerated by jágírs or wages in kind ...	6,286	5,303
Total ...	29,633	28 205

With a reduction of 1,428 in the total number of chaukidárs in Oudh, the number of inhabitants to each chaukidár has risen from 394 in 1896 to 415 in 1897, but still falls considerably short of the average proportion in the North-Western Provinces (472).

The duties falling on the police during the year were exceptionally heavy: they had to deal with a greatly increased volume of crime and a much larger number of offenders than in the previous year, while the resources of the armed police were strained to the utmost during the famine in providing guards and escorts for prisoners and treasure. Towards the close of the year men were required for plague duty at Hardwár, and the reserves were much depleted. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner fully concurred in the view expressed by the Inspector-General :—

"The police of these provinces have had much harder work to do during 1897 than in any previous year, and have done it better; much of the work which had to be performed has no doubt not, in many instances, been very difficult as regards detection in the case of petty offences; but the extra strain thrown on them has been great, and their energies have been taxed to an unusual degree throughout most of the year. The past year has been one of a most trying nature and been beset with many difficulties. The conditions were exceptional; and I maintain that the subordinate police, both of the armed and the civil branches, have loyally answered to the special call made on them, and have performed their duties extremely well. They have had extra duties to perform in connection with both famine and plague and have acquitted themselves creditably."

Criminal Tribes.

The following table exhibits the principal figures relating to the tribes proclaimed under the Act :—

District.	Name of tribe.	Number of villages.	Number originally registered.	Number on register at beginning of year.	Number struck off from all causes.	Number added.	Resultant population at end of the year.
Lalitpur ...	Sanauriahs ...	20	154	71	6	166	231
Gonda ..	Barwárs ...	47	4,219	3,971	229	58	3,800
	Sansiahs—						
Various districts.	(1) Settled with *zamíndárs*.	46	664	614	505	7	116
Kheri ...	(2) In the colony,	1	596	487	384	26	129
	Total ...	114	5,633	5,143	1,124	257	4,276

In consequence of more careful methods of registration, the number of proclaimed Sanauriahs on the registers stood at 231 as against 71 at the close of last year. It was possibly the apprehension these proceedings gave rise to that caused an unusually large number (34) to abscond. The numbers of the proclaimed Barwar community fell from 3,971 to 3,800, owing, it is said, to a high rate of mortality, the cause of which is being made the subject of enquiry. Only 258 Barwars absconded during the year as compared with 413 in 1896, while there were 356 convictions (of which 262 were for offences under the Act) as compared with 264 in the preceding year. Two hundred and ninty-nine absconded Barwars were arrested, of whom 45 were arrested in Bengal and 37 in Assam. The success of the police in dealing with this tribe is again noticeable: they received considerable assistance from the extension of the systems of anthropometrical measurements and finger impressions.

In accordance with the orders passed in 1896, the registers of the Sansiahs were revised after the commencement of the year and now contain the members of the proclaimed tribes settled in the Kheri colony or living under the supervision of *zamíndárs* in 15 districts. During the year 30 Sansiahs apparently escaped from the colony, and 38 from the settlements in other districts. There remained on the registers at the close of the year 245 Sansiahs in all. It is too early to speak definitely of the ultimate success of the colony, but its history during the year, as judged by the quarterly reports submitted by the Commissioner of the Division, is satisfactory: the Sansiahs have adopted with apparent willingness an agricultural life, and with the ripening of their crops the colony became to a great extent self-supporting. The Sansiahs appear contented with their lot, and their conduct during the year has been, on the whole, good. The colony will be managed by Government as hitherto, though it is no longer necessary that food should be provided for the settlers.

A report was submitted of the condition of two other criminal tribes which, though under surveillance, are not proclaimed under the Act, namely, the Doms settled in the Gorakhpur, and the Haburahs in the Moradabad district. The condition of the former remains unchanged; their numbers were increased somewhat by the return of members who had left their homes on account of the scarcity, but the area under cultivation was practically the same. As was to be expected from the character of the year, the number of settlements subsisting entirely by begging increased. The report on the Haburahs is more encouraging; they appear to have now adapted themselves to a settled life, and, as is shown by the success with which

they have emerged through the past trying seasons, their settlement possesses more stability than that of any other criminal tribe. Their conduct is reported to have been good, and only one conviction took place during the year. Much of the success obtained in dealing with this tribe is due to the exertions of the late Chaudhri Dhyan Singh, Rai Bahádur, whose loss will be severely felt.

EUNUCHS.

The following table exhibits the principal figures in connection with the eunuchs borne on the registers of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

	Number originally registered.	On register at beginning of the year.	Added during the year.	Struck off during the year.	Total on registers at end of the year.
North-Western Provinces	1,096	338	1	22	317
Oudh	298	220	3	15	208
Total ...	1,394	558	4	37	525

From the above figures the permanent removals from one district to another in these Provinces have been omitted. Of the number originally registered, only 29 per cent. remain on the registers in the North-Western Provinces as compared with 70 per cent. in Oudh, in which Province the districts of Bara Banki (40), Bahraich (38,) and Rae Bareli (30) contain the largest numbers. Of the four additions, one eunuch, whose name had been improperly removed, was added to the Basti register, while three other eunuchs came from Nepál and settled in the Hardoi district. One eunuch is also said to have been discovered in the Gorakhpur district and his name to have been brought on the register. Of the names struck off, 34 are accounted for by deaths of persons borne on the registers, two by permanent removals to other Provinces, while one eunuch was struck off the Mainpuri register owing to extreme old age.

There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year: no cases of emasculation were brought to light, and no minors were found in the possession of any of the eunuchs.

It was again pointed out that District Superintendents of Police should be required to explicitly state whether they have made during the year the prescribed inspections of unregistered eunuchs as well as those of registered eunuchs.

4.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The returns are for 20 Sessions Divisions as in 1896. The distribution of districts throughout the year was as follows :—

Sessions Division.	Districts.
Saháranpur...	Dehra Dún. Saháranpur. Muzaffarnagar.
Meerut ...	Meerut.
Aligarh ...	Bulandshahr. Aligarh. Etah.
Agra ...	Agra. Muttra.
Mainpuri	Mainpuri. Etáwah.
Farukhabad	Farukhabad.
Kumaun ...	Naini Tal. Almora. Garhwál.
Moradabad	Bijnor. Moradabad. Budaun.
Bareilly	Bareilly. Pilibhít.
Sháhjahánpur	Sháhjahánpur.
Cawnpore	Cawnpore. Fatehpur.
Jhánsi	Jhánsi. Jalaun.
Bánda	Bánda. Hamírpur.
Allahabad	Allahabad.
Mirzapur	Mirzapur.
Jaunpur	Jaunpur.
Benares	Benares.
Gházipur	Gházipur. Ballia.
Azamgarh	Azamgarh.
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur. Basti.

The distribution of sessions work continued as before. In January and February 1897 the Sessions Judge of Farukhabad was deputed to assist the Sessions Judge of Bánda by relieving him of a criminal sessions at Fatehpur. There were two Assistant Sessions Judges working for some portion of the year under report, one at Bánda and the other at Saháranpur.

The following statement shows the provincial figures for the last four years:—

	Offences reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1894	154,006	121,993	107,431
1895	157,347	125,091	110,612
1896	145,029	116,287	103,451
1897	145,663	120,061	108,229

The following table shows the variation under the different heads of offences brought to trial in 1896 and 1897:—

Increase.	Cases.	Decrease.	Cases.
State	2	Public tranquility	186
Army and Navy	1	Public health	174
Public servants	79	Hurt	2,372
Contempts	629	Wrongful restraint	57
False evidence	38	Criminal force and assult ...	852
Coin	105	Rape	33
Weights and measures	52	Criminal misappropriation ...	24
Religion	8	Fradulent deeds	3
Life	38	Mischief	133
Miscarriage	31	Offences relating to documents ...	34
Kidnapping	52	Criminal breach of contracts of service,	12
Unnatural offence	4	Marriage	101
Theft	3,728	Defamation	15
Extortion	21	Criminal intimidation ...	6
Robbery and dacoity	216	Criminal Procedure Code and special and local laws	702
Criminal breach of trust	185		
Receiving stolen property... ...	1,213		
Cheating	76		
Criminal trespass	3,004		

The striking features of the table are the marked increases in the case of offences against property, and of criminal trespass, and the decline in the number of cases affecting the human body, both of which differences are ascribed to the pressure of famine.

The numbers of persons brought to trial and of those convicted during each of the last four years are as follows:—

	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Convicted under the Penal Code.
1894	180,162	91,916	48,995
1895	177,734	97,204	53,852
1896	166,615	94,451	56,116
1897	169,241	103,273	66,785

Prosecutions for theft and hurt concerned 55,229 of the 169,241 persons brought to trial, *i.e.*, 33 per cent. The proportion is the same as it was last year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried for each of these offences during the last five years has been as follows:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Theft	67·4	77·2	72·3	77·4	79·9
Hurt,...	19·0	20·1	20·1	22·9	23·3

The following table compares the numbers of persons convicted under the Indian Penal Code in 1896 and 1897 by classes of offences:—

	1896.	1897.
(*a*) Chapters VI and VII: the state, the army and navy	...	1
(*b*) Chapter VIII: public tranquility	3,682	2,957
(*c*) Chapters IX and X: public servants	1,837	2,403
(*d*) Chapter XI: public justice and false evidence	1,162	1,275
(*e*) Chapters XII and XIII: coin, stamps, weights and measures ...	220	348
(*f*) Do. XIV and XV: public health, &c., and religion	1,563	1,627
(*g*) Chapter XVI: human body	10,798	9,223
(*h*) Do. XVII: property	36,423	48,467
(*i*) Chapters XVIII to XXII: miscellaneous	431	484

The decrease in convictions for offences against public tranquility was common to twenty-five of the thirty-six districts. In one district there was no change. Ten districts show increases; the only one of importance being Etah, where the number of convictions rose from 116 to 191.

"Public servants." Twenty districts show an increase in convictions for offences under this head. The most remarkable increases were in Meerut (180) and Saháranpur (127). In Meerut the increase was due to action taken under sections 174, 182, and 183, Indian Penal Code.

"Human body." The decrease is common to 30 districts, only 6 showing increases, none of which are remarkable. The general decrease is assigned to the prevailing famine and scarcity.

All districts except four show an increase in convictions for offences against property. In three of the districts showing decreases the fall was nominal. In Moradabad the number of persons convicted for these offences fell by 296. The only explanation given is that the year 1897 was for Moradabad a more prosperous one than 1896.

The following table gives a comparison of the numbers of persons concerned in proceedings, and convicted or subjected to an order, under special and local laws or the Code of Criminal Procedure, from 1895 to 1897 by classes:—

	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Concerned	Convicted.	Concerned.	Convicted.	Concerned.	Convicted.
(a) Under the Police Act, No. V of 1861	17,928	16,426	14,228	12,921	14,993	13,450
(b) „ Municipal Acts ...	12,736	10,813	10,295	8,279	8,983	7,159
(c) „ the Canals, Drainage, and Embankments Act ...	3,052	2,312	5,972	4,206	5,268	3,649
(d) „ other special and local laws	21,845	10,717	14,301	9,820	13,045	8,812
(e) „ the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882—						
(i) frivolous and vexatious complaints, section 560,	883	834	1,009	978	1,030	956
(ii) witnesses, Chapter VI and section 485 ...	66	56	17	8	72	20
(iii) bail, Chapter XLII ...	338	248	292	228	266	190
(iv) jurors and assessors, section 332	89	43	114	58	109	43
(v) breach of the peace, Chapter VIII ...	4,094	2,176	3,837	2,181	3,241	1,910
(vi) good behaviour, Chapter VIII	2,090	1,614	2,109	1,660	2,766	2,233
(vii) public nuisances, Chapter X	729	524	293	203	564	310
(viii) possession, Chapter XII,	391	200	283	136	432	287
(ix) maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	675	179	686	183	624	134
Total ...	64,916	46,142	53,436	40,861	51,393	39,153

Under the Gambling Act large numbers of convictions were had in Benares (241), Moradabad (131), Bareilly (93), Allahabad (85), Meerut (79) and Mirzapur (78). Under the Excise Act the highest figures are those for Gorakhpur (59), Pilibhít and Allahabad each (42); while under the Cattle Trespass Act Meerut (67), Muttra (58), and Allahabad (50) show the highest figures.

Under the Water-Works Act, Benares shows an increase in convictions from 109 to 161, while convictions in Allahabad have fallen from 117 to 90.

Saháranpur (77) and Allahabad (76) have the largest figures under the Railway Act. Under the Hackney and State Carriages Acts, Allahabad (72) and Bareilly (57) continue to head the list, though the convictions in each of these districts are considerably less numerous than they were last year.

Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure—

(i) Proceedings under section 560 were more numerous than in the preceding year, and were evidently undertaken with more discrimination.

The percentage of persons ordered to find security on persons called upon to show cause against being bound over to keep the peace was 58·9 as compared with nearly 57 per cent. in 1896.

Nearly 81 per cent. (as compared with 78 per cent. in 1896) of persons called upon to show cause against being bound over to be of good behaviour were so bound over.

B.—Business coming before the Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

1.—Courts of Magistrates.

The number of cases disposed of by the several classes of Magistrates' courts during the years 1895-1897 was as follows:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Benches of Magistrates (section 15)	21,805	18,249	17,387
Unpaid Special Magistrates (section 14)	2,636	2,615	2,385
Stipendiary Special Magistrates (section 14)	1,337	2,329	3,911
Other stipendiary Magistrates including District Magistrates (section 12)	85,385	79,555	83,690

There was a large increase in the number of summary convictions.

Year.	Stipendiary Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Benches.
1896	9,240	572	6,892
1897	11,628	444	7,081

The following table exhibits the result of trials for the last three years as affecting persons:—

Years.	Number of persons under trial.	Number convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of convictions.
1895	173,792	94,874	2,355	55·3
1896	161,560	91,675	2,757	57·7
1897	162,651	99,131	2,031	61·8

The average duration of cases was 6·2 days as against 7·2 in 1896 and 6·4 in 1895. The fall in the provincial average is creditable to the magistracy who, in addition to being called on to deal with an increased number of criminal cases, were burdened with heavy work in connection with the operations for famine relief.

Particulars regarding witnesses in Magistrates' courts are as follows:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Number attending	411,877	397,423	403,599
Number examined	363,286	353,120	358,685
Number paid	92,730	102,416	118,206
Amount paid	Rs. 41,563	Rs. 44,719	Rs. 50,761

The percentage of witnesses paid rose from 25·8 in 1896 to 29·3 in 1897. In 1895 the percentage was 22·5 only.

The average payment was annas 6-10 against annas 7-0 and annas 7-2 in the two previous years.

The returns show 87·2 per cent. of witnesses discharged on the first day. Endeavours have been made to secure accurate registration, but some of the district figures are still doubtful.

The percentage of witnesses examined was 88·9—the same figure as in last year.

II.—Courts of Sessions.

Cases (including references under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882,) tried by Sessions Judges were as follows:—

	Cases for trial.	Cases disposed of.	Cases left pending.	Average duration.
1895	2,430	2,235	183	39
1896	2,705	2,366	308	39
1897	3,184	2,921	235	42

Cases in which the trial abated and cases transferred to another province have not been included in the number of cases for trial and of cases disposed of.

There is a remarkable increase in the number of persons accused and of persons convicted :—

Year.	Persons under trial.	Persons convicted.	Persons left under trial.	Percentage of persons convicted on persons whose cases were disposed of.
1895	3,940	2,329	334	65
1896	5,047	2,770	833	66
1897	6,588	4,142	473	68

Jury trials.—There were 124 cases in 1897, affecting 221 persons ; as regards 204 the Judge agreed with the verdict ; in the case of 3 persons the verdict was not approved, and in the case of 14 reference was made to the High Court. In all cases so referred the High Court set aside the verdict of the jury.

The number of trials with assessors was 2,503 as compared with 1,855 in the preceding year. Five thousand six hundred and eleven persons were tried : as regards 3,958 the Judge agreed with all the assessors ; as regards 474 he differed from one or more of the assessors ; in the case of 1,179 he differed from all the assessors.

These cases do not include cases in which the accused entered a plea of guilty, or those in which the charge was withdrawn.

Particulars of the witnesses in Courts of Session are as follow :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Number attending	23,154	26,344	33,027
Number examined	16,029	18,687	21,717
Number paid	15,364	18,011	23,680
Amount paid	Rs. 13,786	Rs. 18,782	Rs. 21,624

71·7 per cent. of witnesses were paid as against 68·4 in 1896, and 66·3 in 1895.

The average sum paid to each witness was 14 annas 7 pies, which is lower than last year's figure.

64·1 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged on the first day of their attendance compared with 67·2 in 1896.

The criminal work in the Courts of Session was exceptionally heavy, and there were many lengthy cases in which detention of witnesses was unavoidable.

The percentage of witnesses examined on witnesses attending was 65·8 as compared with 70·9 in 1896.

III.—High Court.

The number of cases disposed of during 1897 was 2 as compared with 4 in 1896 and 2 in 1895. Two persons were concerned in these cases, both of whom were acquitted.

Out of 31 witnesses attending, 24 were examined and 22 were paid expenses. The average amount paid was Rs. 12-9-5 as compared with Rs. 35-1-5 in 1896.

IV.—All Courts.

The following statement gives particulars of the trials of European British subjects :—

	Brought to trial.		Persons convicted.	Pending at the close.	
	Cases.	Persons.		Case.	Persons.
1896	120	136	68	...	...
1897	67	78	42	1	2

The total number of original cases decided by all courts compare thus :—

	Regular cases.	Cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
1895	110,139	5,696
1896	107,981	5,301
1897	114,250	5,946

The results as affecting persons were as under:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Acquitted or discharged	77,656	68,409	63,225
Convicted	97,204	94,451	103,273
Percentage of convictions	55·6	57·9	62·02

The following table compares the numbers of the several punishments in the past two years:—

	1896.	1897.
Persons sentenced to death	88	152
Ditto transportation	332	573
Ditto penal servitude	...	...
Ditto imprisonment	32,446	38,392
Ditto fine	51,400	47,667
Ditto whipping	11,290	17,187
Ditto ordered to give security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour,	3,770	4,089
Ditto imprisoned in default of giving security	1,175	1,232
Juveniles sent to a reformatory	7	66

Seven juvenile offenders were released under the provision of section 31 of Act VIII of 1897.

The following table compares the average lengths of imprisonments in 1896 and 1897 respectively:—

		Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.
Courts of Magistrates.	1896...	6,073	14,011	10,119	24	1
	1897...	7,455	15,861	11,680	25	...
Courts of Session ...	1896...	6	148	573	1,242	243
	1897...	14	199	597	2,170	391

The rise in the number of short term sentences in the courts of magistrates is due to the practice of passing light or nominal sentences of imprisonment in the cases of offenders who were driven to crime from want. The Sessions Courts had to deal with serious outbreaks of dacoity in many districts, a fact which sufficiently explains the rise in the number of long term sentences.

There was a substantial increase in the number of cases referred by subordinate magistrates to District and Sub-divisional Magistrates under the provision of sections 347 and 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the figure for 1897 being 3,959 as compared with 2,882 in the preceding year.

There were 2,707 sentences of simple imprisonment passed in the Courts of Magistrates as against 1,895 in the preceding year. The percentage of such imprisonments on all imprisonments inflicted was 7·7.

The sentences of whipping may be thus classified:—

	1896.	1897.
In lieu of other punishment	10,478	16,123
In addition to other punishment	686	888
On juveniles for offences not ordinarily punishable with whipping	126	176
On first conviction	10,354	15,794
Percentage	91·7	91·9
On subsequent conviction	936	1,393
Percentage	8·2	8·1
For theft	7,262	10,202
For receiving stolen property	975	1,836
For house-trespass and house-breaking	2,914	4,961
10 stripes and under	4,708	6,762
20 ditto	5,057	7,718
30 ditto	1,525	2,707

Whipping was inflicted in 38·46 per cent. of possible cases. Last year's percentage was 32·50, and that of 1895 was 25·38.

Details of punishments of fine are as follows :—

	Persons fined.	Percentage on convictions.	Amount imposed. Rs.	Realized. Rs.	Percentage realized.
1895 ...	... 58,050	59·7	2,72,154	2,31,943	85·1
1896 ...	... 51,400	54·4	2,69,605	2,18,916	81·2
1897 ...	... 47,667	46·1	2,67,136	2,15,558	80·6

APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

I.—Courts of Magistrates.

(*A*).—*Appeals.*

The figures for three years are :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Appeal preferred	3,723	3,481	3,872
Disposed of	3,742	3,447	3,854
Pending	97	127	140
Average duration	11 days.	11 days.	14 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants ...	11	12	12·4
Ditto unsuccessful appellants	65·7	70	67·5

(*B*).—*Revisions.*

The figures for three years are :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Applications made	1,414	1,208	1,084
Disposed of	1,402	1,204	1,043
Pending	40	36	52
Average duration	11 days.	11 days.	14 days.
Persons—			
(*a*) concerned	2,794	2,825	2,484
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	2,698	2,720	2,365
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected	2,171	2,165	1,785
Percentage of (*c*) on (*b*)	79	80	75

II.—Courts of Session.

(*A*).—*Appeals.*

The figures for three years are as under :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Appeals preferred	10,742	10,064	12,420
Disposed of	10,500	10,230	12,543
Pending	462	293	165
Average duration	15 days.	17 days.	16 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants ...	58·7	57·8	61·6
Ditto unsuccessful ditto ...	74·3	76·2	79·8

(*B*).—*Revisions.*

The figures for three years are these :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Applications made	1,620	1,538	1,405
Disposed of	1,559	1,606	1,397
Pending	152	83	67
Average duration	20 days.	23 days.	25 days.
Persons—			
(*a*) Concerned	3,769	3,464	3,085
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	3,468	3,309	2,919
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected	2,648	2,649	2,380
Percentage of (c) on (*b*)	76·0	80·0	81·5

III.—High Court.

(*A*).—*Appeals.*

The following table gives details for the last three years :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
For hearing	1,361	1,522	1,770
Disposed of	1,249	1,411	1,687
Pending	112	111	83
Average duration	36 days.	32 days.	32 days.

Details as to persons are these:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Appellants whose appeals were disposed of ...	1,752	2,024	3,206
Ditto whose appeals were rejected ...	400	438	400
Ditto whose sentences were affirmed ...	1,078	1,208	2,298
Ditto wholly unsuccessful per cent. ...	84	81	84

(*B*)—*Revisions.*

The figures for the last three years are these:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Cases for hearing	831	805	727
Disposed of	759	769	691
Pending	72	36	36
Average duration	25 days.	29 days.	24 days.

Details as to persons are these:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Persons concerned in cases decided	1,221	1,312	1,248
Ditto in whose cases revision was refused,	720	814	760
Percentage of unsuccessful revisions (persons) ...	59	62	61

Of the 691 revision cases preferred in 1897, seven were under sections 307 or 451A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. Under section 438, 64 cases were referred by Magistrates and 252 by Sessions Judges. Under section 439, 254 cases were referred by Magistrates and 114 by Sessions Judges.

(*C*)—*References and Miscellaneous.*

References for confirmation of sentences of death were as follow:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
For disposal	113	121	138
Disposed of	101	109	132
Pending	12	12	6

Sentence of death was confirmed in 107 cases in respect of 152 persons.

One hundred miscellaneous cases were disposed of; one remained pending at the end of the year.

IV.—All Courts.

The amount of appellate and revisional work done by all courts was as follows:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Appeals disposed of	15,491	15,088	18,084
Revisions ditto	3,720	3,579	3,131

(*E*)—*General Remarks.*

The total criminal work done by the High Court during the last three years is as follows:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Cases.			
For disposal	2,491	2,557	2,603
Disposed of	2,288	2,407	2,483
Pending	203	150	120

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

In spite of the famine which prevailed during part of the year with varying degrees of severity in different districts of the Province, the returns of offences reported show little increase over those of the previous year, which were the lowest for some years past.

In the subjoined table the principal figures of the year are shown in comparison with those of 1896 :—

		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons— Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other provinces.	Remaining under trial.
Offences under the Penal Code.	1896 ...	37,192	26,203	26,684	45,031	23,862	19,360	147	1,662
	1897 ...	37,708	28,314	29,119	47,119	20,924	25,143	144	908
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and Special and Local Laws.	1896 ...	12,793	11,088	10,813	16,603	5,249	11,126	16	212
	1897 ...	13,057	11,329	11,453	16,794	4,635	11,946	15	198
Total ...	1896 ...	49,985	37,291	37,497	61,634	29,111	30,486	163	1,874
	1897 ...	50,765	39,643	40,572	63,913	25,559	37,089	159	1,106

The number of cases brought to trial, though exceeding by 3,075 that of the previous year, was lower than that of the year 1895, when the Provinces were free from famine. The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial for offences against the Penal Code rose from 44·4 in 1896 to 54·4 in 1897, and the total percentage of convictions for all offences from 51 to 59. It is believed that to a greater extent than usual, the offences were of a simple description, easily capable of proof, and, as might be expected from the character of the year, the principal increase of crime occurred under the head of offences against property, which rose from 18,094 to 21,923. The variations were most marked in the Lucknow district, which suffered severely from famine, where such offences increased by 1,037, and in the Partábgarh district. There was a slight increase of 37 in the number of crimes against property accompanied by violence, *viz.*, robbery and *dakaiti*, for which the Unao district was chiefly responsible. On the other hand, there was a decrease, common to nearly all districts, in the number of cases of causing hurt, due probably to the population generally being too much occupied in the struggle against the famine to bring their petty grievances into court.

As regards the work of the courts, with a larger number of cases to dispose of, the number of cases pending at the close of the year was smaller than in 1896. The average number of days during which each case lasted fell slightly in Magistrates' Courts, though rising in Courts of Sessions. Considering that many of the Magistrates had their time much occupied in famine work, the result is satisfactory. Honorary Magistrates continued to render efficient assistance to the administration, disposing of 21 per cent. of the total number of cases, the Lucknow Bench disposing of no less than 37 per cent. of the total district work. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts rose from 50 to 59, though the percentage in Benches of Honorary Magistrates fell from 59 in 1896 to 23 in 1897. The courts made more use of their powers of passing sentences of whipping in lieu of inprisonment in case of juveniles and first offenders. The evil done by sentencing offenders of this class to short terms of inprisonment has been frequently pointed out, and appears to be now more generally recognised. Sessions Judges, including two Additional Judges employed for part of the year, had 776 cases to dispose of against 764 in the preceding year; they disposed of 708, leaving 67 pending, the percentage of convictions falling from 61 per cent. in 1896 to 57 in 1897. The question of awarding due compensation on account of frivolous or vexatious complaints received special attention.

The new Reformtory Schools Act of 1897, came into force during the year. Under this Act 13 boys were sent to the Reformatory School, and in two cases offenders were discharged after due admonition under section 31(*a*). From sentences which had been reported to the Government during the year, it appeared necessary to again impress upon the courts the necessity of strictly observing the rules which had been framed under the Act, notably as to the class of juvenile offenders who should be sent to the Reformatory. A disregard of these rules leaves the Government no other course than to discharge the offender, who then escapes punishment. Little use had been made of section 31 of the Act, under which a juvenile offender can either be discharged with a warning or handed over to the parents on their becoming surety for his or her good behaviour.

There were 4,328 appeals, involving 4,868 persons, before Courts of Sessions, against 3,854, involving 4,366 persons, in 1896. In 8·7 per cent. of these cases the sentence was reduced, or altered and in 8·9 per cent. reversed. This compares favourably with the figures of last year, when the percentages were 12· and 11·7 respectively. The work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court showed considerable increase, the figures being the heaviest since 1891 : towards the close of the year arrangements were made to strengthen the Court by the appointment of a second Additional Judicial Commissioner. There were 955 appeals by persons against 601 in 1896 before the Court. In 83. per cent. of the cases the sentence was upheld as compared with 78· in 1896.

The year was a trying one to those engaged in the criminal administration; the work has been heavier, and in many cases interfered with by other duties : the results were, however, satisfactory and creditable to the judicial officers of the Province.

5.—JAILS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The year 1896, which commenced unfortunately with a very large population in jails of these Provinces, was noticeable for the high rate of admission during the year—the natural result of high prices and distress caused by the famine which prevailed in Bundelkhand and which attacked other parts of the Provinces in the later months,—and for the abnormal strength of the jail population at its close. Similar characteristics marked the year 1897, as the figures quoted below, relating to all classes of prisoners, indicate:—

	1896.	1897.
Remained at commencement of the year	32,195	35,595
Received during the year	1,08,986	1,33,519*
Total ...	1,41,181	1,69,114
Discharged from all causes	1,05,586*	1,34,778*
Remained at end of the year	35,595	34,336
Total, daily average ...	32,983	36,257

The extension of famine over a wider area and its greater intensity had the anticipated effect upon the criminal and poorer classes of the community, and were instrumental in raising the jail population to the abnormally high figure of 1,69,114. The total average population, however (36,257), fell considerably short of that of the famine year of 1878 (39,784), notwithstanding the rise of over 100 per mille since 1878 in the general population of the Provinces and the inclusion in the prison population of 1897 of 714 prisoners from outside the Provinces (chiefly Burmese). Owing in part to the large number of Jubliee releases in June 1897, the total number of discharges from jail exceeded the admissions, leaving the population, at the close of the year less by 1,259 than that remaining in the jails on the 31st of December 1896.

Taking the figures relating to convicts only and excluding transfers between jails in the Provinces which in 1897 were exceptionally numerous, owing to the

* These figures include about 14,000 prisoners in 1896 and 19,000 in 1897 transferred from one jail to another within the Provinces.

necessity, in view of the large population, for making use of accommodation immediately it became available in any jail, the statistics quoted on the margin show that in 1897 the number of persons imprisoned and the number discharged from all causes was practically the same (a little over 55,000), so that there was a difference of 131 only in the roll at the beginning and end of the year. As compared with the previous year, the admissions and discharges from all causes were higher by 7,959 (16 per cent.) and 9,609 (21 per cent.), respectively.

	1896.	1897.
Remained at commencement of the year	30,467	32,248
Imprisoned during year	47,262	55,221
Total ...	77,729	87,469
Released	44,106	53,084
Died (including executed)	1,031	1,366
Escaped	3	6
Transferred	341	634
Total ...	45,481	55,090
Remained at close of year ...	32,248	32,379
Daily average stength	30,784	33,382

Of the total admissions, 49,832 were males, 5,389 females, and 422 juveniles of both sexes, as against 43,235, 4,027, and 281, respectively in 1896. The rise in the number of juveniles seemed to indicate that, notwithstanding the instructions issued by the Government on the subject, Magistrates did not make sufficient use of the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act (VIII of 1897), which came into force in March 1897: the return of the number of orders passed under this section in different districts was subsequently examined.

It would appear from the Jail returns that as directed by the Government, Magistrates refrained, so far as possible, from sending to jail for short terms of imprisonment persons who had committed petty offences against property under pressure of want: those who were admitted to jail in 1897 consisted to a great extent of persons of no occupation and of hardened offenders who had committed crimes of a serious nature. The returns confirmed the experience gained in the famine that the cultivating classes felt the pressure least: while the number of persons "engaged in agriculture and with animals" who were sentenced to imprisonment in 1897 increased by 2,441, or by 9 per cent. only, as compared with the figures for 1896, those entered under the head of "Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise" increased by 3,403, or by 36 per cent. As regards the character of the offences, it was noted that the number of persons sentenced in 1897 to short terms of imprisonment not over six months exceeded by 12 per cent. those so sentenced in 1896, while the number sentenced to terms of imprisonment above five years and to transportation rose by 66 per cent. In the case of women the increase in petty crime was more marked, owing no doubt to the fact that in their case it was not possible to award the punishment of whipping: though the number of men who were sentenced in 1897 to imprisonment not exceeding one month for theft (4,710) exceeded by 478, or by 11 per cent. only, the number so imprisoned in 1896, the number of women with such sentences rose from 915 to 1,208, *i.e.*, by 32 per cent. The ratio per cent. of prisoners who had been previously convicted increased from 11·9 in 1896 to 13·6 in 1897. Most of the 7,552 habituals admitted to prison in 1897 had been identified before conviction, but the large number which escaped identification in Meerut (17), Lucknow (19), Agra (24), and Mirzapur (15) was taken to show that sufficient care was not exercised in those districts.

The number of convicts released from jail during 1897 amounted to 60 per cent. of the entire population as against 56 per cent. in 1896. It was noticed with satisfaction that but a small proportion of the 8,267 prisoners released on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee had returned to jail up to the close of the year, and that the clemency shown was much appreciated. In addition to the Jubilee releases, 254 prisoners under short sentences, who had been driven to crime by want, were released by order of the Government.

Though only six prisoners escaped and were not re-captured, the total number of escapes amounted to 26, of which 14 were from inside a jail. Of these five

occurred at Aligarh, where an iron bar of the barrack grating was sawn through at one end with a piece of string wetted with sand: the gratings of all jails were subsequently examined, and precautions taken to prevent the recurrence of escapes by this particular method. With so large a number of extra prisoners to be accommodated in parts of prisons not specially constructed for their confinement, the escapes were few in number.

The year was a very unhealthy one. The ratio of admissions of convicts to hospital from all causes and of deaths amounted to 999·1 and 35·2 per mille of average strength as compared with 878·9 and 29·4 respectively in 1896, the increase in deaths being mainly under the head of dysentery and anæmia, which caused double the number of deaths in 1897 (432) that they did in 1896. In sixteen jails cholera appeared, but fortunately was restricted in extent, causing 46 deaths only in all.

The accommodation for prisoners, excluding the hospital and observation cells, was somewhat enlarged by the opening of the Sultánpur Jail and two subsidiary jails, the figure standing at 32,567 as against 32,022 in 1896. With the abnormally high population overcrowding was bound to occur among convicts, but the statistics do not disclose marked evil effects resulting therefrom. The death rate per mille of average strength of all classes of prisoners, 35·4, compared favourably with the provincial death-rate for 1897 of 40·4, and August, November, and December were the only months of the year in which the death-rate in jails exceeded that of the general population. It would appear that the jail population rose rapidly in the early part of the year, attaining a maximum in March of 37,616, after which it fell continuously to a minimum of 33,201 in July, rising again to 37,502 in September and declining to 34,152 in December. The death-rate, on the other hand, which was influenced mainly by the character of the seasons, did not follow a similar course: it was lowest (1·8 per mille) in March, when the population was highest and highest in November (4·7 per mille), a month remarkable for the great prevalence of malarial fever, when the population was almost at its lowest. Again, jails which were most overcrowded (*i.e.*, the Central Prisons and the District Jails of Bareilly, Allahabad, and Sitapur) had death-rates among the lowest, the highest death-rates occurring, as a rule, in jails which are noticeable for a low population. In no less than 38 out of the 57 jails the death-rate was below the provincial rate of 40·4 per mille. In the jails noted on the margin, however, it was exceptionally high, more than doubling the rate for the Provinces. It was explained that the Orai Jail was flooded in the rains, and the statistics showed that a large proportion of the deaths occurred in the month of July. The temporary jail at Chunar was to a great extent a place of confinement for invalids and convalescents, who frequently brought with them the seeds of disease. In other cases the high mortality was attributed in great part to the exceedingly poor state of health of persons admitted to the jail—a statement which derived corroboration from the fact that the mortality among under-trial prisoners, 38·4 per mille, exceeded that among convicts, 35·2, and that prisoners who had only been short periods in jail succumbed in far greater numbers than those who had undergone long terms of imprisonment. The Government observed with satisfaction that the subject of dieting and the cooking of food (for which a larger allowance of fuel has been sanctioned) had received most careful attention, and considered that every endeavour was made in an unfortunate year, and with a large proportion of enfeebled prisoners, to ward off sickness and disease, and to save the lives of those who were admitted in a bad state of health or who were attacked by disease after their imprisonment.

Orai ...	... 166·6
Chunar	... 120·6
Bánda	... 115·1
Mirzapur	... 102·4
Azamgarh	... 94·9
Dehra Dún	... 93·0
Hamírpur	... 85·7

The total expenditure, excluding the cost of alterations and repairs of buildings, amounted to Rs. 19,13,624 as against Rs. 14,97,696 in the previous year. A large part of the increase of Rs. 4,15,928 was of course due to the increase in the jail

population, but the total cost per head of average strength also rose from Rs. 45-6-6 in 1896, to Rs. 52-12-5 in 1897, mainly owing to the enhanced cost of feeding the prisoners with grain at famine prices. The dieting charges amounted to Rs. 11,64,153 as compared with Rs. 7,87,424 in 1896, an increase of Rs. 3,76,729; other increases are noted in the margin. In the subjoined table the cost per prisoner under the most important heads is compared for the last three years this indicates that the strictest economy was exercised in every branch of expenditure to make up for the inevitable increase due to the famine:—

	Rs.
Establishment ...	+3,163
Hospitals	+13,156
Sanitation	+2,614
Moving prisoners ...	+22,499
Miscellaneous ...	+4,984

Year.	*Cost per head of average strength of—*					
	Establishment.	Dieting charges.	Hospital charges.	Clothing and bedding.	Charges for moving prisoners.	All other charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1895	13 3 0	18 5 0	2 6 0	2 9 0	0 15 0	1 14 0
1896	13 3 4	23 15 5	2 8 8	2 13 0	1 2 8	1 11 7
1897	12 1 9	32 3 0	2 10 10	2 8 7	1 10 10	1 10 5

It was considered creditable that such an abnormally large population was dealt with during the year 1897 by the ordinary establishment without additions being made to its strength: the increased expenditure under the head of establishment was due to the grant of full pay to certain officials, and to the opening of the Sultánpur Jail and two subsidiary jails. The increase under hospital charges and charges for moving prisoners was only to be expected in an unhealthy year, when the jails were overcrowded. Rupees 5,226 were expended in paying the railway fares of convicts released on the occasion of the Jubilee, and Rs. 865 in satisfying the debts of civil prisoners.

In addition to the total expenditure above noted, Rs. 70,516 were spent on jail buildings during the year as compared with Rs. 75,376 in 1896. In the Allahabad Central Prison important works were undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 5,257: part of the enclosure wall was re-constructed, a steam engine and boiler were erected for the work of the Press, and fourteen model sleeping cubicles constructed. In the Allahabad District Jail the new hospital was completed and other work taken in hand at a cost of Rs. 6,211. The construction of night latrines, the alteration of the female wards, so as to secure the complete separation of convicted and unconvicted prisoners, the improvement of hospitals, and a modification of the plan for condemned prisoners' cells engaged the attention of the Jail authorities.

For the year's consumption in all jails 308,780 maunds of grain were required: of these, 32,921 maunds (10 per cent) were in stock at the beginning of the year, 1,43,381 maunds (46 per cent.) were purchased during the storage season, and the remainder, 1,32,478 maunds, was bought subsequently from time to time at current market rates. The profit to Government from the storage of grain was put at Rs. 1,04,782, of which Rs. 56,215 was on account of the grain in stock at the commencement of the year, leaving Rs. 48,567 as the profit on the storage transactions of the year.

As compared with 1895 the net cash earnings * of convicts sentenced to labour showed a decline of nearly one lakh of rupees, and the results were less satisfactory than those for 1896 to which exception had been taken by the Government. The average cash earnings per head of average strength, however, amounted to Rs. 4-5-0 as against Rs. 5 in the comparatively more prosperous year of 1896, making the average net cost of prisoners per head of average strength in 1897 Rs. 48-7-0 as against Rs. 40-6-0 of the previous year. The value of the stock of manufactured articles increased from Rs. 97,598 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 1,01,797 at its close—an indication of the fact that the market for jail goods was much restricted owing to the general depression in trade. To this depression and to the gratuitous manufacture of baskets most of the falling off in receipts was

	Rs.
* 1895 ...	2,39,740
1896 ...	1,54,894
1897 ...	1,46,038

attributed. Four District Jails (Rae Bareli, Aligarh, Kheri and Orai) earned no cash profits, which was explained chiefly by the prisoners being engaged in the manufacture of baskets, which were supplied free of charge to officers on relief works. Other district jails where the results were poor are indicated on the margin, as well as those which earned the largest sums. Among Central Prisons those of Allahabad and Bareilly head the list, the Fatehgarh Central Prison showing the lowest rate, Rs. 3 per head of average strength, owing chiefly to the failure to secure a renewal of the contract for the supply of articles for the Commissariat Department. It was recognised that the abnormally low receipts were due to the exceptional character of the past two years. Not only have the markets failed, but with an enfeebled population unable to complete full tasks, the outturn must have been necessarily smaller, it was hoped that in future years the profits will be restored to the usual figure. An interesting comparison was made between the statistics of 1897 with similar returns for the year 1878. In both years every jail was more or less crowded, the prisoners admitted being utterly broken in health from privations previously endured or, in the later months of the year, from malarial fever. The wide difference in the extent of crime, as judged by the number of offenders admitted to jail in the two years, is remarkable. In 1878 the authorities had apparently to deal with an enormous number of offenders sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for petty offences. In 1897 the number of persons sent to jail for such offences was reduced to a minimum; but making every allowance for this, the figures must be taken to represent a real decrease in crime. The avearge death-rate in 1878 exceeded by 6 per mille that of 1897, the greater proportion of the deaths being attributed in each year to the same classes of disease. In 1878 the total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the jails was put at Rs. 15,28,749, or nearly 4 lakhs of rupees less than in 1897. Much of the difference was no doubt due to the higher price of foodgrains in 1897, which caused the cost of rations to exceed that of 1878 by Rs. 10 per head of average strength. In other respects the rate of expenditure showed but slight increase.

District Jail.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.
	Rs. a. p.
Fyzabad ...	0 8 0
Bulandshahr ...	0 13 0
Fatehpur ... } Bijnor ... }	1 4 0
Agra ...	1 5 0
Jhánsi ...	1 8 0
Sháhjahánpur ...	1 9 0
Cawnpore ...	1 10 0
Bánda ... } Azamgarh ... } Unao ... }	1 11 0
Sultánpur ...	1 12 0
Saháranpur ...	1 14 0

District Jail.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.
	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	12 5 0
Almora ...	11 3 0
Gházipur ...	10 5 0
Hamírpur ...	5 11 0
Lucknow ...	5 0 0
Etah ...	4 11 0
Etáwah ...	4 10 0
Basti ...	4 8 0

	1878.	1897.
Number of convicts admitted to jail,	73,221	55,221
„ under-trial prisoners admitted to jail	84,997	58,166
Daily average number of all classes of prisoners	39,784	36,257
Convicts sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months ...	M. 51,571 F. 8,180	26,465 4,556
Number of prisoners admitted who had been previously convicted ...	15,465	7,552
Escapes	49	26
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total cost per head of average strength,	39 12 5	52 12 5
Cost per head of average strength of—		
Rations	21 12 4	31 9 7
Establishment	12 9 0	12 1 9
Hospitals	1 0 0	2 10 10
Clothing	2 8 2	2 8 7
Cost of wheat in January, seers per rupee	12	8
Ratio per mille of average strength of deaths from all causes ...	41	35

Special attention was paid to the maintenance of strict discipline in the jails and especially to that form of it which is connected with the proper performance of the prescribed parades. Judged by the statistics of punishment the behaviour of the convicts was not so good as in the previous year, though in the case of minor offences and punishments the increase was due in great part to the efforts recently made for attaining more accurate records. Under the good conduct

	1896.	1897.
Total number of offences committed by convicts	17,600	27,510
Ratio of total punishments to daily average population	57·17	82·40
Ratio of minor punishments to daily average population	51·14	71·16
Ratio of major punishments to daily average population	5·93	11·07

rules 9,584 prisoners were released as against 10,320 in 1896, but the falling off was due to the fact that prisoners released on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee were excluded from the returns in order to be shown separately. The rules were reported to have worked very satisfactorily and were being better understood generally. There can be no doubt that the system formed a strong incentive to good behaviour. Under the rules for the employment of convicts on the work of the jails in aid of the paid officials, three grades of convict officers, with definite duties assigned to each, *viz.*, those of convict watchman, convict overseer, and convict warder were empolyed. The numbers of the last two classes rose from 3,961 in 1896 to 5,352 in 1897 while 4,155 convict watchmen were appointed.

Certain proposals were brought before Government for the establishment of a central prison for females. For financial and other reasons the proposal was not entertained, but steps were taken to improve the status of the female warders employed in District Jails. At the instance of the Government of India a project was put forward to establish a depôt at the Lucknow Central Prison for all girl criminals sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding three months. The matter was under consideration at the end of the year.

The efficient work done by Superintendents of Jails and other officers responsible for the administration of the Jail during the trying year when jails were crowded to the utmost capacity and the numbers of the prisoners admitted in an enfeebled state of health demanded special care, was acknowledged by Government.

Reformatory.—The year was marked by the enactment of the new Reformatory Schools Act, which came into force in March 1897, and introduced several changes of importance in reformatory administration. Rules were made under the Act by this Government, defining what class of youthful offenders should be sent to reformatory schools, and regulating the periods for which youthful offenders may be sent to such schools according to their ages; and full instructions for the working of the Act were at the same time issued for the guidance of Magistrates.

The following table exhibits the strength of the School and admissions and discharges during the past five years:—

Year.	Remaining on the 1st January.	Admitted.	Re-admitted after escape.	Discharged.	Transferred to jail or lunatic asylum, or otherwise disposed of on re-trial.	Released by order of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st December.	Daily average strength.
1893	152	55	...	4	7	3	...	...	193	172·12
1894	193	65	...	44	6	4	...	...	204	207·87
1895	204	77	...	35	1	...	1	1	243	221·58
1896	243	10	...	26	8	11	...	...	208	224·67
1897	208	61	1	35	2	2	...	...	231	224·20

The School remained open for admission until July, when notice was given that no accommodation was available. At this time the numbers in the Reformatory were 242, which was in excess of the accommodation, which is for 232 inmates in the cubicles and 24 in the hospital; but at the end of the year the numbers had been reduced by discharges to 231. The question of increasing the accommodation has, for some time past, been engaging the attention of the Government; it was finally decided to enlarge the buildings by two new barracks capable of containing 40 boys each. Sanction was given to the project, which will be carried out as soon as possible.

Though fever was somewhat prevalent at one time of the year, the health of the boys was, on the whole, good. There were no deaths, and there was a satisfactory

increase in the weights of the inmates—a result which is doubtless to be attributed in part to the training the boys receive in gymnastics and to the course of work in the garden and farm. Discipline was again well maintained, and the number of serious offences calling for punishment was slight. The results of an examination of the school showed that the boys were for the most part making satisfactory progress in their education.

Special prominence was given in the orders on the report for 1896 to the system of industrial-training practised at the Reformatory, and the views of the gentlemen on the Committee of Visitors were asked on the subject of the trades most likely to be of value to the boys on discharge. After considering their opinions, the Government adhered to its previous resolution that as the greater number of the inmates belonged to castes engaged in agriculture, and experience had shown that, whatever trade they were taught in the Reformatory, caste associations would in most cases lead them to return on release to that pursuit, gardening and farming should be taught as a second trade to boys belonging to the agricultural castes. Boys belonging to non-agricultural castes were to be taught, so far as possible, the trade of their caste, though in so small an institution as the Bareilly Reformatory, instruction in a multiplicity of trades is not practicable. Acting on the advice of the Committee, orders were issued that instruction should more especially be given in carpentry and carpet weaving. Orders were at the same time issued for improving the methods of instruction in trades and handicrafts. It was, however, resolved that agricultural work and gardening should remain as an essential part of the technical training given at the Reformatory. The bulk of the inmates in the Bareilly Reformatory belong to purely agricultural classes, many of whom will not, under any system of training, become skilled mechanics.

Out of 59 discharged inmates whose history could be traced, 42 are said to be of good character and one of doubtful character, 37 are earning a livelihood in different employments, six are reported to be of no occupation or to subsist by begging, while 16 have relapsed into crime. Of the occupations followed on discharge, the great majority, 22, are engaged in agriculture or gardening, nine are in service, two find employment in cane-work, one by shoemaking The trades taught in the Reformatory except, when they are those of the boy's caste, are rarely followed, which clearly indicates the necessity of paying consideration to the boy's caste in selecting the trade to be taught.

As might have been expected from the character of the year, the expenses in maintaining the School were higher than in 1896. The chief increases occurred under the head of dieting due to the enhanced price of food-grain, and under the head of establishment, owing to the appointment of a third teacher. The average cost per head was Rs. 64-7-5 as compared with Rs. 56-6-6 in 1896. There was a falling off in profits, chiefly on account of the failure of the *kharíf* crop.

6.—Civil Justice.

(*a*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The following table shows the course of judicial business in all courts of original jurisdiction, except the courts of village munsifs, for the last six years:—

	Suits instituted.	Total for disposal, including remands, reviews and revivals.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1892	95,193	107,725	96,765	10,960
1893	95,056	107,910	96,649	11,261
1894	89,180	102,145	90,156	11,989
1895	92,095	106,205	96,344	9,869
1896	92,665	104,423	94,990	9,433
1897	100,256	111,441	102,887	8,554

Institutions show an increase of 7,591 on last year's figures, while disposals rose by 7,897. The pending files were substantially reduced, notwithstanding the large increase in institutions. The number of cases now pending is lower than it has been within the last 10 years.

A second additional Judge was appointed to the Moradabad Division for six months: an additional judge was appointed also to the Saháranpur Division shortly before the close of the year. There were additional Subordinate Judges working at Meerut (9 months) and Aligarh (6 months). An additional Munsif worked at Meerut throughout the year.

The suits instituted in regular courts were thus classified in comparison with those instituted in 1895 and 1896:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
For money or movable property	64,495	66,406	73,867
For immovable property	9,636	7,655	7,054
Mortgage suits	13,805	14,513	15,038
For specific relief	2,242	2,325	2,378
To establish a right of pre-emption	1,447	1,330	1,551
Other suits	470	436	368
Total ...	92,095	92,665	100,256

The increase in suits for money or movable property is remarkable, and was partly the result of good *kharíf* and sugarcane crops, and partly due to creditors having to bring pressure to bear on their petty debtors.

The values of the subject-matter in dispute in regular courts during the last six years have been—

	Rs.		Rs.
1892	2,58,85,331	1895	3,74,40,643
1893	2,55,42,173	1896	3,04,41,829
1894	2,68,39,427	1897	2,47,90,250

The percentage of contested suits to suits disposed of was 28·4 against 30,30, 28·9, 29, 28·3 in the five preceding years.

Ex parte decrees were passed in 33·3 per cent. of cases as compared with 30·8 in the preceding year.

Plaintiffs were successful in 61·3 per cent. of suits. The figures for the three preceding years are 59·4, 58·1, 56·6, respectively.

The average duration in contested cases was 61 days as compared with 71 in 1896 and 79 in 1895. There is also a reduction in the duration in Small Cause Courts, the figure being 29 as against 32 last year.

In uncontested cases the duration was reduced from 30 to 27 days.

The number of witnesses summoned, of witnesses examined, and of parties examined during the last three years, is shown in the following table:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Witnesses summoned	250,707	258,652	266,371
Ditto examined	112,978	115,422	119,197
Parties ditto	30,122	28,891	28,683

The increase in the number of witnesses summoned and of witnesses examined is the result of increased institutions. The rise in the percentage of uncontested cases explains the decrease in the number of parties examined.

The amount of diet money paid to witnesses was as follows:—

	Rs,	Average per witness.
1895	1,57,293	10 annas.
1896	1,63,136	11 „ 4 pies.
1897	1,67,346	10 „ 1 pie.

The figures for miscellaneous judicial cases for the last six years are as under:—

1892	53,961	1895	46,777
1893	54,714	1896	47,715
1894	48,503	1897	50,140

The number of contested cases disposed of rose by 757. The pending file at the close of the year shows an increase of 272. In contested cases the duration fell from 43 to 42 days and in uncontested cases from 26 to 24 days.

Details of duration in contested cases for three years in the different courts are set out in the following table:—

	1895. Days.	1896. Days.	1897. Days.
Munsifs' Courts	41	39	33
Small Cause Courts	30	28	26
Subordinate Judges' Courts	56	53	61
District Judges' Courts	98	91	137

The work of executing decrees in the past six years has been as follows:—

	Applications for execution.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending in the civil courts.
1892	100,093	83,866	16,227
1893	100,035	86,299	13,736
1894	89,035	76,226	12,809
1895	91,488	77,955	13,533
1896	97,255	85,101	12,154
1897	100,407	87,160	13,247

The realizations amounted to Rs. 59,57,946, an increase on last year's figure of Rs. 8,974. The percentage on the applications disposed of by the courts, of proceedings fructuous wholly or in part, was lower than in 1896.

1892	46·6	1895	42·9
1893	49·2	1896	44·4
1894	46·9	1897	42·0

Fewer judgment-debtors were arrested and imprisoned than in the previous year. Sales of movable property increased by 216, while those of immovables fell from 7,474 in 1896 to 6,807 in 1897.

Of 5,965 decrees transferred during the year to other courts for disposal, 5,134 were cases transferred to Collectors under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure for action against the judgment-debtor's ancestral property. In 1896 there were 5,546 cases so transferred out of 6,419 in all transferred.

The following figures show the state of the appellate files of all subordinate courts for the last five years:—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1893	16,264	9,812	6,452
1894	16,017	10,824	5,193
1895	14,064	9,927	4,137
1896	13,414	9,185	4,229
1897	12,948	8,217	4,731

Of the 8,217 appeals disposed of the details are:—

	From.			
	Revenue Court decrees.	Subordinate Judges' decrees.	Munsifs' decrees.	Total.
By District Judges	1,122	1,110	1,614	3,846
„ Subordinate Judges	...	...	4,026	4,026
„ Small Cause Court Judges with jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges ...	...	...	345	345
Total ...	1,122	1,110	5,985	8,217

The District Judges decided 167 more appeals from Courts of Revenue, 172 more from Subordinate Judges, and 918 less from Munsifs than in 1896.

The average number of appeals decided by the court of a Subordinate or permanent Additional Subordinate Judge was 176 as against 215 in 1896. The number of such courts was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.* 19.

Details of appeals pending over three months at the end of each year are these :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Before Subordinate Judges	... 1,076	491	408	337
„ District Judges	... 2,332	1,536	2,228	2,289
Total	... 3,408	2,027	2,636	2,626

The durations of appeals decided by Subordinate and District Judges, as compared with those of last year, are as follow :—

		1896.	1897.
Subordinate Judges	in the deciding court	107	85
	altogether	161	155
District Judges		163	187

Twenty appeals were summarily rejected as against 24 in the preceding year.

The number of objections under section 561 for the past five years has been 425, 562, 515, 453 and (1897) 378.

During the last five years the miscellaneous judicial appeals have varied thus :—

	Number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Pending.
1893	631	502	129
1894	497	425	72
1895	385	315	70
1896	371	295	76
1897	384	272	112

The following table gives disposals by courts :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
By District Judges	414	368	283	276	240
„ Subordinate Judges	88	57	32	19	32

The duration of such disposals shows an increase in the courts of District Judges, and a decrease in the courts of Subordinate Judges :—

	Number of days.				
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
District Judges	107	104	78	72	109
Subordinate Judges... ...	92	81	134	67	53
Average ...	104	101	83	72	102

The following tables show the average amount of work of all descriptions done by a court of each class except a Small Cause Court :—

(*a*). *District Judges* (21).

Suits.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revision.
2	5	120	169	11	133	577	62

(*b*). *Subordinate Judges* (19).

Suits. Uncontested.	Suits. Contested.	Suits. Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous judicial cases.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.
180	143	323	359	328	176	2

(*c*). *Munsifs* (68).

Suits. Uncontested.	Suits. Contested.	Suits. Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous. judicial cases.
894	343	1,237	973.	520

In calculating the average work, that done by the temporary Additional Judges, Additional Subordinate Judges and Munsifs has been excluded.

One District Judge, four Subordinate Judges and twenty-nine munsifs in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers disposed of cases with the following average numbers:—

	Judge.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
Suits	...	450	579
Execution of decrees	6	141	170
Miscellaneous cases	...	18	20

Consequent on an increase in crime, the result of a famine year, judges had most of their time occupied in the disposal of sessions trials and criminal appeals, and had but little time to devote to the disposal of civil work. Thus in Ghâzipur the number of days available for civil work was 22 only, in Saháranpur 35 days, in Bareilly 38 days, and in Mainpuri 46 days. Out of the days so available some had also to be given up to the work of inspecting subordinate courts. In Meerut sessions were practically continuous from the beginning of April to the end of the year.

The working of the subordinate courts throughout the year displays very creditable results. In spite of heavier institutions disposals were more numerous than in the preceding year and cases were decided with more despatch. The decrease in the file of pending cases is especially satisfactory.

The following table shows the state of the civil business which came before the High Court during 1896 and 1897:—

	Institutions with pending file of previous year.		Disposals.		Pending at the close of—	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1. Original suits	1	...	...	...	1	1
2. Miscellaneous judicial cases	254	452	216	417	38	35
3. First appeals	744	791	238	302	506	489
4. Second Appeals	2,905	2,562	1,351	1,097	1,554	1,465
5. Letters Patent appeals ...	100	173	5	100	95	73
6. First appeals from orders ...	200	155	152	100	48	55
7. Privy Council appeals (applications).	40	39	29	19	11	20
Total ...	4,244	4,172	1,991	2,035	2,253	2,138

During the year 1897 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council determined three appeals, In one the decision was upheld; the other two cases were dismissed for want of prosecution.

The average duration in days of the cases decided by the Court was as as follows:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Head 1	269	...	...
Do. 2 { contested	111	129	133
Do. 2 { uncontested	11	50	21
Do. 3	606	535	597
Do. 4	361	494	533
Do. 5	260	578	434
Do. 6	246	178	142

At the end of 1897 the pending first and second appeals belonged to the following years:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
First appeals ...	2	4	9	15	187	272
Second ditto ...	...	...	8	133	434	890

The cases of 1892 are pending, as a decision of the Privy Council is awaited.

The first appeals instituted during the year 1897 fall into the following grades of value:—

				Appeals.
Not exceeding Rs.	100	... ...	... ...	...
Above ,,	100	and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	... ...	29
Do. ,,	1,000	ditto ,, 2,500	... ...	21
Do. ,,	2,500	ditto ,, 5,000	... ...	20
Do. ,,	5,000	ditto ,, 10,000	... ...	117
Do. ,,	10,000	ditto ,, 1,00,000	... ...	87
Exceeding	1,00,000	... ...	... ...	10
Not capable of valuation		... ...	... ...	1
			Total ...	285

The second appeals instituted during the year 1897 fall into the following grades of values:—

				Appeals.
Not exceeding Rs.	10	...	... ...	34
Above ,,	10	and not exceeding Rs.	50	118
Do. ,,	50	ditto ,,	100	115
Do. ,,	100	ditto ,,	500	399
Do. ,,	500	ditto ,,	1,000	132
Do. ,,	1,000	ditto ,,	2,500	152
Do. ,,	2,500	ditto ,,	5,000	53
Exceeding ,,	5,000	... ...	... ...	3
Not capable of valuation		... ...	... ...	2
			Total ...	1,008

The following table compares the general results of the hearing of first and second appeals during the last two years:—

		First appeals.		Second appeals.	
		1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Without trial		27	25	202	189
Without contest...	Confirmed	9	4	23	20
	Modified	...	...	2	2
	Reversed	1	2	13	7
	Remanded	...	1	12	4
	Total ...	37	32	252	222
Contested...	Confirmed	123	175	750	623
	Modified	27	26	25	32
	Reversed	42	57	224	139
	Remanded	9	12	100	81
	Total ...	201	270	1,099	875

One hundred and ten second appeals were summarily rejected in 1897 under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure as against 104 in 1896. Of contested first appeals in 64·8 per cent. the decrees appealed against were confirmed as against 61·2 per cent. in 1896. In second appeals the percentage was 71·2 against 68·2 in 1896.

III.—COURT FEES.

The value of court-fee stamps received in subordinate courts during the last three years have been as follows:—

Rupees 16,37,558; Rs. 15,83,931 and (in 1897) Rs. 15,98,251. The only notable decrease is that of Rs. 17,463 in Jaunpur and the only striking increase is that of Rs. 19,231 in Benares.

In the High Court there was a decrease under this head of Rs. 13,375.

Refunds in the High Court amounted to Rs. 6,027 as compared with Rs. 4,690 in 1896.

Rupees 10,180-6-0 was realized in the Court on account of deficient stamp duty on documents examined in the Court's office. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 10,495-12-0.

IV.—VILLAGE MUNSIFS.

The returns are for 109 courts. The number of circles in Saháranpur was reduced from 126 to 48 under the orders of Government.

The returns show 5,202 institutions against 5,720 in 1896. Sháhjahánpur again accounts for the largest proportion of cases, nearly 60 per cent. of the cases having been filed in the courts situated within that judgeship. The number of cases filed has decreased in Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur and Saháranpur. In Meerut there has been an increase.

Including cases pending from the previous year and revivals, the total number of cases for disposal was 5,406. Of this number 141 cases were transferred by District Munsifs to their own courts; 5,114 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 151 cases pending. Of the cases decided in the village courts 545 (about 11 per cent.) were disposed of without trial; 4,145 (about 81 per cent.) were disposed of without contest; 424 (about 8 per cent.) were disposed of with contest. Nearly one-third of the uncontested cases were decided on compromise.

Over 45 per cent. of the cases instituted were suits on oral contracts. Suits for "price of goods sold," "on account stated," and "on written contract" were the next most numerous. Two hundred and fourteen suits of the value of more than Rs. 20 were decided by the courts by consent of parties. This is an advance on the figure for last year, which was 129 only.

(b)—Oudh.

The following table shows the number of officers who had to deal with Civil litigation during the year under report and in the year preceding:—

Judgeships.	Lucknow.		Sitapur.		Hardoi.		Fyzabad.		Gonda.		Rae Bareli.		Total.	
Tribunals.	Number of officers.		Number of officers.		Number of officers.		Number of officers.		Number of officers.		Number of officers.		Number of officers.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Judicial Commissioners ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Judges	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6
Additional Judges	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
Subordinate Judges	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	12	12
Munsifs	2	2	3	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	25	25
Additional Munsifs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Small Cause Court Judges ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ditto Cantonment ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Honorary Munsifs	1	1	6	6	3	1	1	1	3	2	8	5	22	16
Total ...	8	8	12	12	11	9	10	11	11	11	18	15	70	66

The appointment of the Additional Civil Judge, Lucknow, ceased on 17th July 1897, and to clear off the arrears in the Judgeships of Gonda and Fyzabad, two Additional Civil and Sessions Judges were appointed for six months each.

The Fyzabad Additional Judge commenced work on 26th July 1897, and was working when the year closed. The Additional Judge at Gonda worked from 27th July 1897 to 4th November 1897, when the officer holding the appointment was

appointed to act as District Judge, and no one was sent to take up the work of the Additional Judge. Since the close of the year an officer has, however, been deputed to work up the balance of the period for which the appointment was sanctioned. The Additional Judgeship at Fyzabad continued up to the end of the year, when the appointment was abolished.

The following table exhibits the principal statistics of the year in connection with the work of the Courts of original jurisdiction as compared with those of 1896 :—

	Civil suits.						Miscellaneous.			
	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Unpaid tribunals	2,376	718	2,600	909	312	109	273	64	28	3
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	14,600	17,510	16,333	17,799	3,893	3,449	7,924	7,884	841	737
Small Cause Courts ...	38,520	36,227	41,669	37,902	3,160	2,694	3,536	2, 14	325	226
District Courts	16	2	47	52	63	13	808	640	233	266
Total ...	55,512	54,457	60,649	56,662	7,428	6,265	12,541	11,502	1,427	1,232

There was a slight falling off in the total number of suits instituted, the decrease occurring principally in the Gonda and Sitapur Judgeships, where it is attributed to the famine. Although, as compared with 1896, an Additional Judge was working for three months longer in 1897, the total outturn of work in 1897 falls considerably short of that of 1896.

In the following table the average of all kind of work on the Original side per officer of each class of Court, is contrasted with that of the same class of officer (*a*) in the two preceding years, (*b*) in the North-Western Provinces :—

Class of Court.	Oudh, per officer.			North-Western Provinces, per officer.	
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.
Munsifs	3,402	3,560	3,206	2,546	2,482
Small Cause Court Judges	4,327	4,349	4,401	1,591	1,620
Subordinate Judges	614	768	1,258	889	825
Judges	149	163	88	152	146
Average on total ...	2,344	2,464	2,248	1,712	1,714

To afford relief to the Munsifs, Munsifi jurisdiction and Small Cause Court powers have been granted during the year to certain Subordinate Judges in some of the parganas in their jurisdiction. The success of this measure, which is, to some extent, a return to the system obtaining prior to 1894, may be judged from the subjoined table showing the average disposal of regular suits and Small Cause Court cases by the Courts during the last two years :—

	Small Cause Court suits.		Regular suits.		Remarks.
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
Oudh.					
Munsifs	(*a*) 1,354	(*a*) 1,094	544	583	(*a*) By 25 out of 26 Munsifs.
Subordinate Judges ...	(*b*) 356	(*c*) 480	181	219	(*b*) „ 4 Subordinate Judges. (*c*) „ 9 „ „
N.-W. Provinces.					
Munsifs	(*d*) 440	(*e*) 579	968	1,237	(*d*) „ 27 out of 69 Munsifs. (*e*) „ 29 „ 69 „
Subordinate Judges ...	(*f*) 194	(*f*) 450	275	323	(*f*) „ 4 Subordinate Judges.

The work of the Subordinate Judges shows a substantial increase, and the outturn of each class of officer compares favourably with that of similar officers in the North-Western Provinces.

The test noted below, *viz.*, percentage of work done to total work to be done by each Court, shows satisfactory results :—

Honorary Munsifs	90·5	against	89·2	in 1896.
Munsifs	88·3	„	88·1	„
Small Cause Court Judges	95·	„	93·8	„
Subordinate Judges	85·1	„	81·2	„
Judges	73·4	„	74·8	„

The nature of suits instituted is specified in the following comparative statement :—

	Suits for money or movable property.			Suits for immovable property.			Other suits.		
	Number.	Institution per 10,000 of population.	Percentage on total instituted.	Number.	Institution per 10,000 of population.	Percentage on total instituted.	Number.	Institution per 10,000 of population.	Percentage on total instituted.
Average of six years from 1890 to 1895.	51,452	40	87	4,745	3	8	2,845	2	4
Year 1896	49,313	38	88	2,758	2	4	3,441	2	6
Year 1897	48,346	38	88	2,504	2	4	3,527	2	6
North-Western Provinces for 1896.	66,406	20	71	7,655	2	8	18,604	5	20

Although suits under class "Money or movable property" as also under "Immovable property" have decreased, they still form the bulk of the litigation.

Of the Honorary Munsifs only 15 did any work during the year. They had 1,018 suits against 2,912 in the preceding year for disposal. None of them having power during the year, to take up work direct, all were dependent on the District Judges for work.

Of the total for disposal, they disposed of 909 suits against 2,600 in 1896, leaving 109 against 312 in 1896 pending when the year closed.

The manner in which these cases were disposed of is indicated below :—

	1897.		1896.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Contested	277	30·	626	24·
Ex parte	116	13·	365	14·
Otherwise disposed of	516	56·	1,609	62·
	909		2,600	

Though numerically small, yet the number of suits decided on contest was proportionately larger this year than in the year preceding.

The Munsifs had 47,222 (17,969 Regular and 29,253 Small Cause Court) suits for disposal against 53,688 (17,194 Regular and 36,494 Small Cause Court), *i. e.*, 6,366 (+ 775 Regular and—7,241 Small Cause Court) suits less.

Out of these, they disposed of :—

Regular	1,516	against	14,162	in 1896	+1,004
Small Cause Court ...	27,341	„	33,845	„ „	−6,504
	42,507		48,007		−5,500

Giving a percentage of disposals to total disposed of :—

Regular	84·4	against	82·3	in 1896	+2·1
Small Cause Court ...	93·5	„	92·7	„ „	+·8
	90·		89·		2·9

Of the total number of suits decided by all the Courts 75 *per cent.* were disposed of by the Munsifs against 79 *per cent.* in the preceding year.

The provincial average of disposals per Munsif has been :—

Regular	583	suits against	545	in 1896	+ 38
Small Cause Court ...	1,052	„	1,302	„ „	−250
	1,635		1,847		−212

The Courts of Small Causes (proper) had in the year under review 6,673 suits for disposal against 6,824 in 1896.

Of these they disposed of 6,239 (93·4 per cent.) against 6,400 (93·7 per cent.) in the preceding year.

The manner of disposal of these cases is shown in the table given below :—

	Withdrawn, &c.		Decided *ex parte*.		Contested.		Total number.
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
1897	3,420	55·	1,223	19·	1,596	26·	6,239
1896	3,421	53·	1,289	20·	1,690	26·	6,400
Difference ...	−1	+2	−66	−1	−94	...	−161

The percentage of suits decided otherwise than on contest or *ex parte* has risen by two, while the percentage of contested cases is nearly the same.

The average duration of suits decided by these Courts is compared in the following table:—

	Uncontested.		Contested.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Judge, Small Cause Court. City Lucknow ...	28·59	32·74	43·27	43·21
Ditto Cantonments, Lucknow ...	8·42	18·91	14·38	17·88
Ditto ditto Fyzabad ...	14·87	14·81	6·36	14·95
Total ...	27·05	31·99	41·83	41·25

The duration of uncontested suits shows improvement, while that of contested ones is the same as was in the preceding year.

Of the Regular suits before the Subordinate Judges the distribution between cases of Munsif's jurisdiction and that of the Subordinate Judge's jurisdiction (proper) stands as follows:—

	For disposal.			Disposed of.			Remaining.		
	Money or movables.	Title and other suits.	Total.	Money or movables.	Title and other suits.	Total.	Money or movables.	Title and other suits.	Total.
Cases of Munsif's jurisdiction ...	1,174	950	2,124	1,097	710	1,807	77	240	317
Percentage	...	...	...	93·4	74·	85·	6·6	26·	15·
Cases of Subordinate Judge's jurisdiction	335	820	1,155	263	563	826	72	257	329
Percentage	...	...	...	78·5	68·6	71·5	21·5	31·4	28·5
Total ...	1,509	1,770	3,279	1,360	1,273	2,633	149	497	646
Percentage	...	...	...	90·1	71·9	80·2	9·9	28·1	19 8

The money value of the suits of Subordinate Judges' jurisdiction deciedd during the year and the nature of their disposal was as follows:—

	Not exceeding.									Exceeding.			Total.			Percentage of contested cases.
	Rs. 2,000.			Rs. 5,000.			Rs. 10,000			Rs. 10,000						
	Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	
Suits relating to money or movable property.	31	61	92	35	72	107	13	24	37	7	20	27	86	177	263	67·3
Title and other suits ...	85	164	249	50	146	196	14	53	67	9	42	51	158	405	563	71·9
Total ...	116	225	341	85	218	303	27	77	104	16	62	78	244	582	826	70·4

It will be seen that the title suits disposed of were more than double the "money or movable property" suits and that the number of suits of the former class decided after contest was three times as much (405 against 177) as that of the latter.

In the following table is compared the manner of disposal of all the suits decided by the Subordinate Judges:—

	Withdrawn, &c.		Decided *ex parte*.		Contested.		Total number.
	Number.	Percentage on total disposed of	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
Oudh ... 1897 ...	3,127	45·	1,009	14·	2,821	40·	6.957
Oudh ... 1896 ...	1,256	35·	456	13·	1,883	52·	3,595
Difference ...	+1,871	+10	+553	+1	+938	—12	+3,362

The increase in the number of suits of Munsifi and Small Cause Court jurisdiction accounts for the variation in the percentage shown above.

The average duration of Small Cause Court suits decided was:—

	1897.	1896.
Uncontested	38·43	30·00
Contested	47·84	35 03

The average duration of Regular suits in each Subordinate Judge's Court has been:—

	In uncontested suits.	In contested suits.
Subordinate Judge, Lucknow	104·65	200·28
,, Sitapur	41·55	108·13
,, Kheri	52·	152·33
,, Hardoi	71·4	136·7
,, Unao	29·46	96·85
,, Fyzabad	114·8	399·04
,, Bara Banki	37·	298·33
,, Gonda	31·	252·75
,, Bahraich	16·12	26 73
,, Rae Bareli	45·	111·49
,, Sultánpur	101·27	138·87
,, Partábgarh	119·08	391·8

It will be seen that Fyzabad and Partábgarh return the highest averages, while Bahraich and Unao that had a light file show the lowest.

There were 65 cases for disposal by District Judges against 110 in 1896. Of hese 52 were disposed of against 47 in the preceding year, leaving 13 against 63 of 1896 pending.

The manner of the disposal of these cases is compared below :—

	Withdrawn.	Decided *ex parte*.	Contested.	Total.
1897	9	...	43	52
1896	10	2	35	47

Of the 43 decided on contest, 37 were disposed of by the Additional Judge of Lucknow, three by the Additional Judge of Fyzabad, and one by the Additional Judge of Gonda, total 41. The remaining two were decided by the Judges of Lucknow and Rae Bareli, one each. The Judges of Sitapur, Hardoi and Fyzabad decided no orignal suit, while the Judge of Gonda is credited with three cases, two of which were withdrawn and one compromised.

Of miscellaneous cases there were 1,234 cases fewer than in 1896, being 12,734 against 13,968. Of these 11,502, or 90·3 *per cent.*, were disposed of against 12,541, or 89·7 *per cent.*, in 1896, leaving the file, as compared with 1896, lighter by ·195; the cases remaining over being 1,232 against 1,427. Out of the total disposed of, 7,351, or 63·9 *per cent.*, against 7,860, or 62·6 *per cent.*, of 1896 were decided on contest.

The average duration, both of uncontested and contested cases, has improved, being—

	1897.	1896.
Uncontested	45·5	52·17
Contested	33·69	37·01

The Honorary Munsifs of Sitapur, Kheri, Rae Bareli and Partábgarh and all the District and Additional Judges show noteably high averages.

During the year under report the number of applications for execution of decrees filed was 45,189 against 44,448 in 1896, *i.e.*, 741 in excess. The cases brought forward from the preceding year were smaller in number (7,310) than in 1896 (9,762). Thus the number for disposal was 52,499 against 54,210 in the preceding year.

Moyable property was attached in 9,317 cases against 11,065, but was sold only in 3,201 against 3,943 in 1896; while in 1,095 cases against 1,213, immovable property was sold. Action under sections 305, 322 or 326, Civil Procedure Code, was taken in 66 against 36 cases in 1896.

The number of applications in insolvency cases was smaller, being 53 against 74 in the preceding year. Of these :—

	4	were transferred and withdrawn against ...	8	in 1896.
	9	were granted against	20	„ „
	25	were rejected against	34	„ „
Total ...	38		62	
Leaving	15	pending against	12	„ „
Total ...	53		74	„ „

Receiver was appointed in seven cases against eight in 1896.

There were 3,621 appeals for disposal by the Judges and Subordinate Judges against 3,691 of 1896, *i.e.*, 70 appeals less. They were disposed of as follows :—

Description of tribunal.	Total for disposal.		Disposed of.				Pending.	
			1897.		1896.			
	1897.	1896.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	1897.	1896.
Subordinate Judges ...	2,391	2,300	2,010	84·0	1,757	76·4	381	543
District and Additional Judges,	1,230	1,391	720	58·5	674	48·4	510	717
Total ...	3,621	3,691	2,730	...	2,431	...	891	1,260

The provincial average for Subordinate Judges (146) of 1896 was raised to 168.

The District Judges disposed of 369 appeals against 575 in 1896, while the Additional Judges decided 351 appeals.

The falling off in the work done under this head is due to heavy criminal work, for which reason the Judge of Hardoi could not decide more than 17 appeals during the year.

The number of cases in which the decree of the lower court was disturbed is compared below:—

	Total disposal.		Cases in which decrees were disturbed.		Percentage.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
By Subordinate Judges ...	2,010	1,757	871	758	43·3	43·1
„ District Judges	720	674	195	241	27·0	35·7
Total ...	2,730	2,431	1,066	999	39·0	41·1

The percentage of interference has come down from 41·1 to 39. The result of appeals to the District Judges was more favourable to the lower courts than of those to the Subordinate Judges. The appeals to the Judges are mostly from the orders of the Subordinate Judges, while those to the Subordinate Judges include decrees passed by Honorary Munsifs and new and inexperienced Officiating Munsifs.

The average duration of appeals in the courts of the Subordinate Judges has improved, being 96·17 against 116·99. Similarly that in the Judges' courts has come down to 356·74 from 388·27.

The number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of was 504 against 431 in 1896, and the pending file at the close of the year 104 against 128. The average duration stood at 98·8 against 110·07 of the preceding year.

The number of miscellaneous rent appeals disposed of was 60 against 101 of the preceding year, and of the pending file 33 against 133.

The following statement shows the civil business that came before the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner in 1896 and 1897:—

Particulars.	Pending file of previous year.		Distributed.		Total.		Disposals.		Pending at close of—	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1. Miscellaneous Judicial cases.										
(a) Application under section 622, Act XVI, 1882.	171	220	233	263	404	483	184	303	220	180
(b) Other miscellaneous applications.	85	87	643	717	728	804	641	679	87	125
(c) References for ruling under section 617, Act XIV of 1882.	7	3	5	4	12	7	9	4	3	3
(d) Applications by Legal Practitioners.	...	...	12	9	12	9	12	9	...	...
2. First appeals from decrees { Civil ...	192	250	121	124	313	374	63	69	250	305
{ Rent ...	3	4	5	4	8	8	4	1	4	7
3. Second appeals from decrees. { Civil ...	1,269	1,251	493	537	1,562	1,788	311	275	1,251	1,513
{ Rent ...	179	250	122	79	301	329	51	140	250	189
4. Appeals from orders, miscellaneous.	246	291	140	150	386	441	95	281	291	160
5. Applications for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council.	5	2	11	47	16	49	14	9	2	40
Total ...	1,957	2,358	1,785	1,934	3,742	4,292	1,384	1,770	2,358	2,522

The Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council decided four appeals from this Court. The decision in one was reversed and in three cases it was confirmed.

The average duration during 1896 and 1897 was :—

(*e*) Average duration.

	1896.	1897.
	Days.	Days.
1. Miscellaneous judicial cases.		
(*a*) Applications under section 622, Act XIV of 1882 ...	151·86	330·51
(*b*) Other miscellaneous applications	45·03	57·48
(*c*) References for ruling under section 617, Act XIV of 1882.	114·13	114·00
(*d*) Applications by Legal Practitioners	9·00	5·5
2. First appeals from decrees ... ... { Civil ...	752·06	771·46
Rent ...	625·25	270·00
3. Second appeals from decrees ... ... { Civil ...	519·89	817·47
Rent ...	654·29	482·32
4. Appeals from orders ... ... { Civil ...	578·84	890·22
Rent ...	634·40	465·7
5. Privy Council appeals (applications)...	109·50	108·1

The first and second appeals pending at the close of 1897 belonged to the following years :—

Appeal.		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
First	Civil ...	1	1	...	5	64	116	118
	Rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
	Total ...	1	1	...	5	64	120	121
Second	Civil ...	...	...	...	16	564	425	508
	Rent ...	...	...	...	6	15	95	73
	Total ...	...	...	...	22	579	520	581

The income from court fees shows an increase of Rs. 3,953, to which the Judgeships of Hardoi, Fyzabad and Gonda and also the Judicial Commissioner's Court contribute. The decrease of Rs. 3,235 in Sitapur Judgeship is noticeable, as the figures noted below indicate :—

District.	1895.	1896.	1897.	Difference between 1896 and 1897.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow	1,10,859	81,671	81,275	—396
Sitapur	58,455	66,998	63,763	—3,235
Hardoi	86,639	76,708	78,440	+1,732
Fyzabad	80,757	71,225	71,647	+392
Gonda	71,899	72,250	73,610	+1,360
Rae Bareli	90,569	87,725	86,381	—1,344
Judicial Commissioner's Court ...	50,324	49,269	54,713	+544
Total ...	5,50,102	5,50,876	5,09,829	+3,953

The net saving in the process fee fund is Rs. 29,367-11-2 against Rs. 30,511-11-1, and savings under sale commission funds amount to Rs. 7,893-8-7; whilst the surplus of the record fund during the year was Rs. 24,860-13-4 against Rs. 24,127-13-5.

(c) Kumaun.

The number of original suits for disposal in the Courts of the Division in 1897 compares as follows with the figures of 1896 :—

District.	Original cases.				Appeals.				Application and execution of decrees.	
	Suits.		Miscellaneous cases.		Suits.		Miscellaneous cases.			
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Naini Tal	1,925	2,126	410	308	71	79	3	14	1,251	1,762
Almora	2,318	2,313	116	95	164	147	14	14	1,020	1,033
Garhwál	1,424	1,932	82	115	131	152	21	9	513	687
Total, District Courts ...	5,667	6,371	608	518	366	378	38	37	2,784	3,482
Commissioner's Court ...	1	1	...	5	86	118	8	11	...	...

The number of institutions rose from 5,136 in 1896 to 5,866 in 1897, the increase being most noticeable in Garhwál, where the numbers rose from 1,293 to 1,767. This increase in litigation is generally attributed to favourable harvests, which were taken advantage of by creditors to sue for their debts. The larger number of applications for execution of decrees is probably attributable to the same cause.

In the following table the original work disposed of by the Civil Courts in each district is shown. Sixty original suits were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners (6 in Naini Tal, 18 in Almora and 36 in Garhwál).

District.	Original suits.						Miscellaneous cases.						Average duration of original suits.			
	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.		For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Naini Tal ...	1,925	2,126	1,693	1,917	232	209	410	308	390	285	26	23	55	70	34	40
Almora ...	2,318	2,313	2,247	2,204	71	108	116	95	108	92	8	3	47	37	23	16
Garhwál ...	1,424	1,932	1,259	1,810	165	122	82	115	77	109	5	6	65	48	30	27
Commissioner's Court.	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,668	6,372	5,200	5,932	468	439	608	523	575	490	33	33	...	...	...	...

The working results of the year must be considered creditable, though the volume of work to be disposed of was greater than in 1896, disposals were higher and there were fewer cases pending than at the end of the preceding year. The percentage of cases decided with contest rose from 27 to 31 per cent., while the number decided *ex-parte* had proportionately fallen. The average duration of cases was less in both the Almora and Garhwál districts, while in Naini Tal it rose from 55 in contested cases to 70, and in uncontested cases from 34 to 40 days.

As a consequence of the increase in the number of original suits, appeals from decrees rose from 452 to 496, the increase being most noticeable in the Commissioner's Court, where the numbers rose from 86 to 118. The results of appeals were less favourable to the decisions of the courts than in the previous year, 24 per cent. of the decrees being reversed or modified as compared with 18 in 1896. The

rise in the percentage appears to be chiefly due to the fact that in the case of second appeals in the Commissioner's Court 25 decrees were reversed as against 14 confirmed. The percentages of decrees reversed or modified by District Courts and by the Divisional Court were 23 and 26 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1896 being 19 and 13. There were 19 applications to Government under rule 17 of the Kumaun Rules against decrees of the Commissioner; in four cases references were made to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, in each of which the order of the Commissioner was set aside or modified.

The new codification of rules for procedure in Civil Courts in Kumaun came into force at the beginning of this year; they may require modification in certain respects, and the Commissioner was asked to report results of their working in next year's report.

The inspection of Courts of Deputy Commissioners which was directed to be undertaken, have resulted in considerable improvement.

7. Infanticide.

At the commencement of the year the Act was in force in 500 villages, the largest number, 155, being in the Mainpuri district. During the year 85 villages were exempted from the operations of the Act, leaving 415 villages where the Act is still in force, with a total population of 59,937. The number of specially guilty villages has fallen from 24 in 1896 to 12 in 1897, owing to exemptions in the Saháranpur district. Three districts—Fatehpur, Jaunpur, and Ballia—were entirely exempted from the Act.

The principal results of the year are shown in the figures marginally noted. An improvement is observable in the proportion of girls under the age of six, the percentage of girl population to total child population having risen from 41·58 in 1896 to 42·46 in 1897.

	Boys.	Girls.
Population under six, 1st April 1897.	5,206	3,706
Births	1,894	1,247
Deaths	693	686
Arrivals	636	512
Removals	693	653
Transfers to population over six .	994	542
Resultant population, 1st April 1898.	4,856	3,584

Taking the tests prescribed for showing the ratio of births and deaths of female infants in the proclaimed population as compared with the provincial statistics, the figures of the proclaimed districts are found to compare favourably with those of the Provinces. The death-rate of the infant female population in proclaimed villages is actually lower, on the whole, than the provincial death-rate. The figures would appear to indicate that female infanticide is now but little practised. This is confirmed by the reports of many district officials, whose inspections of proclaimed villages have led them to take the same view. In other respects, too, the returns of the year are satisfactory. There were no suspicious cases reported, and no cases were judicially tried.

	Provincial rates for North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1897	Average rate for 1897-98, for the proclaimed population.
Percentage of births of girls to total births.	47·85	47·22
Percentage of deaths of girls under one year to total deaths under one year.	48·64	48·56
Percentage of deaths of girls under one year to total girl births.	29·62	25·58

With the exemption of a large number of villages in the Bijnor and Saháranpur districts, there remain very few districts largely affected by the Act, and in many cases further exemptions are recommended. The districts which have been noted in previous years as being specially open to the suspicion of practising infanticide are Mainpuri, Etáwah, and Fatehgarh. Special efforts were made to improve the administration of the Act in Mainpuri, the returns of which district were unfavourably commented on last year. It is reported that the registers had been revised and

corrected, and steps taken to more rigorously enforce the carrying out of the rules. The figures of the year are noticeable; 179 girls under six died as compared with 159 boys, and there was a decrease of ·71 of girls at the end of the year. The Commissioner noted that the percentage of deaths in the girl population to total deaths had been increasing steadily since 1895, and that the figures pointed to undoubted infanticide. The closest attention of the district officials was called to the state of affairs, and Government ordered that arrangements should be made during the coming cold weather for the inspection of all the villages by the police or magisterial staff. During the past year a large number of villages (65) were not visited at all. The figures of the Etáwah district were more favourable, the percentage of deaths of female infants under one year being below that of male infants. In Fatehgarh, on the other hand, the percentage was much higher, and there was a decrease of 2·13 of the girl population. This is attributed to distress, which prevailed in some of the proclaimed villages, which may have led to the neglect of female infants.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The result of litigation in courts of first instance is shown in the subjoined table:—

	For disposal.	Decided—		Compromised or withdrawn	Pending.
		For the State.	Against the State.		
State, plaintiff	22	11	4	1	6
Do. defendant	68	43	5	4	16
Total ...	90	54	9	5	22

Of the total number of cases disposed of by the courts, 86 per cent. were decided in favour of the State and 70 per cent. of the total claims made by the State (Rs. 4,132) were decreed. In the 9 cases decided against the State only Rs. 443 out of Rs. 973 claimed (45 per cent.) were decreed; but a sum of Rs. 40,000 was paid by Government under a compromise effected in an important case in the Sháhjahánpur district, connected with the acquisition of certain land for railway purposes—Jwala Sahai *versus* the Secretary of State and the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.

In courts of appeal the State gained 18 cases and lost 6. Among the former was the long-pending suit relating to the famous shrine of Saiyid Salar in the Bahraich district, which was filed in 1891 against the Secretary of State by Inayat-ullah and others. The plaintiffs sued for recovery of the possession of the shrine—which, under the orders of Government, had been entrusted to a committee of management in 1876—with the right to appropriate the offerings and for recovery of the movable and immovable properties appertaining thereto. In 1893 the Subordinate Judge of Bahraich gave a decree in accordance with the plaintiffs' claims, valued at one lakh of rupees, against the Secretary of State, and it is this decree which has now been reversed by the orders of the Judicial Commissioner on appeal.

The return of miscellaneous proceedings shows 19 decisions in favour of, and 5 against, the State; but these do not include cases under the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894). As regards the operations under that Act, it would appear that Collectors made awards in 33 cases under section 11 of the Act, and that (excluding the cases pending at the close of the year) the award was not accepted in a single

instance by the persons interested, the Collector having been invariably required under section 18 to make references to the Court, with the result that in 17 cases out of 19 referred the Collector's award was upheld.

The sums realized by the State during the year, amounting to Rs. 2,148 in all, are small in comparison with the demands, Rs. 18,101, and with the amount expended on litigation, Rs. 48,677; but the latter includes as one item the large sum paid on compromise in the suit referred to above, while the receipts were no doubt influenced to a great extent by the unfortunate character of the year, which rendered it necessary to exercise forbearance in the realization of sums due in certain cases.

The result of the litigation in courts of first instance and in courts of appeal to which the Court of Wards was a party on behalf of estates under its management is shown in the subjoined table, which relates to cases decided during the year:—

	Estate, plaintiff or appellant.			Estate, defendant or respondent.		
	For.	Against.	Compromised or withdrawn.	For.	Against.	Compromised or withdrawn.
Suits	53	10	1	34	21	...
Appeals	14	11	6	32	2	5

Greater success was apparently attained in the prosecution of suits than in defending them; but in the case of appeals the position was reversed. Besides suits and appeals, the Court of Wards was concerned in 29 miscellaneous proceedings and 288 applications for execution of decrees. The realizations, as in the case of State litigation, were unusually low, Rs. 28,512 as compared with a demand of Rs. 2,55,133 and a disbursement of Rs. 91,780.

Though the administration of the municipalities of the United Provinces was carried on during the year without the institution of a single civil suit, the municipalities of Sikandrabad, Aligarh, Muttra, Brindaban, Cawnpore, and Fyzabad defended claims made against them in original and appellate courts: thirteen suits and appeals in all were decided, of which three only were not in favour of the Municipal Board concerned. The most important case in connection with municipalities was that of Ganga Narayan *versus* the Municipal Board, Cawnpore, which was decided by the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces against the Board in an important judgment, which dealt with the extent of the power to make rules conferred on municipalities by Act No. XV of 1883.

9.—Registration.

In the following table the principal figures of the year are shown in comparison with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Compulsory registration—			Optional registration—			Total number of documents registered.	Miscellaneous transactions.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Of documents relating to immovable property, Book I.	Others.	Total.	Of documents relating to immovable property, Book I.	Others.	Total.					
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	146,969	79	147,048	51,733	50,192	101,925	248,973	76,982	4,61,598	2,42,616	2,18,982
1897-98	140,055	50	140,105	46,354	43,583	89,937	230,042	89,551	4,37,072	2,52,943	1,84,129
	−6,914	−29	−6,943	−5,379	−6,609	−11,988	−18,931	+12,569	−24,526	+10,327	−34,853

The total number of documents registered fell by 18,931 as compared with 1896, and the receipts by Rs. 24,526. The decrease was general, and occurred under every head except leases, compulsory and optional and sales of movable property: the increase under the latter head being very slight. There was a marked decrease under the head of certain documents optionally registered relating to movable property, which is attributed to the short sugar crop in the Rohilkhand Division; in the Bareilly registration district the number of such documents fell from 15,063 in 1896 to 12,713 in 1897. In spite of the prevailing famine the number of mortgages registered decreased by 8,953, sales of immovable property by 2,777, and bonds and other obligations for payment of money registered fell from 17,149 in 1896 to 13,170 in 1897. The decrease is noticeable in the districts worst affected by famine, and it may be inferred that the pressure on landholders and other owners of property was not such as to compel them to borrow or part with their property to any unusual extent. The number of miscellaneous transactions of the year was largely increased by operations under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act, which rose from 16,967 in 1896 to 28,161 in 1897.

In 1896 attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory result of prosecutions for offences against the Registration Act, and certain measures were approved of, which included the concurrence of the registrar before a prosecution was undertaken. These measures have apparently had the desired effect, as out of eight trials concluded during the year seven ended in convictions. Inspection of sub-offices were for the most part regularly made by registrars and revenue officers: these inspections have disclosed the fact that the provisions of section 89 of the Act are very imperfectly understood and complied with by officers of the Revenue Department.

The system of identification by means of finger impressions was introduced on 1st August 1897. It provides for the identification of executants not personally known to the registering officer (1) in the registration of all documents of which registration is compulsory and all documents affecting movable property of which registration is optional and (2) in all registration proceedings in which the executant is a *parda nashin* woman. The system has so far been extended to the offices of all registrars and of principal sub-registrars in the Provinces who have been given the power to relax the rule in the case of Europeans and other persons of position regarding whose identity there is no doubt or room for suspicion. The measure of success attained cannot yet be definitely stated, but the system appears to be intelligently carried out and to have been adopted without opposition.

10.—MUNICIPAL.

Two Bills affecting Municipal Administration were introduced in the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh after the close of the year under review, *viz.* (1) to provide for the collection in certain cases of Municipal and other taxes by Railway Administrations, and (2) to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Acts (XV of 1873 and XV of 1883).

The number of Municipalities in these Provinces remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 104.

The classification of the Municipalities according to population is as below:—

Over 100,000	7
Between 50,000 and 100,000	10
Ditto 10,000 and 50,000	59
Below 10,000	28
Total ...	104

The population varied from 4,947 in Haldwáni in the Naini Tal district and 5,306 in Shahdera in the Meerut district, to 267,910 in Lucknow and 211,586 in Benares.

Seats were contested in 62 Municipalities. Judging by the proportion of votes recorded to the number of electors on the register, the greatest interest in the elections was shown in the Saháranpur, Hardwár Union, Baraut, and Firozabad Municipalities. A want of interest in the elections was most noticeable in—

Chandausi,	where only	13·5	per cent. of the electors voted.
Gházipur,	ditto	11·1	ditto.
Sultánpur,	ditto	8·1	ditto.
Bareilly,	ditto	1·1	ditto.

The District Magistrates in the following six important Municipalities are *ex-officio* Chairmen of the Boards:—

Agra.	Bareilly.	Lucknow.
Allahabad.	Benares.	Morabad.

In all other Municipalities to which Act XV of 1883 applies, the Chairmen are elected by the Boards. In 82 Municipalities the District Magistrate has been elected, and in six outlying towns the tahsíldárs. The Municipality of Fyzabad still continues to be administered by a Board presided over by a non-official Chairman; but the District Officers are the Chairmen in the case of all other Municipalities at the headquarters of districts.

The following table shows the constitution of the Boards and Committees in each division at the close of the year:—

Division.	*Ex-officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Meerut	5	53	278	336	67	269	59	277
Agra	...	61	150	211	41	170	24	187
Rohilkhand... ...	3	62	239	304	45	259	24	280
Allahabad	23	39	111	173	39	134	26	147
Benares	1	17	88	106	16	90	12	94
Gorakhpur	...	9	29	38	6	32	6	32
Kumaun	8	21	20	49	16	33	16	33
Lucknow	2	35	160	197	43	154	21	176
Fyzabad	1	39	154	194	42	152	17	177
Total ...	43	338	1,229	1,608	315	1,293	205	1,403

The average number of meetings held by the Boards and Committees was 22·07 as compared with 20·2 in 1896-97. The average number of members on each Board was 14·7 as against 15·5 in the previous year; the average number present at each meeting has increased from 7·3 to 9·2, and the average attendance at each meeting throughout the province from 46·8 to 63·5 per cent. of the total number of members. The best attended meetings were held at—

	Percentage of members present on an average.
Lakhimpur	73·3
Hapur	72·7
Sikandra Rao	72·7
Meerut	71·4

and the worst at—

Balrámpur	26·3
Azamgarh	28·1
Bánda	33·3
Mirzapur	38·6

The following Municipalities held less than 12 meetings during the year:—

Bijnor	11
Almora	11
Haldwáni	11
Káshipur	11
Unao	10
Khairabad	10
Sándi	7

These are all small Municipalities, and with the exception of Bijnor, Almora, and Unao they are not at the headquarters of districts. These figures relate to meetings of the full Boards only. The great bulk of the work of the Boards is in most cases transacted by small Sub-Committees. The energy with which individual members have devoted themselves to their business generally, and also to the work of inspection and supervision, has been acknowledged in many of the reports which have come before the Government though there have been some striking instances of maladministration and neglect.

The octroi schedules of the undermentioned Municipalities were revised:—

Gorakhpur. | Roorkee. | Azamgarh.

The rules for the assessment and collection of the octroi tax were also revised in the following Municipalities:—

Roorkee.	Muttra.	Sikandra Rao.	Rae Bareli.	Baraut.
Hardwár Union.	Bahraich.	Muzaffarnagar.	Amroha.	Kairana.

And rules for the assessment and collection of taxes on (1) horses and ponies, (2) dogs, (3) jinrickshaws, (4) animals killed for sale, and (5) servants were issued for the Mussoorie Municipality. Rules were also issued for the assessment and collection of a tax on sugar-refiners in the Chandausi Municipality and of a tax on animals and vehicles in Bhinga. The refund rules of the following Municipalities were revised:—

Nánpára.	Sikandra Rao.	Muzaffarnagar.	Baraut.
Hardwár Union.	Roorkee.	Rae Bareli.	Kásganj.

In Agra rules were issued, under section 55 of Act XV of 1883, for the regulation of the sale of milk, and the Municipalities of Hardwár Union, Mussoorie, Saháranpur, Koil (Aligarh), Gonda, Bánda, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Muttra Utraula, and Chunár also made bye-laws of minor importance under the same section.

Revised rules under the Lodging-house Act (I of 1892) were issued for the Hardwár Union Municipality.

Election rules were framed for the Jhánsi Municipality, under section 6 of Act XV of 1873, the Committee hitherto having consisted of appointed members only.

The boundaries of the Almora Municipality were revised during the year under report.

The income and expenditure and the opening and closing balances of the Municipalities in each Division are given below:—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	1,50,656	7,24,158	8,74,814	7,51,101	1,23,713
Agra	66,398	6,59,408	7,25,806	6,27,135	98,671
Rohilkhand	48,668	4,91,133	5,39,801	4,69,528	70,273
Allahabad	1,59,753	9,11,938	10,71,691	9,47,971	1,23,720
Benares	1,48,495	6,45,814	7,94,309	6,47,528	1,46,781
Gorakhpur...	9,484	80,401	89,885	72,162	17,723
Kumaun	4,299	2,50,880	2,55,179	2,32,803	22,376
Lucknow	54,807	5,26,606	5,81,413	5,42,068	39,345
Fyzabad	38,706	1,92,829	2,31,534	1,96,588	34,946
Total ...	6,81,266	44,83,166	51,64,432	44,86,884	6,77,548

The largest balances at the beginning of the year were held by the undermentioned Municipalities :—

	Rs.
Benares	1,09,578
Cawnpore	1,02,102
Meerut	52,625
Lucknow	30,855
Mussoorie	30,255
Mirzapur	24,056
Fyzabad	23,670

and the following had the largest balances at their credit at the close of the year :—

	Rs.
Benares	1,21,942
Cawnpore	63,592
Meerut	38,612
Hardwár Union	33 221
Fyzabad	21,314

The opening balance in Cawnpore has been considerably reduced, the Municipality having spent over Rs. 65,000 on the maintenance and repairs of water-works. In Benares the large closing balance is due to the Municipality having borrowed Rs. 79,000 on account of drainage works towards the close of the year.

The income of the Municipalities was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	32,25,223
Realizations under special Acts	78,618
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation	6,81,621
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)... ...	53,961
Miscellaneous	1,19,212
Loans and other extraordinary items	3,24,531
Total ...	44,83,166

The Municipalities of these Provinces rely for their income chiefly on the proceeds of octroi duties. This form of taxation was in force in 80 out of 104 Municipalities. In 21 towns no further form of taxation was resorted to. The 24 Municipalities in which it has hitherto been found practicable to dispense with octroi are, with the exception of Dehra and Mussoorie, unimportant places, in which a very low rate of taxation has hitherto proved adequate to the requirements of Municipal administration. The introduction of octroi in the Roorkee Municipality was sanctioned, but the tax not levied during the year under report.

The incidence of direct taxation was lowest in the following Municipalities :—

	Incidence per head of population. As. p.
Bhinga	1 9
Balrámpur	2 9
Ballia	2 11
Nawábganj (Gonda)	3 6

The taxes other than octroi in force were—

	Municipalities.
Tax on houses and lands	23
Do. animals and vehicles	25
Do. professions and trades	31
Tolls on roads and ferries	6
Water-rate	3
Conservancy (including scavengering and latrine rates) ...	3
Tax on visitors	2
Do. jinrickshaws	1
Do. horses and dogs	1
Do. servants	3
Do. stalls	1
Do. sites	1
Terminal tax	1
Do. toll	1
Tax according to circumstances and property	13

Octroi yielded a total gross income of Rs. 29,61,518 as compared with Rs. 28,52,826 in 1896-97. The total net income realized from this source after deducting refunds was Rs. 23,56,030 or 73·0 per cent. of the total realizations from Municipal rates and taxes as compared with Rs. 23,11,282, or 73·2 per cent. in the previous year. There was thus an increase of nearly Rs. 45,000. The following statement compares the net receipts for the past two years under the different classes of articles on which octroi was levied :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I (Articles of food and drink) ...	13,75,508	13,62,487
„ II (Animals for slaughter) ...	1,38,118	1,31,257
„ III (Fuel, lighting, and washing) ...	1,32,911	1,21,989
„ IV (Building materials) ...	1,33,223	1,19,681
„ V (Drugs, gums, and spices) ...	1,37,880	1,52,307
„ VI (Tobacco) ...	61,843	77,828
„ VII (Cloth) ...	2,66,532	3,16,893
„ VIII (Metals) ...	65,267	73,588
Total ...	23,11,282	23,56,030

In spite of an improvement in prospects and a good rabi crop in 1897 the effects of the scarcity continued to be felt during the early part of the year. The decrease under class I is more than accounted for by the fall in receipts in the Rohilkhand Division which suffered little from the famine, and where apparently stocks still remained available for export. The receipts under class I rose in the Meerut, Allahabad, and Fyzabad Divisions, but fell in Agra, Benares, and Lucknow as well as Rohilkhand, though to a smaller extent. The receipts under class II were abnormal in the previous year and show a decrease, but are still higher than they have been during the last five years. The Rohilkhand Division also accounts for the decrease of Rs. 11,000 under class III, and this appears to be chiefly due to variations in the trade in oil and oil-seeds. There was a further fall in the receipts on account of building materials, which must be attributed to the fact that the better classes at whose cost houses are built and repaired were still under the necessity of observing economy in their expenditure. The receipts under the remaining four heads have risen, which is satisfactory as showing an increased power on the part of the lower classes to purchase articles which are to some extent luxuries.

The following figures show the gross imports of the principal articles of consumption and the quantity or value on which refunds were paid :—

		(*a*) Gross imports.	(*b*) Quantity or value on which refunds were paid.	(*c*) Percentage of (*b*) on (*a*).
		Mds.	Mds.	
Grain	1896-97	2,48,04,135	46,15,200	18·6
	1897-98	2,64,40,283	65,65,861	22·3
Refined sugar	1896-97	5,72,590	2,25,396	39·3
	1897-98	5,82,025	1,38,927	23·8
Unrefined sugar	1896-97	17,99,614	3,81,243	21·1
	1897-98	20,31,787	5,58,782	27·5
Ghi	1896-97	3,24,806	82,536	25·4
	1897-98	3,09,633	83,002	26·7
Oil	1896-97	5,94,470	1,97,881	33·2
	1897-98	4,85,668	2,42,017	49 8
Tobacco	1896-97	3,23,424	77,872	24·0
	1897-98	3,62,814	68,701	18·9
		Rs.	Rs.	
Drugs, gums, &c.	1896-97	43,32,412	8,34,435	19·2
	1897-98	45,69,544	9,11,345	19·9
Cloth	1896-97	2,24,50,909	44,25,666	19·6
	1897-98	2,60,39,886	52,78,210	20 2
Metals	1896-97	51,27,447	12,65,422	24·6
	1897-98	61,06,797	14,81,371	24·2

There was an increase of over 16 lakhs of maunds in the imports of grain, the greater part of which occurred in the Meerut Division ; but the total quantity on

which refunds were paid rose by 19½ lakhs, chiefly owing to larger exports from the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand Divisions. The largest variations in the figures for refined sugar occur in the Benares Division, where imports decreased by 25 per cent. and exports by over 50 per cent. owing to the stagnation of the sugar trade in the districts of the Division; but there were also considerable decreases in the amount exported in the Agra, Rohilkhand, and Fyzabad Divisions. In the case of oil, there had been an increase both in imports and exports in the preceding year; but in the year under review, while exports increased still more, the imports fell off by nearly 50 per cent., though they were still higher than in 1895-96. The variations depend both on the state of trade and the nature of the crop, and are most striking in the Agra Division, where the imports fell to a quarter of the figures for 1896-97, while there was a large decrease in the Rohilkhand Division. In Meerut the increase in imports was almost equal to the increase in exports, and in other Divisions the figures showed only slight variations.

The net average consumption of the articles for which standards have been fixed by the Government was as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Normal Government standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Grain	6 29 15	6 25 12	7 0 0
Sugar	0 32 13	0 37 5	0 33 0
Ghí	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 4 0
Oil	0 5 5	0 3 4	0 2 8 to 0 3 8
Tobacco	0 3 4	0 3 15	0 4 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Drugs, gums, and spices, &c.	1 2 8	1 3 7	1 0 0 to 1 4 0
Cloth	5 1 3	6 4 8	5 0 0 to 8 0 0
Metals	1 4 8	1 8 9	1 8 0 to 2 0 0

The incidence of consumption of every article except grain, *ghí*, and oil was above that of last year. The average consumption of grain was four seers and three chittacks less than in the previous year, and it is clear that the depleted stocks had not been replaced in the districts where scarcity was most felt during the year under review.

The receipts from taxes other than octroi are compared in the table below with those for 1896-97:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Tax on houses and lands	1,00,086	1,07,304	—7,218
(2) Ditto animals and vehicles	49,592	49,008	—584
(3) Ditto professions and trades	1,20,457	1,07,801	+12,656
(4) Tolls on roads and ferries	66,847	85,270	—18,423
(5) Water-rate	1,87,881	1,98,065	—10,184
(6) Conservancy (including scavengering and latrine rates).	22,847	23,995	+1,148
(7) Tax on visitors	53,664	58,216	+4,552
(8) Do. jinrickshaws	528	544	+16
(9) Do. horses and dogs	2,092	4,392	—2,300
(10) Do. servants	8,542	8,211	—331
(11) Do. stalls	74	40	—34
(12) Do. sites	9,041	4,504	—4,537
(13) Terminal tax	1,42,728	1,38,590	—4,138
(14) Ditto toll	37,983	42,684	+4,701
(15) Tax according to circumstances and property ...	40,903	38,098	—2,805
Total ...	8,43,265	8,66,722	+23,457

The total net income derived from taxation by the Municipalities in these Provinces amounted to Rs. 32,25,223 as against Rs. 31,54,547 in the previous year. The incidence of net taxation per head of population within Municipal limits was

Rs. 0-15-5 as compared with Rs. 0-15-6 in 1896-97. The most heavily-taxed Municipalities were—

	Incidence of taxation per head of population. Rs. a. p.
Naini Tal	·5 11 9
Mussoorie	5 7 11
Agra	1 14 4
Benares	1 12 1
Cawnpore	1 8 11
Allahabad	1 8 1
Almora	1 7 2

The details of the income derived from sources other than taxation are—

	Rs.
1. Realizations under special Acts	78,618
2. Rents of lands, houses, saráis, dák bungalows, &c.	2,36,139
3. Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	91,396
4. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	1,13,944
5. Fees and revenue from Educational and Medical institutions	22,391
6. Ditto markets and slaughter-houses	1,44,673
7. Stud bull fees	1
8. Realizations from the sale of water	20,649
9. Ditto fairs	10,903
10. Chaukidári cess	56
11. Copying fees	378
12. Mooring fees	37
13. Acreage and jágír cess	204
14. Registration fees	177
15. Fees for maps	91
16. Bonded warehouse fees	4
17. Fees for licensing *láthis*	18
18. Inspection fees	8
19. Fines under Municipal and other Acts	31,060
20. Public crier's fees	200
21. Interest of investments	8,486
22. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)	53,961
23. Miscellaneous receipts	1,19,212
24. Loans and other extraordinary items	3,24,531

There was an increase of Rs. 1,57,474 in the amount of loans given. The Municipalities which took loans during the year were—

	Rs.
Benares	79,000
Allahabad	63,000
Naini Tal	1,35,000
Sultánpur	1,000

No loans were raised in the open market.

The subjoined table gives the percentage on normal municipal revenue (excluding large grants, loans, and sale of securities for expenditure on water-works) of the amounts spent on the principal branches of the administration during 1897-98:—

Division.	Normal income of the year, excluding the opening balance.	Percentage of income spent on—						
		General administration.	Public safety.	Public health and convenience.	Public instruction.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Extraordinary debt.
	Rs.							
Meerut	7,22,862	12·2	15·2	47·4	4·4	9·1	8·5	3·2
Agra	6,57,908	10·7	14·7	43·7	3·6	5·9	12·6	6·9
Rohilkhand	4,80,383	14·8	24·9	44·2	8·0	5·4	1·2	0·9
Allahabad	8,42,880	11·0	10·2	54·3	1·8	5·8	11·6	5·5
Benares	5,65,164	10·3	14·8	49·0	1·9	2·5	16·8	3·2
Gorakhpur	80,401	14·2	16·9	44·6	9·2	6·7	4·8	...
Kumaun	1,15,880	9·8	9·4	66·6	1·4	1·2	10·5	·4
Lucknow	5,01,561	12·1	18·7	53·5	4·9	2·9	2·5	5·1
Fyzabad	1,91,596	16·3	19·2	54·0	3·3	5·7	·8	·5
Total	41,58,635	11·8	15·4	50·2	3·4	5·1	10·0	4·0

The percentages under all the heads are nearly the same as last year.

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure with the corresponding charges of the previous year:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. General administration and collection charges	4,94,466	4,94,525
2. Public safety	6,47,542	6,43,578
3. Public health and convenience—		
(*a*) Water-supply	8,90,523	5,28,226
(*b*) Drainage	3,15,108	1,81,087
(*c*) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering and latrines)...	9,38,428	9,90,127
(*d*) Hospitals and dispensaries	1 31,991	1,74,890
(*e*) Vaccination	25,019	24,568
(*f*) Markets and slaughter-houses	35,843	28,031
(*g*) Pounds	22,471	23,455
(*h*) Dák bungalows	8,227	8,193
(*i*) Arboriculture	43,330	41,202
(*j*) Registration of births and deaths	7,949	8,040
(*k*) Public Works	5,45,920	3,92,785
4. Public instruction	1,42,466	1,45,436
5. Contributions to District Boards and Cantonment funds	2,05,388	2,20,210
6. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Interest on loans	3,17,747	3,47,498
(*b*) Actual cost of work done for private individuals	583	2,897
(*c*) Law charges	2,420	2,024
(*d*) Rents	6,472	6,870
(*e*) Fairs	9,438	642
(*f*) Miscellaneous charges	44,872	59,821
7. Extraordinary and debt—		
(*a*) Investments	5,600	3,000
(*b*) Repayment of loans	8,39,722	1,57,514
(*c*) Advances	2,705.	3,435
(*d*) Deposits	792	1,830

Apart from the expenditure on water-supply, drainage, and extraordinary including debt which depends chiefly on the works in hand, the cost of which is met from the capital account, the chief variations are the increase of over half a lakh under conservancy necessitated by the continued precautions taken to prevent the spread of plague and the further fall of a lakh and-a-half of rupees following a decrease of Rs. 80,000 in the previous year in the expenditure on public works due to the need for economy.

The amounts expended in 1897-98 on water-supply, drainage, and other public works by the Municipalities of Agra, Meerut, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mussoorie, Allahabad, Naini Tal, and Dehra were:—

	Agra.	Meerut.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Mussoorie.	Allahabad.	Naini Tal.	Dehra.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply ...	55,259	30,716	73,593	72,234	56,788	6,956	93,657	1,18,214	6,047
Drainage ...	3,627	5,179	89,678	14,657	6,856	748	7,968	1,138	2,480
Other Public works,	20,934	13,794	20,873	56,459	29,666	9,737	18,546	32,882	2,495

An account of the working of the water-works and the progress made in the drainage and water-supply schemes in the chief towns is given below:—

Water-works.—In Agra the average daily consumption of water amounted to 1,338 thousand gallons as compared with 1,530 in the previous year, the average consumption per head of population being 8 gallons in the city and 11½ gallons in cantonments. The cost works out to 1·77 annas per 1,000 gallons, exclusive of interest and sinking fund charges, and 4·86 annas, including all charges.

Allahabad.—The regular supply of water to Dáraganj was commenced in October; but, notwithstanding the extension, the total supply fell from an average of 1,600 to 1,425 thousand gallons a day. The falling off was partly owing to the character of the season, partly to the raising of the rate for water supplied for other than domestic purposes, and partly to temporary stoppages in May and June caused by the low level of the Jumna. The strain thrown on the engines at this time caused considerable damage, which was successfully repaired by the Engineers, and to prevent similar accidents in future, alterations are being made at considerable expense to the gravitation, pumping, and suction mains. The cost of the water-supply works came to 1 $\frac{7}{12}$ annas per 1,000 gallons exclusive of charges due on the loan, and to 4½ annas including all charges. The average daily supply was a little in excess of 8 gallons per head of the population.

Benares.—Very little progress was made with the raised reservoir, which should have been completed in July 1897, and was unfinished at the end of the year. The charges for maintenance of the water-works fell from Rs. 75,188 in the previous year, when heavy expenditure had to be met owing to an accident to the machinery, to Rs. 58,675, or slightly less than the charges in 1895-96, which amounted to Rs. 59,169. Receipts from sale of water again fell from Rs. 3,152 to Rs. 1,976. The quantity of water pumped into the mains rose from 645 to 695 million gallons, and the average daily consumption per head of population rose from 8·38 to 9 gallons. The actual cost, including interest and sinking fund, was 3·78 annas per 1,000 gallons.

Cawnpore.—The total quantity of filtered water supplied during the year rose from 477 to 484 million gallons, the average daily supply per head of the population being about 8 gallons. The charges for maintenance and repairs rose from Rs. 59,829 to Rs. 68,129, and the incidence of cost per 1,000 gallons was 2¼ annas exclusive of interest and sinking fund charges, and four annas including them.

Lucknow.—The supply of filtered water fell from 381 to 347 million gallons, while the working charges for the year increased from Rs. 48,902 to Rs. 54,470. The increase appears to have been owing chiefly to larger expenditure on coals and stores. The average cost per thousand gallons appears to be above 2½ annas per 1,000 gallons for working charges alone, and about 6 annas if payments for interest and sinking fund be included.

Meerut.—The supply of filtered water from the water-works rose to 168 million gallons, giving an average of 462,000 gallons a day, or 7 gallons a day per head of the population supplied. The actual working charges were only Rs. 18,031, giving an incidence of something less than two annas per 1,000 gallons. Including allowance for depreciation and payments on account of the loan, the incidence amounts to over six annas; but this rate will be reduced as the supply is extended.

Mussoorie and Naini Tal.—There is no record of the actual amount of water distributed from the water-works of these two places in which the chief sources of supply at present are springs from which water is led by gravitation. In Naini Tal, an improved and extended system is under construction.

Drainage.—In the Benares Municipality one section of the branch sewers in the unsewered area was nearly completed, and some expenditure was incurred on the main sewer. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 89,678. It has now been decided to take in hand the difficult work of dealing with the so-called sewered area.

The elaborate scheme which had been prepared for the drainage of Cawnpore was carefully considered, and it has been decided for the present to abandon any complete scheme, and simply to carry out any minor improvements that may be found possible in the existing arrangements.

The 104 Municipalities in these Provinces, with an aggregate income of 52 lakhs including the opening balance, expended over 17 lakhs on water-supply, drainage, conservancy, markets, and slaughter-houses. The expenditure on sanitary objects was considerable, and as a rule well directed. Measures were taken in nearly all the Municipalities for prevention of the spread of the bubonic plague, and the condition of many places is reported to be exceptionally good.

The total gross liabilities of the Municipalities were Rs. 86,51,801 and the total claims outstanding Rs. 1,09,458 : the net amount of debt was thus Rs. 85,42,343 as against Rs. 84,17,360 in the preceding year.

The grants made to Municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds aggregated Rs. 53,961 as against Rs. 65,690 in 1896-97.

The cost of the conservancy establishments amounted to Rs. 8,68,991 as against Rs. 8,11,049 in the previous year, the increase as in the previous year being almost entirely due to precaution taken against a possible spread of plague.

The expenditure incurred by Municipalities on account of education was Rs. 1,40,157 as against Rs. 1,34,239 in the preceding year. There were 437 educational institutions with 32,127 pupils supported or aided by Municipalities as compared with 381 institutions and 32,138 pupils in the previous year. With few exceptions, the secondary schools in municipal towns are supported by the District Boards, to the funds of which a contribution is paid by the Municipalities on account both of schools and dispensaries.

The number of successful vaccinations, which was 118,943 in the previous year, fell to 97,362 in the year under report. The total number of persons vaccinated also decreased from 140,503 to 117,269.

The Vaccination Act is now in force in all the Municipalities of the Provinces.

The statistics of births and deaths during the past two years are compared in the following statement:—

	Births.	Ratio of births per mille of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.
1896-97	125,278	38·55	122,500	37·69
1897-98	102,647	31·06	147,899	45·55

The death-rate increased from 37·69 to 45·55, while the birth-rate decreased from 38·55 to 31·06.

The total amount of the investments held by the Boards was Rs. 2,10,800 as compared with Rs. 2,13,150 in 1896-97. Of the former sum Rs. 51,330 represent the amount of the invested sale proceeds of nazúl lands.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

The towns of Danpur (Bulandshahr district) and Amanipur (Lucknow district) were withdrawn from the operation of the Act, which was thus in force during the year in 330 towns as compared with 332 towns in the previous year.

The total population of the towns under the Act amounted to 1,708,812, and the number of houses assessed to 223,672 as compared with 228,181 houses in 1896-97. The gross yield of the taxation imposed under the Act was Rs. 3,24,185, giving an incidence of three annas per head of population and Rs. 1-7-3 per assessed house. The

total income from all sources, including the balance of the previous year was Rs. 4,50,739, and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,72,379, leaving a balance of Rs. 78,360 at credit of the towns on the 31st March 1898.

12.—District Boards.

There was no change in the number of District Boards and District Committees constituted under Act XIV of 1883, nor was any legislation carried out during the year in regard to these bodies.

The District Boards, numbering 44, were composed of 1,245 elected, 193 nominated, and 100 *ex-officio* members, of whom 63 were Europeans. The average number of members on each Board was 35; and the Magistrate of the district continued in every case to hold office as Chairman.

The District Committees, four in number, were composed of 82 members, of whom 29 held their appointments *ex officio*, the remainder having been appointed by the Government on the nomination of the District Magistrate. Seventeen of the members of District Committees were Europeans, and the remainder natives of India.

Each District Board held, on an average, 11 meetings during the year, at which the average attendance of members was 11. The average number of meetings held by District Committees was 8, and the average attendance at them 9.

During the year an important change was made in the system of District Boards' finance. Previously, since the financial constitution of the District Boards was first determined in 1885 in accordance with the provisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act (XIV of 1883), the functions of the Boards were confined more or less to the administration of funds placed at their disposal in the various departmental budgets, and no separate balance for each district was recognised; and the accounts of the year were regarded as relating solely to the General Local Rate Fund for the Provinces. Under the new system introduced during 1897-98 each District Board and District Committee has a separate fund of its own as contemplated in section 38 of Act XIV of 1883, and is allowed to carry forward any balance which may accrue to it on the transactions of the year, owing either to improvements in its receipts or economies in its expenditure.

The new scheme provided for the allotment to the Boards of opening balances (the amounts of which are also the minimum working balances to be kept by the Boards), aggregating Rs. 4,00,000, which were made over by the Local Government from a special grant of that amount allotted from Imperial funds. At the same time the assignments for Canals and Railways under section 11(*b*) of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, and under the corresponding section of the Oudh Local Rates Act, ceased to have effect.

It was further arranged that the charges on account of Educational Inspecting Officers above the rank of Deputy Inspector of Schools should be met from the general revenues, instead of as hitherto from the Local Rates Fund and that Boards whose accounts showed a deficit should receive a contribution from Provincial revenues to the extent necessary to enable them to maintain their accounts in equilibrium. On the other hand, those Boards which have a large surplus of income over ordinary expenditure are required to contribute to the Provincial Government for the cost of services rendered, or for works of utility in the districts which have not been placed under their control.

Accounts.—The following statement compares the actual receipts and charges of the District Board Fund for 1897-98, with the budget estimates of the year, as shown in the accounts of the office of the Accountant-General as the revised accounts and registers were not brought into use during the year in district offices.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Heads.	Budget, 1897-98.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Difference, + or —	Heads.	Budget, 1897-98	Accounts, 1897-98.	Difference, + or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	13,500	14,205	+705	3. Land Revenue ...	550	525	—25
VI.—Provincial Rates,	27,96,578	28,03,415	+6,837	18. General Administration,	71,728	56,139	—15,589
XII.—Interest—							
(a) On Educational securities.	19,064	4,003	- 892	22. Education ...	13,38,440	13,16,951	—21,489
(b) On Dispensary securities.		14,169		24. Medical ...	5,48,039	5,53,119	+5,080
XIX.—Education ...	2,36,962	2,31,338	—5,624				
XX.—Medical ...	1,63,062	1,52,903	—10,159	26. Scientific, &c. ...	21,852	22,662	+810
XXI.—Scientific ...	4,884	4,245	—639				
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,35,750	1,05,539	—30,211	32. Miscellaneous ...	22,879	1,852	—21,027
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	73,242	88,758	+15,516	45. Civil Works ...	19,69,452	20,16,123	+46,671
Surplus of the Pound Fund,	1,36,343	1,48,702	+12,359				
„ „ Ferry „	4,25,471	3,83,803	- 41,668				
Total, Receipts ...	40,04,856	39,51,080	—53,776	Total, Charges ...	39,72,940	39,67,371	—5,569
Contribution from Provincial.	5,17,437	6,19,186	...	Contribution to Provincial.	5,49,353	5,35,188	...
Opening balance ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	...	Closing balance ...	4,00,000	4,67,708	...
Grand Total ...	49,22,293	49,70,266	...	Grand Total ...	49,22,293	49,70,266	...

The result of the year's transactions, while favourable in the case of about one-third of the number of Boards, their balances showing an aggregate increase of upwards of half a lakh, necessitated, in the case of the majority, increased subventions from Government or reductions in the contribution payable by them on account of expenditure incurred from the general revenues from which they benefit.

The following is a brief outline of the work done in the several branches of the administration under the control of the District Boards and District Committees:—

Education.—The number of scholars on the rolls shows a large increase as compared with that for the preceding year—329,131 as against 297,044. The improvement occurred mainly in the Meerut Division, while in the Agra and Benares Divisions there was a considerable falling off, owing in the former division chiefly to the prevalence of fever in epidemic form and to the otherwise unhealthy character of the season following the late scarcity, and in the latter, among other causes, to a decrease in the number of vernacular schools and to the prevalence of famine.

The examination results generally were fair, and in the case of some schools very good. Among the latter may be mentioned the Tahsíli Middle School at Budaun, which passed 18 out of the 19 boys sent up by it for the English Middle Class examination.

The Middle Schools in the Pilibhít district and the High School at Bánda also appear to have been very successful at the annual examinations. On the other hand, poor results are reported in respect of the schools in the Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhánsi (Lalitpur), Jalaun, Jaunpur, Ballia, and Naini Tal districts. It is satisfactory to note that primary vernacular education received due attention. This appears to have been especially the case in the Agra Division, where there is an earnest desire on the part of the people to encourage education of that class. In the Etah district several *zamindárs* are reported to have opened indigenous schools. Physical training also seems to have been generally encouraged. The interest taken by non-official members in educational matters has been maintained in several districts, especially in Moradabad, Bareilly, Jaunpur, Gházipur, Ballia, and Garhwál, but in the following districts the non-official members do not appear to have interested themselves to any appreciable extent in this branch of the local administration :—Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Muttra, Farukhabad, Pilibhít, Benares, Mirzapur, Almora, Sultánpur, Partábgarh, Babraich, and Bara Banki.

Medical.—There was a considerable decrease both in the attendance at the dispensaries and in the number of operations performed. As in the previous year, this falling off is attributed chiefly to the plague scare, but in the early part of the year the infirmaries attached to famine poor-houses probably attracted some patients, who might otherwise have been treated in dispensaries. The local guaranteed income of dispensaries was not realised in several districts, and the cases of the dispensaries at Mariahu, in the Jaunpur district, and Bansdih, in Ballia, are especially noticeable.

Several native gentlemen presented surgical instruments and other hospital appliances and requisites to the local dispensaries.

Vaccination.—The work done under this head during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory. In districts where a falling off in the number of operations occurred, the decline is generally attributed to one or more of the following causes :—

(1) The low birth-rate.
(2) Ill health of the children.
(3) Prevalence of famine.
(4) Deputation of vaccinators to plague duty.

In a few districts opposition was offered to the work of the department, notably in the Sultánpur district, where three persons were prosecuted for assaulting vaccinators, but generally the attitude of the people was satisfactory.

The names of several influential native gentlemen have been brought to the notice of Government for their public spirit in meeting the pay of vaccinators from their own purses and the assistance rendered by them in other respects, but non-official members generally do not appear to have shown any special interest in promoting the cause of vaccination, except in the Lucknow Division

Public Works.—The work in this Department appears to have been well looked after. The non-official members of the Meerut District Board undertook the repairs of all school buildings and the supervision of repairs to roads under the control of the Board. The work of supervision appears also to have engaged the attention of non-official members in the Lucknow Division, and in the Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, and Bijnor districts of the Rohilkhand Division.

The Balrámpur estate continued to repair all the roads passing through its own property, and subscribed largely to the funds of the Gonda District Board in connection with Public Works expenditure. Original works costing over Rs. 2,500 completed or partially completed during the year are detailed in the appendix annexed to this resolution.

Arboriculture.—Arboricultural operations of the Boards are confined to the maintenance and extension of roadside avenues, and the work of this branch appears to have received adequate attention, but there is nothing to show that non-official members took any special interest in the matter.

The principle of enlisting the co-operation of local landowners and cultivators, by allowing them to plant trees on roadsides and allowing them a right to the produce of the trees and to fallen timber, was continued in some districts, but not with much success.

Testing of Vital Statistics.—The testing of vital statistics appears to have been carefully carried out in the Rohilkhand, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions, but non-official members gave little assistance in many districts. The rules for reporting on the testing of statistics have been consolidated and brought to the notice of District Boards during the current year, and it is to be hoped that more will be done in this direction.

Civil Veterinary Department.—Non-official members in the Saháranpur and Meerut districts are reported to have occasionally inspected the Boards' stallions, but no interest appears to have been taken in horse and cattle breeding by non-official members in other districts, though the matter is one in which non-official members of wealth and position can do much to set a good example and influence others to follow them.

Sanitation.—Part I of the Sanitation Act (II of 1892) was extended during the year to most Act XX towns and to many large villages.

The improvement of drainage, the repairing and cleansing of wells, the cleaning of village sites, and assigning places for the deposit of manure and refuse, were the chief features of the District Boards' sanitary work during the year.

The work of District Boards during the year may be regarded, on the whole, as satisfactory. There were cases of remissness on the part of members in respect of important duties devolving on them, and the attendance at meetings of the Boards was frequently not so large as might reasonably have been expected; but, on the other hand, numbers of members took a commendable interest in matters of local administration, and rendered much valuable assistance at the cost of much time and personal convenience. It is impossible after the experience of a single year to come to definite conclusions as to the results of the important change made in the financial position of the Boards, but there is reason to expect that the large measure of financial independence granted to District Boards will stimulate the members to increased activity in developing the sources of local income, and induce them to take a still closer interest in the better utilization of the funds at their disposal.

13.—Military.

Volunteer movement.

The question of the constitution of the left wing of the 4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, into a separate corps is still under the consideration of the Government of India. The number of corps, therefore, remained the same as in the year previous. During the year sanction was accorded to the reorganization of the corps constituting the 1st Administrative Battalion into four separate units, consisting of the Oudh Light Horse, the Oudh Volunteer Rifles, the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles, and the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles, and to the incorporation of the companies composing the Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps in the Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

A new Cadet Company was added to the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles and also to the Allahabad Corps during the year.

The total strength of the active force rose from 4,188 to 4,301. The increase was confined to the infantry: the number in the mounted branches remained the same.

The percentage of extra-efficients in the infantry rose from 67·28 to 73·01, but in the cavalry there was a fall from 82·56 to 80·13. The number of marksmen in both branches was 379 against 134 in 1896-97.

The financial condition of the several corps was satisfactory, and the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 18,159-2-5 against Rs. 15,486-13-7 at the close of 1896-97.

The strength of the reserve force remained almost stationary, *viz.*, 530 against 542 in the preceding year. There was a trifling rise in the percentage of efficients.

The following tables exhibit in detail the statistics of the year under report.

STATEMENT A—VOLUNTEERS.

Name of Corps.	Detachment.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualifications for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry				Total.						Cavalry.				Infantry.			Total.	
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	16	35	296	347	16	35	296	347	...	60·28	...	...	...	341	4	2	341	4	2
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur and Lucknow.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	16	25	207	248	16	25	207	248	...	10·33	...	...	...	226	9	13	226	9	13
Oudh Light Horse ...	Sítapur, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Unao, and Lakhimpur.	2	...	...	2	8	10	90	108	...	...	...	...	8	10	90	108	19·00	...	88	14	6	...	...	...	88	14	6
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Baramghát, and Cawnpore.	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	21	53	451	525	21	53	451	525	...	165·66	...	...	...	340	179	6	340	179	6
II Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	24	71	462	557	24	71	462	557	...	277·	...	...	...	263	273	21	263	273	21
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	21	24	2	1	21	24	...	24·	...	...	...	12	12	...	12	12	...
III Administrative Battalion																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	1	...	...	1	6	5	49	60	..	...	...	...	6	5	49	60	17·00	...	55	2	3	...	..	...	55	2	3
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	28	76	499	603	28	76	499	603	...	331·07	...	...	...	445	154	4	445	154	4
IV Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur.	2	...	..	2	7	4	34	45	...	...	...	...	7	4	34	45	24·00	...	35	3	7	...	...	...	35	3	7
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda and Babnauli.	2	...	...	2	11	9	76	96	...	...	...	...	11	9	76	96	57·00	...	63	18	15	...	...	...	63	18	15
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, and Darbhanga.	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	24	44	362	430	24	44	362	430	...	193·30	...	...	...	340	84	6	340	84	6
V Administrative Battalion.																												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	2	...	...	2	6	7	50	63	...	...	...	...	6	7	50	63	16·00	...	57	2	4	...	...	...	57	2	4
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Saugor, Hamírpur, and Nowgong.	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	17	45	373	435	17	45	373	435	...	98·00	...	...	...	378	54	3	378	54	3
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	19	39	287	345	19	39	287	345	...	51·29	...	...	...	285	53	7	285	53	7
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles...	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	13	60	81	8	13	60	81	...	42·25	...	...	...	61	13	7	61	13	7
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	21	43	270	334	21	43	270	334	...	20·54	...	...	...	180	151	3	180	151	3
	Total ...	9	40	16	65	38	35	299	372	196	445	3,288	3,929	234	480	3,587	4,301	26·60	115·70	298	39	35	2,871	986	72	3,169	1,025	107

STATEMENT A—VOLUNTEERS—(*concluded*).

Name of Corps.	Detachment.	Musketry qualifications.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra efficients.		Number of marksmen.						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	61·42	...	98·27	...	43	10,972 13 4	12,324 7 10	23 297 5 2	22,608 12 10	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodam, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Lucknow.	...	63·00	...	94·80	...	24	607 7 6	8,499 5 7	9,106 13 1	9,106 13 1	
Oudh Light Horse. ...	Sítapur, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Unao, and Lakhimpur.	57·	...	82	...	15	...	199 12 4	4,000 0 0	4,199 12 4	3,596 13 0	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Lucknow, Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Bahramghát, and Cawnpore.	...	57·	...	64·76	...	71	87 7 8	18,640 5 7	18,727 13 3	17,953 14 8	
II Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	58·50	...	47·21	...	4	4,153 5 11	21,227 6 10	25,380 12 9	21,387 4 4	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	54·	...	52·17	...	...	465 4 7	984 4 3	1,449 8 10	720 11 0	
III Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse. ...	Partábgarh	66·	...	91·00	...	7	...	Debit 834 2 9	1,650 12 9	1,650 12 9	2,378 1 11	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	55·	...	74·00	...	74	830 9 3	25,457 0 8	26,287 9 11	26,039 11 1	
IV Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Light Horse. ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	59·	...	77·77	...	3	...					
Gorakhpur Light Horse. ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda, and Babnauli.	54·	...	65·62	...	9	...					
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunarighát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, and Darbhanga.	...	55·	...	79·06	...	18	969 12 2	18,784 8 10	19,754 5 0	17,758 12 5	
V Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	60·	...	90·00	...	3	...	190 9 6	2,953 4 0	3,143 13 6	3,084 4 8	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Saugor, Hamírpur, and Nowgong.	...	58·	...	87·00	...	25	414 10 4	16,753 2 3	17,168 12 7	17,153 12 7	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	56·	...	83·18	...	27	2,662 13 4	13,668 4 8	16,351 2 0	11,508 4 7	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles.	*Nil*	...	59·	...	75·30	...	18	3,457 9 7	4,715 5 8	8,172 15 3	4,320 3 1	
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina... ...	...	53·	...	45·00	...	38	3,665 12 11	11,378 13 8	15,044 10 7	12,310 14 6	
	Total ...	59·2	57·2	80·1	73·0	37	342	28,043 13 8	1,61,037 2 7	1,87,636 3 0	1,69,928 5 9	

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.			Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.	
					Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.					
		Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
I Administrative Battalion.																		
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	114	120	2	4	114	120	...	8·00
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	51	53	2	...	51	53	...	7·00
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultánpur.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	7	61	72	4	7	61	72	...	9·00
II Administrative Battalion.																		
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Sahárunpur, and Roorkee.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	11	64	81	6	11	64	81	...	...
III Administrative Battalion.																		
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ..	*Nil*	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	7	89	103	7	7	89	103	...	12·22
IV Administrative Battalion.																		
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	1	...	1	...	...	8	8	...	...	26	26	...	...	34	34	...	...
V Administrative Battalion.																		
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	2	13	16	1	2	13	16	...	...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	18	24	3	3	18	24	...	9·00
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company ...	Chakráta and Nahán	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	22	27	2	3	22	27	...	5·57
	Total ...	14	...	14	...	...	8	8	27	37	458	522	27	37	466	530	...	8·46

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES—(*concluded*).

Corps.	Detachments.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualifications.				Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of efficients.						
		Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
I Administrative Battalion.												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál.	...	...	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	Figures of receipts and expenditure included in account of Active Corps.
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Kathgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad and Pilibhit.	...	...	52	1	52	1	...	...	...	98 11	...	...	...	...	
Oudh VolunteerReserve Corps ...	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sítapur, Hardoi, and Sultánpur.	...	...	70	2	70	2	...	...	...	97·22	944 12 4	919 0 0	1,863 12 4	1,064 15 2	
II Administrative Battalion.																
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Saháranpur, and Roorkee.	...	...	61	20	61	20	...	...	...	75·30	...	...	...	...	
III Administrative Battalion.																
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	...	...	70	33	70	33	...	...	...	67·96	Debit. 18 12 7	325 13 8	307 1 1	653 9 1	Figures of receipts and expenditure included in account of Active Corps.
IV Administrative Battalion.																
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	6	2	18	8	24	10	...	...	75·00	...	...	...	...	...	
V Administrative Battalion.																
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	...	...	15	1	15	1	...	...	...	93·75	...	...	...	...	
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	...	21	3	21	3	...	...	...	87·5	...	...	...	...	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company	Chakráta and Nahan ...	...	...	25	2	25	2	...	...	...	92·59	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	6	2	452	70	458	72	...	...	75·00	87·73	925 15 9	1,244 13 3	2,170 13 5	1,718 8 3	

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1).—*Village records.*

Establishment.—The establishment under the control of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year ending 30th September 1897, and the year preceding it, is shown in the following table :—

Name.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Inspectors	6	6
Sadar kanúngos	45	45
Assistant sadar kanúngos	45	45
Apprentice kanúngos	41	41
Patwári fund muharrirs	34	34
Assistant record keepers	44	44
Supervisor kanúngos	678	681
Registrar kanúngos	211	211
Assistant registrar kanúngos	398	398
Patwári school establishment	80	79
Patwáris and assistants	29,426	29,451
Chainmen	670	673
Sadar kanúngos' peons	45	45

The following alterations in the land record staff were made during the year under report. Three additional supervisor kanúngos and three chainmen were sanctioned for a period of three years to maintain the new settlement records and maps in Garhwál, and one assistant teacher was removed from the patwári school establishment of the Sitápur district. The number of patwáris increased from 29,426 to 29,451, owing to the revision of circles in certain districts. The three copyists of patwáris' papers mentioned in the last year's report have been transferred to the revenue record fund, to which head Government has now ordered their salaries to be debited. The number of temporary and permanent promotions obtained by kanúngos are compared below for the last four years :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Temporary appointments as naib tahsíldárs	12	20	23	35
Permanent „ „ „	4	1	1	1
Temporary „ „ tahsíldárs ..	4	2	2	...
Miscellaneous appointments „	2	2	1	1

The increase in temporary appointments in the year under report is largely an accident due to the drafting off of permanent naib tahsíldárs to famine relief duty. Seven kanúngos were selected by the Board of Revenue for naib tahsíldárships as compared with five in the last year. It is satisfactory to note that there are unmistakeable signs that the promise of more definite promotion in the executive line is attracting a considerable number of candidates of a better stamp into the kanúngo ranks. Under rules recently published, the Director has been allowed to nominate one of his kanúngo inspectors every third year for a tahsíldárship.

Revision of Patwáris' circles and salaries.

The introduction of the final scale of revised pay and circles is still in progress in Muttra, Agra and Etah. In Muttra the period for its enforcement has been extended up to 1st April 1898, and a further extension of one year up to 1st July 1898 has been allowed in Etah; in Agra progress is slow, and not altogether satisfactory. To maintain the new settlement records and maps in Garhwál, a further

increase of four patwáris, three chainmen and three supervisor kánúngos has been sanctioned for a period of three years only. Survey operations having been finished in the Gursarai estate of the Jhánsi district, proposals for a revision of patwaris' circles have been received and are under consideration. A draft of general rules for re-arranging the circles and grading the pay of patwáris in Oudh was submitted to the Board of Revenue during the year under report. In Bahraich, Gonda and Kheri, the revision of patwáris' circles has been postponed till the completion of survey operations in those districts. Meanwhile proposals to relieve the underpaid or overworked patwáris in the Kheri district, where the scale of pay is abnormally low, are being submitted to the Board of Revenue.

Kanúngo examination.—At the annual divisional examination of kanúngos and candidates for kanúngoships, conducted by the Director and Assistant Director of Land Records during the rainy season, 231 persons appeared for examination, of whom 82 passed in all subjects and 148 in part. Out of the 82 persons who fully passed the examination, all but 19 had already been through a course of practical training with one or other of the cadastral survey parties at work in the provinces. A distinct difference was noticeable between the intelligence of the candidates in different parts of the provinces. The Doab men made the most satisfactory appearance, and those from the Fyzabad Division absolutely the worst. Candidates for kanúngoships continue to be admitted to the Agricultural School at Cawnpore, on special nominations from their district officers, and receive separate instruction in the duties of a kanúngo. During the year under report, 12 candidates passed the kanúngo examination from the school. Mr. G. B. Scott, the Superintendent, Land Record Surveys, who examined the school candidates in surveying for the third time, remarks that they have improved in practical working, both in survey work on the ground and in area estimating. Besides these, 127 kánúngo candidates were attached ot survey parties for instruction and passed as proficient by the survey officers.

Patwári schools.—Out of the total number of patwáris and assistants (28,815) in the provinces, 24,201 had passed through the school course; 3,326 were exempted from examination, and 1,288 had still to pass. Six hundred and forty-five patwáris and assistants attended the patwári schools, of whom 278 passed. In addition to patwáris and assistants, 2,992 candidates were educated in the patwári schools as compared with 1,562 in the preceding year: of these 1,416 passed. Divergencies in the standard of qualification among the different patwári schools of the provinces have for some time attracted the attention of the Department of Land Records. A set of revised rules has now been sanctioned, by which the six-monthly examination of patwáris will include printed papers set by the Director in Rules and Duties of Patwáris, and by the Superintendent, Land Record Surveys, in mensuration and arithmetic. The examinations will be held simultaneously over the provinces, and the marks adjudged by the local examining committees will be reported to the Director, who will be able to compare the standard imposed in different districts. He will, if necessary, call for the candidates' papers, and revise the marking, or ask the district committees to reconsider it. The same rules provide for improving the position of the patwáris' school teacher by raising his pay to Rs. 30 a month. They also enforce as one of his qualifications a practical knowledge of survey acquired by attendance with a cadastral survey party.

The total receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 13,169 and the total expenditure on the schools to Rs. 14,751, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,582.

Residence of patwáris.—During the year under report a further progress is noticeable, notwithstanding the fact that the prevailing scarcity prevented the enforcement of the rules on the subject in the majority of districts. The percentage of resident patwáris to the whole rose from 71·35 per cent. to 72·65 per cent., while that of non-residents fell from 14·10 to 11·42 per cent. The proportion of patwáris exempted from residence slightly rose from 14·55 to 15·93 per

cent. The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of granting advances to non-resident patwáris to enable them to provide houses for themselves. The system is to be introduced experimentally, and has for the present been confined to the Basti district. The advances are not to exceed Rs. 34 in each case, and will be recovered in monthly instalments of Re. 1 from the patwáris salary.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—Of the total number of comparative area statements, 85·36 per cent. were filed in time against 88·25 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the *kharíf* crop statements, 87·81 per cent.; of rabí crop statements 95·54 per cent.; and of *jamabandis* 72·81 per cent. were filed in good time against 84·38, 92·49, and 86·32 per cent., respectively, filed in the previous year. All the crop and area statements were filed before the due date in Dehra Dún and Muzaffarnagar, and all the *jamabandis* in Fatehpur, Benares, Ballia and Basti. Exceptional delay in filing papers in certain districts is ascribed to the patwáris being engaged in settlement survey or famine work.

Testing of patwaris' papers.—Of a total number of 72,425,006 fields 5,258,460, or 7·26 per cent., were tested by kánúngos as compared with 7·80 per cent. in 1895-96. The decrease is very slight, considering that the supervisor kánúngos had so much other work to do in connection with the famine. Only 2·79 per cent. of the entries tested by kánúngos were re-tested by superior officers in the United Provinces. The total quantity of inspection done by superior officers (5,70,014 field-book and 135,015 rent-roll entries tested) varies very greatly in different districts, and has necessarily depended greatly on the calls of famine duty. The Commissioner of Allahabad reports that arrangements for the methodical inspection of patwáris' records are now fully understood by the district officers of his division. During the last three years all circles were tested in Pilibhít, Cawnpore, Mainpuri, Basti and Jhánsi. The work is reported to have begun anew in these districts. The ambiguity in the rules as to the amount of testing to be done by Deputy Collectors and tahsíldárs was noticed in the last year's report. The Board have pointed out that under the present system all detailed testing of records other than the khasra is left over till the records are filed, the result of which is that the rental figures are not available for entry in the pargana books or annual reports for a year after the khasra entries, and that superior officers now test rental collections and khewats before they are checked by kánúngos. It is desirable to alter this arrangement, and to secure that almost all the testing necessary be done by supervisors whilst on tour and before the patwaris' papers are filed. But it is believed that in order to effect this reform, the patwári's duties must be to some extent simplified, and the bulk of his records to some extent curtailed. The question is a big one, and is occupying the attention of the Director of Land Records.

Inspection of districts.—The kánúngo inspectors attached to the Department of Land Records inspected the work of patwáris and kanúngos in 25 districts, with a view to correcting errors of procedure and bringing defects to the notice of the district authorities. The inspection reports were forwarded to the district officers for information and necessary action. One Inspector was also deputed to report on the condition of khewats in the Bareilly district. The Director himself inspected the work of the preparation of mauza registers, pargana books and pargana hand-books in Gorakhpur and Basti. He also inspected the survey work in Lalitpur, Sháhjahánpur, Bareilly, Bahraich and Kheri. As a preliminary to settlement, Mr. Moreland, while Director of Land Records, examined the district of Farukhábad and tahsíl Bisalpur in the Pilibhít district, and submitted reports on the condition of the maps and records and the probable financial result of a new settlement.

Preparation of districts for settlement.—Survey and record writing operations were continued during the year in Meerut, Sháhjahánpur, the Lalitpur subdivision of Jhánsi, Kheri, Bahraich and the Sitapur alluvial maháls. They were begun in Bareilly, and test surveys were made of portions of the Naini Tal hill parganas. In each district, before work began, training classes were opened for the patwáris by the survey officer in charge of the operations; and the great

bulk of the work of preparing new village maps and revising the village records has been done by the patwáris themselves. To what extent and with what economy this has been effected the following figures will show:—The total area surveyed in 1896-97 amounts to 4,325 square miles, out of which the records for 4,281 square miles have been written up. The total expenditure up to 30th September 1897, including superintendence and instruments, &c., has been Rs. 2,30,708-2-0, giving an average of Rs. 53-5-5 per square mile. This exceeds the cost reported last year by Rs. 6-4-2, as the expenditure per square mile was enhanced by patwáris being largely withdrawn from their survey work to aid in measures for famine relief, and a number of amíns and muharrirs had to be employed in their place.

Valuable though the work done by the survey officers has been, it has not been carried through without considerable difficulty. The task imposed is distasteful to the patwári and kanúngo staff, and every device of passive resistance is employed in the hope of evading it. The difficulty of extracting useful work from the patwáris has been greatest in Oudh, where the patwáris are often inadequately paid, and are frequently the servants of the large landowners rather than of the State. Much patience, tact and firmness are required to get the map and record revision accomplished without undue friction. The obstacles to the due progress of survey work mentioned in last year's report have been aggravated by the constant employment of the patwáris in most districts on famine works; but the training that has been received by the patwáris of the large area under survey and by their heirs has been of the greatest use, and their outturn of work has been most creditable to the supervising staff.

Tahsíl registers.—Village registers and pargana books in the revised form, as also the pargana hand-books, have been prepared in Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Saháranpur, Unao, Rae Bareli and Lucknow. In Jhánsi, Bara Banki and Partabgarh, the mauza registers and pargana books only have been compiled, while in Gorakhpur, Basti, Bijnor, Budaun, Hardoi, Fyzabad, Sultánpur and Sítapur the preparation of these records, as well as of pargana hand-books is in progress. The hand-books are being written in Bara Banki and Partábgarh: they will be taken up in Jhánsi as soon as the work in Basti and Gorakhpur (where the special establishment is at present employed) is over. Necessary steps have been taken for the preparation of the new registers and pargana hand-books by the Settlement Officers of Meerut, Lalitpur, Sháhjahánpur and Bahraich. In other districts the work will be taken up along with the settlement operations. The attendance of the district staff on relief works, the progress of assessment operations, and the preparation of revised registers by the settlement officers have retarded the work throughout the Oudh districts. In Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki and Partábgarh, the new pargana books will be brought into use this tour season, having been only recently received from the Settlement Department.

On the whole there is reason to be satisfied with the part that is being played by the tahsíl registers in the work of "district analysis." If they are properly maintained and intelligently annotated, their value as a summary of the bulky statistics in our village papers can scarcely be over-estimated. The Collector of Bánda has testified to the assistance he derived from them in time of famine; and every district officer should regard them as a reservoir of information from which he or his successors can draw in any future revenue or climatic trouble that may attack the district. Much has been done to simplify the form of the registers and to systematise the information they provide; and it is believed that they are now in their new form, thoroughly handy and manageable.

Maintenance of survey and boundary marks.—Under G. G. O. No. $\frac{510\text{-}19}{71}$, dated 10th March 1892, lists of survey and boundary marks have been prepared in all the districts of the United Provinces, except in some tahsíls of districts under settlement, and the instructionsi ssued for the systematic inspection of these marks appear to be

generally complied with. Considerable improvement has been made in their construction and repairs in districts where necessary. The proposal to use stone instead of masonry pillars, mentioned in the last year's report, has received the approval of the Board of Revenue, and the question of a standard pattern for such pillars is now under their consideration. The use of stone for survey marks on village boundaries instead of clay cylinders, having been recommended by the Survey of India Department, the question has been taken up by the Board of Revenue, and proposals on he subject have been submitted.

Amendments to rules.—Among the amendments to rules sanctioned during the year may be mentioned the one relating to patwáris' schools, improving the efficiency of the teaching staff by appointing men who understand scientific survey, and requiring general question-papers for the examinations throughout the Provinces to be set by the Director of Land Records in Acts and Rules, and by the Superintendent, Land Record Surveys, in arithmetic and mensuration. With a view to put a check on exactions by kánúngos from patwáris, it has been ruled that the salary of each patwári shall be disbursed by the naib tahsíldár, or in his absence from the tahsíl, by the tahsíldár, the registrar kánúngo being responsible only for maintaining the pay accounts. Where a village is divided into alluvial and non-alluvial maháls, and separate series of numbers have been at settlement or survey allotted to the alluvial maháls, it has been made permissible to prepare a separate khasra for the alluvial part of the village. The date of completion by the supervisor kánúngo of the khatauni testing has been extended from 1st to 31st May. Rules for the maintenance of land records in Garhwál have received the sanction of Government; while the draft rules for the guidance of patwáris in the Kumaun and Garhwál-Bhábar have been returned by the Board, and a set of simple and workable rules applicable to the whole of the Bhábar tract is now being drawn up, and will be submitted to the Board of Revenue shortly.

Supply of patwári and kánúngo forms.—The total expenditure on patwári and kanúngo forms during the year amounted to Rs. 72,711 against Rs. 66,303 in 1895-96. The increase is due partly to a change in the dates of payment, and partly to the use of a better quality of paper for khasrá and khátauni forms in, and the supply of patwári forms to, the districts under survey.

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(2)—*Fairs.*

The Agricultural Department generally exhibits the produce of the Cawnpore Farm, and the improved implements made at its workshops in the various agricultural shows where they can be most conveniently brought to the notice of the agricultural classes. During the year under report only two such fairs were held : one at Bulandshahr and the other in Meerut. The Assistant Director visited both fairs, and Mr. Moreland was also present at the former. Other agricultural shows, which used to be held in former years, were abandoned during the year under report on account of the famine. At both fairs the raw sugar made by the Assistant Director by an improved method was adjudged superior to all other samples of raw sugar exhibited. The Assistant Director presided over the various judging committees in the Agricultural section at the two shows, and collected the best specimens of the various grains exhibited, in order to be kept in the show room at the Cawnpore Farm. He also presided over a special committee appointed at Meerut to report on the merits of certain cane mills exhibited in Meerut.

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(3)—*Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

The monthly circulation of the journal towards the close of the year was 268 copies as compared with 343 issued last year. The subscription of the journal is payable strictly in advance—a condition which is not very readily fulfilled by the subscribers, and this fact mainly accounts for the decrease. Steps have been taken

to re-enlist the defaulting constituents and to procure fresh subscribers, and it is hoped the deficiency will soon be made up. The total subscriptions during the year amounted to Rs. 143-3-6, and the cost of publication came to Rs. 360.

(4)—*Forecast of crops.*

Forecasts on indigo, cotton, *til*, wheat, linseed and oilseed crops were issued as usual during the year for the information of the commercial community in this country and in other parts of the world, and for utilization by the Statistical Bureau in the general memoranda on forecast of crops issued by them. The area statistics required for forecast reports are obtained from the crop returns filed by the patwáris; while the condition of crops is judged from the reports received from the selected zamíndárs on a system introduced several years ago. The list of selected zamíndárs was revised during the year in consultation with district officers.

As regards indigo, the assistance of indigo-planters too is now obtained with a view to secure greater accuracy in the preparation of the forecast of this crop.

(5)—*Exhibitions.*

Nil.

(6)—*Cawnpore Experimental Station.*

In the permanent experiment to ascertain the effect of different manures on maize, the highest outturns were given by the plots treated respectively with sheep-dung alone and sheep-dung mixed with gypsum. The next best outturns were yielded by cow-dung and poudrette, showing as in previous years the marked beneficial effect of highly nitrogenous manures on the maize crop; other manures containing smaller quantities of nitrogen yielded comparatively low outturns. In the permanent experiment with wheat the largest yields were given by plots manured respectively with poudrette and sheep-dung. Cow-dung and mixture of sheep-dung with other manures also produced good outturns as in former years, pointing to the conclusion that nitrogen is the most valuable ingredient in manures needed for wheat. In the experiment to determine the effects of gypsum and bone-dust as compared with cow-dung on the yield of indigo, bone-dust gave slightly better results than cow-dung, and gypsum proved to be inferior to both in manurial effect. In the manurial experiment with sugar cane the best yields of *gur* were given by castor cake and cow-dung; among vegetable manures tried on wheat old indigo refuse gave the highest outturn. Green hemp ploughed in produced a larger yield of wheat than other green manures. In the permanent experiment with deep and shallow ploughing the yield of the plots ploughed with improved ploughs was again greater than that of the plot prepared with the native plough, indicating the advantage of deep ploughing in the particular *dumat* soil on which the experiment was tried. Country varieties of cotton sown before the commencement of the monsoon rains did uniformly better than those sown after the rains had set in. The experiment with the American varieties of cotton described last year, which had for its object the determination of the economy of taking successive outturns of fibres and seed by leaving the crop on the ground after the first picking was continued, and two more pickings were done during the year. The quantity of produce was good, but the quality of the staple was inferior in colour and in other respects to that produced by an ordinary first year crop on the same plots. Canadian oats again gave high outturns of straw, and established their value as a particularly good winter crop for fodder purposes. Experiments with European carrot seed were made in connection with the efforts of Government to introduce carrots on a large scale as a supplementary food-supply in time of famine.

(7)—*Demonstration Farm, Meerut.*

The farm was under the management of the Collector of Meerut for the last three years; but since April 1898 it has been made over to the District Board, which will contribute Rs. 1,000 per annum towards its maintenance. A very useful work done by the Farm is the utilization for agricultural purposes of the city sewage passing down the *Ganda Nala*. Useful experiments have also been started with a view to determining the value of liquid manure as a fertilizer, and the comparative effect of cattle-dung preserved in the open air and under shade. Night-soil was also trenched in cultivators' fields under an improved method copied from the Allahabad Grass Farm. Crop experiments were carried out on the same lines as at Cawnpore, and generally with similar results. The farm has also done good work in stock-breeding, its stud consisting of a Hissar bull, an Arab horse stallion, a donkey stallion, two he-goats and one ram.

(8) *Enclosure of waste lands.*

For twenty years past the treatment of soil damaged by saline efflorescence or *reh* has been the object of special and continuous investigation in these Provinces. With a view to examining this defect and discovering a remedy, three blocks of *reh*-infected land were taken up by Government at different times and put under the control of the Agricultural Department. The following is a narrative of the working of these "*Usar* reserves" during the year under report:—

(1) *The Juhi usar.*—On properly tilled and manured land juar (*sorghum vulgare*) grown for fodder thrived remarkably well, the plants growing up to a height of 12 feet, and the yield of dry stalks being 70 maunds per acre. Mash (*Phaseolus radiatus*) sown in conjunction with the juar also yielded a good crop; but maize, melons and carrots suffered from accidents of season. The prevailing grasses at the reserves are still *Sporobolus pallidus* and *Chloris tetrastachya*, though they are being ousted by *dub* (*Cynodon dactylon*) and other superior grasses year after year. Grazing is restricted to a small area, and a certain amount of standing grass is sold every year for cutting. The results of sowing babul (*Acacia arabica*) seed broadcast on flat ground in a seed bed have so far been discouraging. Experiment with dhak (*Butea frondosa*) are being continued; but the results are not yet conclusive. One hundred and five trees of babul, dhak, shisham (*Dalbergia sissu*), ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and nim (*Melia indica*) were planted during the year. The tanning trees, *viz.*, *Terminalia chebula*, *Terminalia bellerica*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, and *Zizyphus xylopyra*, planted in 1893, are making good progress. The date-palms are in good condition; but their progress is remarkably slow. *Agave americana* planted last year as a hedge has been a success.

(2) *The Gursikran Usar.*—It consists of two kinds of land, *viz.*, (1) stiff clay covered with *gaudar* grass (*Anthisteria prostrata*), and (2) *usar* land of the worst type highly charged with alkaline salts. Attempts have been made to reclaim the former by deep tillage and manuring, and the latter by planting trees and prohibiting or restricting grazing in order to favour the growth of natural vegetation. The culturable area now amounts to 97 acres out of 960 acres of the total area of the usar. Of this 78 acres are held by tenants at an annual rental of Rs. 469-4-0, and 19 acres are under direct management. Most of the fields, however, yield only one (the rabi) crop in the year, being usually under water during the rains owing to the overflow of a nala which passes through the reserve. The chief crop raised by the tenants are wheat, barley, peas and mustard, and with proper cultivation they all yield very fair outturns. The indigenous variety of wheat grown after indigo on ten acres of land broken during the past two years under direct management gave an outturn of 14½ maunds per acre in the year under report. Barley did fairly well, and potatoes were also grown with some success. Juar grown for

fodder yielded an outturn of 67 maunds of green stalk per acre: but on comparatively poor soils the yield came down as low as 20 maunds. The predominant grass at the reserve is *Sporobolus pallidus*, which is admittedly poor in nutritive properties. Better grasses, such as *dub* (*Cynodon dactylon*) and *gandhel* (*Iseilama wightii*), are generally extending themselves, and the *batt* grass (*Diplachne fusca*), which is very much relished by cattle, was extensively planted during the year. The propagation of trees has been a subject of special experiment since 1894, and a systematic record of these has been kept. Speaking generally, attempts to grow babul by sowing the seed broadcast on *usar* land have failed, except on patches of comparatively good land not highly impregnated with *reh*. The same remark applies to dhák. Efforts to grow trees in holes (*thalas*) filled with good earth have been attended with encouraging results so far. Four hundred trees were planted during the past rains. The date-palms are progressing slowly but steadily.

At the request of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, gypsum was applied during the year on a large scale to a number of plots of *usar* land with a view to reclaiming them, and was also used in *thalas* prepared for planting trees. The experiment is based on the understanding that the gypsum will in the presence of water combine with the injurious salt, carbonate of soda, and convert it into sulphate of soda, which is less injurious. The results of the experiment are being watched with much interest.

(3) *Cherat usar.*—The dairy farm and the *usar* reserve at Cherat were leased to Mr. Keventer, a Swedish dairy expert, for a term of five years, commencing from 1st November 1894, and no experiments are now carried on at the place by the Agricultural Department. The reclaimed culturable land, however, maintains the improvement which took place in its condition by deep tillage and manuring before the *usar* was leased out. The proposal made by the Agricultural Department to sell the dairy and the reserve to Mr. Keventer has been sanctioned by Government, and the sale will be effected in due course.

The *usar* plot at Amramau, which was sold in 1892 after being reclaimed by deep tillage and manuring, has been kept under observation. The place has been entirely neglected since the death in the past year of one of the owners, and the land is now going to be sold by auction in liquidation of his debts. A few fields were sown with wheat during the year under report, but the results were not satisfactory on account of careless management.

(9)—*Selection and distribution of wheat seed.*

The total quantity of wheat distributed during the year was 1,563,865 lbs., or much more in quantity than in the previous year. The increase is due chiefly to the heavy supply of soft white wheat to the Director of Land Records, Rangoon, for experimental cultivation in the Shan States.

(10)—*Ploughing fair.*

In the ploughing matches held at the Meerut and Bulandshahr shows, the highest prizes were carried off by the Watts and the Baldeo ploughs worked by trained ploughmen of the Cawnpore Farm, and prizes were also won by Baldeo, head mechanic of the Cawnpore Farm Workshop, for his water-lifts, plough and other inventions.

(11)—*Boring apparatus.*

Owing to the increased demand for boring, the number of well-sinkers was raised from three to eight during the year under report; they were all busy throughout the year, one hundred and five trial borings having been taken against 50 in the past year. In several cases masonry cylinders, which had listed over to one side in the course of sinking, were also put right by these men. The well-sinkers are paid by

the Agricultural Department for the short intervals during which they are not employed by private individuals. The wages thus paid by the Department amounted in all to Rs. 51-7-8. The zamindárs are now becoming alive to the advantages of the borning operation, and Court of Wards estates generally have it carried out before a well is constructed.

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(12).—*The Lucknow Museum.*

The museum collections were enriched during the year by 1,151 new specimens. Coins, books, manuscripts, and zoological exhibits provided the most important additions. Visitors to the museum proper averaged 440 daily and the reference library had about 1,500 readers in the year. The new artware sale depôt, started in October 1897, has begun well and will no doubt be appreciated by the public as it gets better known.

The museum receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 151-6-0, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,737-0-10.

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(13).—*Saháranpur and Mussoorie Botanical Gardens*

The season, though on the whole dry, was a fairly favourable one. A number of instructive experiments of economic value were conducted; but the results obtained were, with a few exceptions, mostly negative. Among orchard experiments the introduction of Rohilkhand mangoes and the successful grafting of good pears on the ordinary country *naspati* were interesting. In the distribution of seeds, plants and shrubs, the garden did a steadily growing business and the Military Department were provided with a considerable stock of drugs.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 24,677-11-6 and the total direct and indirect receipts to Rs. 25,106-15-4.

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(14).—*Horticultural Garden, Lucknow.*

The year was a dry one, the rains having come late and closed early, and the total rainfall having been light. The fruit crops accordingly suffered severely, the orange and citron trees giving practically no yield. The distribution of fruit trees, shrubs, plants and seeds, though not without fluctuations, in detail, advanced steadily. The Arabian date palm again gave next to no yield of fruit, and the Malta and Mandarin orange, though detrimentally affected by the sun, did not take kindly to growing in shade. The acclimatizing of European vegetables continued satisfactory as to growth and yield of seed.

The financial results of the garden have also been satisfactory, the cash income being Rs. 14,333-8-5, or allowing for the value of gratis issues, Rs. 14,484-11-9. The expenditure, was Rs. 16,661-13-2.

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(15).—*Arboriculture.*

Up to the last year arboriculture in these Provinces was managed by the District Boards, who were authorized to claim the assistance of the District Engineers for operations on 1st class roads where necessary. From the year under report, the management of arboriculture on provincial roads has been transferred to the Public Works Department, and District Boards have now to look after the operations on local roads only. The total length of avenues, at the close of 1896-97, as shown in the last year's report, was 8,539 miles. The actual length of avenues now returned by the District Boards and Public Works Department officers under their respective charge is 6,830 and 1,589, or altogether 8,419 miles. The difference is due to the careful verification of the length of avenues on first class roads in certain districts

and to the re-survey of avenues by the District Engineers on their taking over and preparing departmental statistics for provincial roads. During the year under report 124 miles of new avenues were planted on local roads and 46 on provincial roads, bringing the total length of avenues on them to 6,954 and 1,635 miles respectively. The largest additions of new avenues were made in Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur, and Rae Bareli.

The number of nurseries during the year rose from 247 to 281, but that of groves fell from 95 to 91. The expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 8,657 and Rs. 1,742, respectively, against Rs. 8,399 and Rs. 1,477 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure of arboriculture on local and provincial roads amounted to Rs. 73,407 and the total receipts to Rs. 63,170 as compared with Rs. 67,725 and Rs. 51,996 respectively in the preceding year.

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(16).—*Sericulture.*

Nil.

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(17).—*Promotion of horse-breeding operations through civil agency.*

The office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in these provinces was held throughout the year by Veterinary Captain R. H. Ringe. He submitted three reports, one on the Provincial and two on the Imperial and military sections of the work of his Department, inspected the Imperial and Provincial stallions at the various stands in these Provinces, visited the Saháranpur-Rájpur and Káthgodám-Naini Tál dák lines, attended six fairs, and was on the Board of Examiners at the Ajmere Veterinary School.

Horse-breeding.—The number of Imperial horse stallions allotted to the Provinces rose during the year from 72 to 78, but that of provincial stallions fell from 60 to 59. Of these 66 Imperial and 57 Provincial stallions were at stud work, and they respectively covered 3,188 and 2,773 mares during the year as compared with 2,907 and 2,460 mares covered by 57 Imperial and 54 Provincial stallions in the former year. Beside these there were 16 horse-stallions against 19 in the previous year belonging to Court of Wards' Estates and private persons, the incomplete returns of which received from the persons concerned show 166 coverings during the year as compared with 160 coverings last year. Of the last year's coverings by Imperial stallions, the result is unknown in 302 cases and of the remaining mares 557, or 21 per cent., dropped foals. As regards the mares covered last year by the Provincial stallions 32 per cent. are believed to have given birth—a figure which justifies the current belief in the superior foal getting powers of the Provincial over the Imperial stallions.

Mule-breeding.—The Imperial donkey stallions allotted to the Provinces during the year were 93, or 10 more than in the last year, and they covered 3,682 pony mares against 3,649 mares in the former year. The number of Provincial donkey stallions at stud work during the year remained the same as last year. The prejudice against mule-breeding is slowly dying out in these Provinces, and a scheme for the special encouragement of mule-breeding has lately been worked out in detail.

Cattle disease.—Reports of cattle disease were received from 42 districts. There were altogether 25,783 cases of rinderpest in these Provinces during the year, against 33,191 last year. Anthrax was rare, but deadly. Foot-and-mouth disease on the other hand was abundant, but only 7 per cent. of the cases were fatal. Cases of both surra and glanders were reported on the Saháranpur-Rájpur dák line; and a few scattered cases of these diseases were also found elsewhere.

Treatment of cattle disease.—There are now 23 Veterinary Assistants under the orders of the District Boards in these Provinces. They were employed in the treatment, suppression, and prevention of diseases among horse and cattle and in castration of colts. They treated some 2,883 cases of rinderpest, 3,571 cases of

"foot-and-mouth disease," 445 cases of anthrax, and 7,537 cases of "other diseases." No treatment of surra and glanders was practicable. The only public dispensary in the province is the one attached to the Cawnpore Experimental Farm, the result of which during the year was not satisfactory.

(18) *Experiments in Dairying.*

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture in these Provinces has now no direct concern with dairying, which is rapidly attracting private enterprise.

It gives all the assistance it can to Mr. E. Keventer, lessee of the Government Dairy Farm at Aligarh, in his dairy business, and receives reports from him. Mr. Keventer's business is steadily expanding, and he has now regular customers for his butter in various parts of India, and even in such distant stations as Chitral and Bhamo. As stated last year, the Farm with the land attaching to it is being sold to him.

(19).—*Manufactures.*

Nil.

FORESTS.

Areas.—The areas of the different classes of forests at the commencement and close of the year were as follows :—

Circle.	Reserved forests.		Protected forests.		District protected forests.		Unclassed forests.	
	1st July 1897.	30th June 1898.	1st July 1897.	30th June 1898.	1st July 1897.	30th June 1898.	1st July 1897.	30th June 1898.
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
Central	1,703	1,737	94	94	9,223	9,177	30	30
Oudh	1,244	1,244	...	...	...	...	...	...
School	* 875	† 870	...	...	...	...	13	13
Total ...	3,822	3,851	94	94	9,223	9,177	43	43

* Inclusive of 158 square miles leased forests.

† „ 153 „

In the Central Circle the increase is due mainly to the formation of new reserves in the Naini Tal Division from the district protected forests of Almora, the area of which shows a corresponding decrease. In the School Circle the preparation of a working-plan for the leased forests enabled the area to be more accurately determined.

Forest Settlements.—In the Central Circle 122 square miles of forest were undergoing settlement at the commencement of the year, and 103 square miles were taken in hand during the year. Of the former area, 39 square miles of district protected forests in Almora were notified as reserves during the year, and the notification reserving 64 square miles of protected forests in the Naini Tal and Rânikhet sub-divisions issued soon after its close. In the five *khair* blocks of the Kumaun Division, comprising 19 square miles, the original settlement was completed in 1896,

but enquiry is now being made in connection with the commutation of rights to graze goats and sheep.

The Settlement Officer's report regarding the 12 blocks of submontane forests, comprising 103 square miles, has also been received since the close of the year and is under the consideration of Government. In Oudh the exchange with the Khairigarh estate is still incomplete. Effect is now being given in the Oudh Circle to the more liberal policy of dealing with the people of the neighbourhood, which was initiated by the Lieutenant-Governor after his visit to these forests in the beginning of 1898 and approved by the Government of India in their orders on last year's reports.

Demarcation.—In the Central Circle the new reserves of Binsar and Siahi Devi have been demarcated, and the boundaries of the Bundelkhand forests satisfactorily delineated. The Government considers that in the district protected forests demarcation may properly be confined to the more important timber producing areas, and when the broad scheme of management for these forests which is now under consideration is settled, the work should be put in hand.

In the Oudh Circle more than three-fourths of the boundary have been re-demarcated with monoliths.

In the School Circle the expenditure incurred was mainly in connection with repairs.

It is satisfactory that out of a total length of boundaries of 5,774 miles, only 147 miles requiring artificial boundaries remained undemarcated at the close of the year.

Surveys.—Very little survey work was done during the year. Thirty-nine square miles of new reserves remain to be surveyed in the Central Circle, and 66 square miles of the leased *chír* forests in the School Circle. In Oudh the work of surveying the Nepál river boundary was pushed on. In the district protected forests no survey will be required, except possibly in those areas which may be set aside as permanent timber supplying estates.

Management (a) Working Plans.—Apart from the Kumaun district forests, where at present there is neither working plan nor any annual plan of operations, out of a total forest area of 3,988 square miles, the area for which working plans have still to be taken in hand amounts to 366 square miles only. At the commencement of the year working plans had been completed for 3,141 square miles, and plans for 509 square miles were finished or under preparation during the year.

In the Central Circle a new working plan for the Ránikhet cantonment forests was sanctioned during the year, and one for the Naini Tal forests soon after its close. In the management of the former forests very serious defects were disclosed, resulting in the trial and conviction of a forest ranger. A revised plan for the Ránikhet sub-divisional forests has been prepared and is in the course of submission. It was decided, at the instance of the Inspector-General of Forests, to abandon the idea of preparing a working plan for the Bundelkhand forests.

In the Oudh Circle the preparation of the working plan for the remaining 138 square miles of Gonda forests, referred to in last year's report was continued. A preliminary report was also prepared by the Conservator for 78 square miles of open forests in Pilibhít. In the School Circle the plan for the leased *chír* forests was completed, and work was started on the plan for the Jaunsár Division. An Imperial Service officer has been placed on special duty in that connection since the close of the year.

The provisions of existing working plans appear to have been complied with as far as circumstances permitted, and deviations were generally unimportant, except in the case of the Ránikhet cantonment forests, already referred to above.

Communications and Buildings.—The following table shows the work carried out during the year under this head :—

Circle.	Roads and bridges.		Buildings.		Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure.
	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	*4,162	20,267	9,933	4,098	1,758	40,218	12·71
Oudh	4,787	6,761	13,202	4,543	2,168	31,461	11·58
School	11,521	7,589	9,541	6,151	1,404	36,206	10·45
Total ...	20,470	34,617	32,676	14,792	5,330	1,07,885	11·54
Total, 1897-98 ...	55,087		47,468		5,330	1,07,885	11·54
Total, 1896-97 ...	48,309		36,792		7,556	92,657	10·60
Total, 1895-96 ...	54,158		47,787		6,356	1,08,301	11·62

*The amount debited to the accounts of 1897-98 was Rs. 7,056, but of this sum Rs. 2,894 was shown in 1896-97.

The total expenditure rose again almost to the level of that incurred in 1895-96, exceeding that of 1896-97 by more than Rs. 15,000. The increase occurred chiefly in the School Circle under roads and bridges, where the floods of August 1897 had done great damage in the Jaunsár Division; and in the Oudh Circle under new buildings, where, among other works, three resthouses and a set of range quarters were built. In the Central Circle, the construction of the new Forest office in Naini Tal, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, is awaiting the settlement of a reference to that Government in regard to the apportionment of the funds required for it, in the event of the construction being undertaken, as is desirable by the Public Works Department.

Breaches of Forest Law.—The results of the year are compared below with those of 1896-97 :—

Circle.	Cases taken into court.				Total.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.	Cases compounded under section 67.		Average compensation per case.	Average compensation per person.
	Convictions.		Acquittals.								
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.		
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central ... 1896-97 ...	43	87	6	21	49	108	80	257	617	3 6 8	1 6 9
Central ... 1897-98 ...	38	87	12	39	50	126	69	187	370	2 6 2	1 3 4
Oudh ... 1896-97 ...	49	111	19	51	68	162	68	127	464	7 10 8	2 1 7
Oudh ... 1897-98 ...	47	76	10	20	57	96	79	125	415	2 12 5	0 13 4
School ... 1896-97 ...	11	15	6	12	17	27	55	97	218	4 3 9	1 14 2
School ... 1897-98 ...	15	29	3	4	18	31	88	99	195	4 8 10	2 7 0
Total ... 1896-97 ...	103	213	31	84	134	297	72	481	1,299	5 1 4	1 12 10
Total ... 1897-98 ...	100	192	25	63	125	255	75	411	980	3 3 9	1 7 10
District protected forests	82	155	12	41	94	196	78	247	996	...	...

There was a fall in the number of cases taken into court in the Oudh Circle, but the percentage of conviction was satisfactory as showing that cases were not needlessly instituted. In the Central Circle the low percentage is attributed to a single case, in which 22 persons were acquitted. A marked diminution in the number of cases compounded occurred in the Central Circle. In the other two circles the figures approximated to those of the year preceding. Rules have recently been issued to regulate the procedure in cases where compensation is accepted.

For the provinces the average compensation per case was Rs. 3-3-9 as against Rs. 5-1-4 in 1896-97, and that per person Re. 1-7-10 as against Re. 1-12-10. In the Oudh Circle the decrease in the average compensation taken per case, *viz.*, Rs. 2-12-5 as against Rs. 7-10-8 last year, and per person, *viz.*, Re. 0-13-4 as compared with Rs. 2-1-7, is particularly noticeable. The figures show that the procedure is now made use of in ordinary circumstances in the petty classes of cases in which there is no serious danger of its being used for purposes of extortion.

A table is appended, classifying the new cases of the year under the various heads of offences :—

Circle.	Cases taken into court.				Cases compounded.				Cases undetected.				Total cases.				
	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Grand Total of cases.
Central	3	37	5	3	10	66	38	73	...	2	...	...	13	105	43	76	237
Oudh	6	14	21	16	1	24	82	25	31	1	...	...	38	39	103	41	221
School ...	2	13	1	1	8	47	32	12	13	2	...	2	23	62	33	15	133
Total ...	11	64	27	20	19	137	152	110	44	5	...	2	74	206	179	132	591
District protected forests.	...	103	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	385	...	...	...	718	...	...	718

Protection from fire.—The following table compares results with the previous year :—

Circle.		Total area of circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Percentage of area attempted to total area of circle.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failures.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre actually protected.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1896-97	1,169,502	867,720	74·20	850,192	17,528	2·02	29,310	6·62
	1897-98	1,111,906	874,472	78·64	839,748	34,724	4·13	31,301	7·15
Oudh ...	1896-97	795,606	611,376	76·84	572,995	38,381	6·27	23,291	7·80
	1897-98	795,479	611,909	76·92	602,920	8,989	1 49	22,794	7·24
School ...	1896-97	567,925	448,809	79·03	446,469	2,340	0·52	9,176	3·94
	1897-98	564,553	446,868	79·33	436,594	10,274	2·35	9,369	4·12
Total ...	1896-97	2,533,033	1,927,905	76·11	1,869,656	58,249	3·02	61,777	6·34
	1897-98	2,471,938	1,933,249	78·20	1,879,262	53,987	2·87	63,465	6·42

In the Oudh Circle the season was a particularly successful one, more especially in the Pilibhít and Gorakhpur Divisions. In the former 1,252 acres only were burnt as against a yearly average of 25,194 acres in the previous five years. In the School Circle and some divisions of the Central Circle the results of fire protection were not so good as in the past year. In Bundelkhand as much as 17·7 per cent. of the area which it was attempted to protect was burnt, and the Conservator reports that an improved system of fire conservancy has since been adopted, which

should be productive of better results. In the School Circle the Conservator attributes to lightning 13 of the 40 fires which occurred during the year.

The following tabular statements show :—

(i) cases of offences by fire ;

(ii) the origin of the fires.

I.—Statement showing cases of offences by fire.

Circle.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Details of prosecutions for offences by fire. Character of offence, whether carelessness or intentional.	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.
			A.—Cases taken into Court.			
Central ...	1	15	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	32 of Forest Act,	2 months' imprisonment.
	2	24	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25 „ ...	2 months' and 1 month's imprisonment.
	3	39				
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional Officers.			
	10	268	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	67 of Forest Act,	Compensation, Rs. 21-6-8.
			A.—Cases taken into Court.			
Oudh ...	2	49	Intentional ...	Acquitted ...	25(*b*), Forest Act,	
	1	3	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	Ditto ...	6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.
	1	...	Carelessness ...	Acquitted ...	Ditto.	
	2	145	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	Ditto ...	Rs. 10 fine in one case, and in the other 8 annas fine and one week's imprisonment.
	6	197				
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional Officers.			
	1	...	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	25 of Forest Act,	Compensation received, Rs. 5.
			A.—Cases taken into Court.			
	1	93	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	25 of Forest Act,	Fine of Rs. 30-10-0,
	1	179	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	„ „ 50-0-0.
School ...	2	272				
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional Officers.			
	8	213	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	25 of Forest Act,	Compensation received, Rs. 42-8-0

II.—Statement showing the origin of forest fires.

Circle.	(A) Fire caused by accident or through carelessness in burning firelines.		(B) Fire entering the forests by crossing exterior firelines.		(C) Fires beginning inside the reserve or fire traced area.														Causes unknown.		Total, (A), (B), and (C)	
					Owing to carelessness or accident.						By intentional firing.						Total.					
					By working employed in the forests by purchasers of forest produce or by jah cutters		By villagers, travellers, &c., passing through the forests.		By railway engines.		By lighting or by fire balloons.		In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.		Maliciously fired.					
	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
Central ...	4	77	13	25,510	6	150	10	773	2	296	2	611	2	4,387	...	...	3	1,099	24	7,216	10	1,921	5	34,724
Oudh ...	7	2,663	8	2,925	...	...	2	114	...	...	2	4	3	404	...	...	9	2,607	16	3,129	9	272	40	8,989
School ...	4	217	5	920	2	19	4	629	...	..	13	5,120	1	1,260	2	337	...	...	22	7,365	9	2,958	40	11,460
Total ...	15	2,957	26	29,355	8	169	16	1,516	2	296	17	5,735	6	5,951	2	337	11	3,706	62	17,710	28	5,151	130	55,173

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.—In the following table the results of the year are compared with those of the previous year:—

Circle.		Total forest area.	Open to cattle.	Buffaloes grazed.	Bullocks and cows grazed.	Sheep and goats grazed.	Other animals.	Total.
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Central		1,861	1,149	47,787	159,598	69,695	1,754	278,834
Oudh		1,244	507	39,196	173,660	6,186	127	219,169
School		883	532	9,092	54,459	58,897	8,468	130,916
Total	1897-98 ...	3,988	2,188	96,075	387,717	134,778	10,349	628,919
	1896-97 ...	3,959	2,167	88,298	427,171	141,745	20,665	677,879
	1895-96 ...	3,903	2,172	100,981	448,201	154,132	26,635	729,949

Thus during the year under review the State forests provided grazing for 628,919 head of cattle, as against 677,879 in the previous year, and of the various classes there were—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
	Number.	*Number.*
(i) Cattle belonging to right-holders and other people grazing free	207,704	230,984
(ii) Cattle permitted to graze at reduced rates ...	184,923	233,550
(iii) Cattle grazing at full rates	236,292	213,345
Total ...	628,919	677,879

The figures under (i) for 1896-97 were miscalculated by the Kumaun Divisional Forest Officer. They have now been reduced from 317,357 to 230,984.

The income derived from grazing was Rs. 70,975, as compared with Rs. 79,289 in 1896-97, and the revenue foregone by the State on account of free grazing and grazing at reduced rates amounted to Rs. 55,787, against Rs. 81,363 in the preceding year. More cattle grazed at full rates, fewer free, in Bundelkhand, owing to the return of better times. The question of arranging for periods of closure to grazing in these forests, raised by the Government of India in their review of last year's reports, is now under consideration. The total number of cattle grazed in the Central Circle exceeded that of the previous year by 11,353. In the Oudh and School Circles, on the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in the number of cattle brought into the forests as compared with both 1896-97 and 1895-96, but in neither case is explanation offered. It is possible that the mortality among cattle during the past two years may account in some degree for this, or that in Oudh, with the close of famine and the withdrawal of grazing concessions, the graziers preferred to take their cattle to the larger grazing grounds in Nepál.

Reproduction.—*Sál* appears to have seeded well in some places and poorly in others. Deodár did not seed at all, and *chír* pine very scantily. Oaks, on the other hand, seeded abundantly.

No planting work was undertaken in the Oudh Circle during the year. In the Central and School Circles planting and cultural operations were continued on the same lines as in former years. In the latter experiments in growing the rarer kinds of bamboo were made, with indifferent results, and have since been stopped, though the Conservator appears to be sanguine that the Burmese bamboo may eventually prove to be worth cultivating on an extensive scale. In the Naini Tal Division the cultivation of the Spanish chestnut is to be started in the current year.

Experiments and exploitation of forest produce.—In the School Circle the manufacture of turpentine was continued with satisfactory results, 993 maunds of crude resin having been collected during the year. Six hundred and twenty-five maunds of colophony and 1,176 gallons of turpentine were sold during the year for

Rs. 5,805. The turpentine industry was also successfully started in the Naini Tal Division of the Central Circle, and the Conservator gives some interesting details in regard to the average yield of crude resin per tree and the cost of working, which go to show that the prospects for the industry are as favourable in this circle as in Dehra. The larger yield per tree in the School Circle is said to be due to the tapping of large trees. In the Central Circle experiments were also made in preparing extracts for tanning purposes, and in the School Circle attempts were made to breed silkworms, but the difficulty of rearing them at a lower level than 8,000 feet was found to be a serious impediment to their cultivation.

Extraction and transport.—The Central Circle is well provided with export roads, but better railway communication with the markets would assist the development of the more valuable forests. On the other hand, the Oudh Conservator renews his complaint of the high freight charged to the want of facilities given by the railways which tap the forests of that circle. This subject has received the speacil consideration of this Government, and has been referred to the Railway Administration concerned, which, while pointing out that there was some misapprehension on the Conservator's part, has made arrangements which have been accepted by that officer.

Gross yield and outturn of forest produce.—The following sets of figures exhibit the results of the year's working under the heads specified over each set:—

Circle.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference in 1897-98.
		Timber.	
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	1,170,000	1,235,000	+65,000
Oudh	1,808,000	1,726,000	−82,000
School	1,135,000	866,000	−269,000
Total ...	4,113,000	3,827,000	−286,000
		Firewood.	
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	3,202,000	3,334,000	+132,000
Oudh	212.000	2,947,000	+827,000
School	1,263,000	1,209,000	−54,000
Total ...	6,585,000	7,490,000	+905,000
		Minor Produce.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	1,78,556	1,43,806	−34,750
Oudh	93 392	81,606	−11,786
School	58,326	58,946	+620
Total ...	3,30,274	2,84,358	−45,916
	Timber.	Firewood.	Minor produce.
District Protected Forests Kumaun ...	60,000	15,000	11,044

The increase in the output of timber in the Central Circle is said to be mainly due to the meeting of larger indents by right-holders from the protected forests in the course of reservation. The amount of timber removed by purchasers was larger in the Naini Tal and Garhwál Divisions, and less in the Ganges Division, where the adjacent outbreak of plague seems to have seriously interfered with trade. In the School Circle the large falling off is attributed to depression of trade and failure to sell the *coupes* of the year. The *coupes* of 1896-97 sold at unduly high prices, and some of the contractors are said to be bankrupt in consequence.

Departmental operations, on the other hand, were considerably extended, the output being over a lakh of cubic feet more than in 1896-97. In the Oudh Circle the decreased output of timber is not clearly explained, but appears to be due to the comparative poverty of the *coupes* of the year.

The outturn of firewood in the Central and Oudh Circles was much higher than in the previous year, the smaller amounts removed by purchasers owing to plague and the breakdown of the supply of charcoal by private enterprise in Naini Tal being more than counterbalanced by the larger indents of right-holders, specially in the protected forests of Kumaun. In the Oudh Circle more fuel was extracted by purchasers than in 1896-97, and the grants of firewood to right-holders were also on a larger scale. The decrease under this head in the School Circle occurred chiefly in Jaunsár, and was due to the absence of troops on active service. The decrease under "Minor Produce" in the Central Circle was large in the Ganges Division and is attributed to the causes detailed above in connection with timber and firewood. In the Oudh Circle the decrease is said to be the result of more liberal grazing concessions in Kheri and Bahraich, and the cessation of large departmental operations.

The following table exhibits the total outturn of the forests in timber, fuel, and minor forest produce, and the agency by which removed :—

Circle.	Timber removed by—								
	Government agency and purchasers.			Right-holders and free grantees.			Total.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference in 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference in 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference in 1897-98.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central	956,534	955,857	—677	213,658	279,345	+65,687	1,170,192	1,235,202	+65,010
Oudh	1,358,118	1,281,394	—76,724	449,674	444,623	—5,051	1,807,792	1,726,017	—81,775
School	1,039,323	762,989	—276,334	96,039	102,873	+6,834	1,135,362	865,862	—269,500
Total ...	3,353,975	3,000,240	—353,735	759,371	826,841	+67,470	4,113,346	3,827,081	—269,500

Fuel removed by—

Circle.	Government agency and purchasers.						Right-holders and free grantees.						Total.					
	1896-97.		1897-98.		Difference in 1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.		Difference in 1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.		Difference in 1897-98.	
	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Value, Rs.	C. ft.	Val R
entral ...	1,001,500	73,482	934,655	70,105	—66,845	—3,377	2,200,520	30,969	2,399,270	36,197	+198,750	+5,228	3,202,020	1,04,451	3,333,925	1,06,302	+131,905	+
udh ...	1,052,867	75,609	2,828,629	77,571	+775,762	+1,962	67,531	971	118,497	8,810	+50,966	+969	2,120,398	76,580	2,947,126	79,411	+8,26,728	+
chool ...	779,104	51,934	724,650	37,095	—54,454	—14,839	483,631	6,749	484,764	7,802	+1,133	+1,053	1,262,735	58 683	1,209 414	44,897	—53,321	—1
Total ...	3,633,471	2,01,025	4,457,934	1,84,771	+654,463	—16,254	2 751,682	38,689	3,002,531	45,839	+250,849	+7,150	6,585,153	2,39,714	7,490,465	2,30,610	+905,312	—

Circle.	Minor forest produce (including bamboos, grass, and grazing) removed by—								
	Government and purchasers.			Right-holders and free grantees.			Total.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference in 1897-98	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference in 1897-98.	1896-97,	1897-98.	Difference in 1897-98.
	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.
Central	1,15,694	1,00,693	—15,001	62,862	43,113	—19,749	1,78,556	1,43,806	—34,750
Oudh	68,091	61,322	—6,769	25,301	20,284	—5,017	93,392	81,606	—11,786
Schoo l	45,356	48,479	+3,123	12,970	10,467	—2,503	58,326	58,946	+620
Total ...	2,29,141	2,10,494	—18,647	1,01,333	73,864	—27,269	3,30,274	2,84,358	—45,916

Financial Results.—The financial results of the year were—

		Rs.
Receipts		14,46,383
Expenditure—		
	Rs.	
A.—Conservancy and works	5,23,590	9,34,217
B.—Establishment	4,10,627	
Surplus ...		5,12,166

These figures compare, circle by circle, with the figures of 1896-97 and with the average of the three previous years 1894-95 to 1896-97 as follows :—

Circle.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	Average of three forest years, 1894-95 to 1896-97.	Forest year, 1896-97.	Forest year, 1897-98.	Average of three forest years, 1894-95 to 1896-97.	Forest year, 1896-97.	Forest year, 1897-98.	Average of three forest years, 1894-95 to 1896-97.	Forest year, 1896-97.	Forest year, 1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5,22,987	4,49,098	5,01,873	3,25,440	3,03,462	3,16,403	1,97,547	1,45,636	1,85,470
Oudh	5,29,582	4,80,589	4,74,656	2,92,708	2,64,194	2,71,510	2,36,874	2,16,395	2,03,146
School	4,30,715	4,56,722	4,69,854	3,03,731	3,06,397	3,46,304	1,26,984	1,50,325	1,23,550
Total for the Province.	14,83,284	13,86,409	14,46,383	9,21,879	8,74,053	9,34,217	5,61,405	5,12,356	5,12,166

Both receipts and expenditure show an increase over those of 1896-97, and more nearly approximate to the average of the preceding five years. The increased receipts indcate the passing away of the effects of the severe famine of 1896-97, and the recovery may be expected to be still more marked during the current year. In the Oudh Circle alone has any decrease in receipts occurred during the year, due to contraction of operations in Gonda, and in Bahraich to a reduced income from fuel and grazing and a smaller supply of available timber in the felling *coupes*. In the Central Circle receipts would have been higher but for the disturbance of trade in consequence of the plague scare.

Expenditure increased in the Central Circle by Rs. 12,941, in the Oudh Circle by Rs. 7,316, and in the School Circle by Rs. 39,907. In the last case it is due to the expansion of timber and export works in Jaunsár and to repairs to communications rendered necessary by heavy floods in August 1897. In the other two circles it is due in some measure to the re-organization of the subordinate establishment.

The value of timber and other forest produce in stock at the beginning and close of the year, and the net summary of the year's transactions are shown in the following two statements :—

	Central.	Oudh.	School.
I.—Timber and other produce in stock.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	2,532	58,974	1,96,563
„ close „	9,963	21,256	2,84,287
Total ...	+7,431	—37,718	+87,724
II.—Net summary of the year's financial transactions.			
Cash surplus	185,470	2,03,146	1,23,550
Increase or decrease of stock in hand	+23,562	—8,157	+3,522
„ debts due	+1,972	—3,312	+51,999
Total ...	*2,11,004	+1,91,677	+1,79,071

* Includes Rs. 17,166, surplus of the district protected forests.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Provincial.

	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
Stone quarry receipts—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mirzapur	58,370	58,370	...
Garhwál	36	36	...
Total ...	58,406	58,406	
Water mills' rent —			
Naini Tal	1,731	1,731	...
Almora	11,721	11,669	52
Garhwál	3,462	3,462	...
Total ...	16,914	16,862	52
GRAND TOTAL ...	* 75,320	75,268	52

* Inclusive of arrear balance of Rs. 1,121 in Almora and not Rs. 1,097 erroneously shown as outstanding at the close of 1896-96.

TRADE.

Registration of Traffic.

The following traffic was registered during the year :—

(1) Traffic with Tibet and Nepál.

(2) Internal traffic by road and river of the districts of Rae Bareli, Sultánpur, Partábgarh, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gházipur and Ballia.

(3) Traffic by rail with the ports, native states and other British Provinces.

Foreign Traffic.

The total foreign traffic this year, which shows a partial recovery after a large drop last year amounts to 1,916,259 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,07,05,693 as compared with 1,556,521 maunds, valued at Rs. 87,00,095 in the preceding year. The following table compares the total trade with both the countries of Tibet and Nepál during the year under report with that of the previous two years :—

Direction of traffic.	Weight in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.						
From Tibet ...	5,7605	66,844	64,065	5,16,332	6,76,002	6,34,949
„ Nepál ...	1,987,967	1,238,393	1,502,352	59,76,144	44,81,161	59,54,383
Total ...	2,045,572	1,305,237	1,566,417	64,92,476	51,57,163	65,89,332
Exports.						
To Tibet ...	69,626	53,320	137,906	4,14,244	3,49,930	7,84,030
„ Nepál ...	220,201	197,964	211,936	31,86,826	31,93,002	33,32,331
Total ...	289,827	251,284	349,842	36,01,070	35,42,932	41,16,361
Total Traffic ...	2,335,399	1,556,521	1,916,259	1,00,93,546	87,00,095	1,07,05,693

Trade with Tibet.

The import trade with Tibet shows a slight decrease of 2,779 maunds in weight, and of Rs. 41,053 in value; while a very large increase, amounting to 84,586 maunds in weight and of Rs. 4,34,100 in value, has taken place in the export trade. The trade in wool continues to expand for reasons explained in last year's report; the imports during 1897-98 being 11,040 maunds as compared with 10,459 maunds

in the year before, and 7,556 maunds being the average imports of the preceding 10 years. The imports of salt and borax are almost the same as in last year. The trade in salt is fairly constant; but that in borax has declined largely of late years.

Exports to Tibet were unusually large, and are more than double the average exports of the past 10 years. The increase is due to large despatches of grain having been sent mostly from Almora and partly from British Garhwál. The harvest in the hills, particularly the *rabi*, are reported to have been exceptionally abundant, and the supply of grain much in excess of local requirements. The exports of sugar (unrefined) which declined largely last year, have further dropped by over 2,000 maunds. This is attributed firstly to the fact that prices in the plains from which all sugar is brought were high and secondly, that the sugar brought to market was largely adulterated with some black substance which caused it to deteriorate before it reached Bhot.

Silver, too, was despatched in smaller quantity than last year because, it is explained, the general increase in the export of grain resulted in smaller exports of silver as the imports were liquidated by grain payments.

Trade with Nepál.

During the famine year of 1896-97 the Nepál authorities stopped imports of food-grains into British territory. The import trade with Nepál therefore, declined very largely in that year. During the year under report it has somewhat recovered from the fall of last year. The imports show a rise of 263,959 maunds in weight and of Rs. 14,73,222 in value. The exports have likewise improved by 13,972 maunds in weight and Rs. 1,39,329 in value.

The improvement in the import trade may be said to have taken place almost entirely under grain, the trade in which advanced by 404,739 maunds, owing to the removal towards the middle of the year of the restrictions placed by the Nepál authorities on the export of grain during the preceding year. The increase in the import of ghi may also be attributed to the return of favourable seasons in these Provinces, which enabled the people to indulge in this luxury. The imports of oil seeds are the largest since 1887-88, and exceed the last year's figures by 26,590 maunds. The year was generally favourable to oil seeds and the yield good; this led to a brisk export trade with the ports, in which Nepál took a share. Silver, too, was brought in in larger quantity than last year. The rise was due to the fact that owing to good harvests people had money with them to buy silver, which sold at a cheaper rate than in the year before. The imports of timber are gradually declining year after year. Formerly this trade occupied the first position among the imports from Nepál; and in 1884-85 it stood at over 22 lakhs of maunds. It fell off to 12½ lakhs of maunds in 1888-89; and to four lakhs in 1892-93. It has now dwindled down to less than three lakhs of maunds. The falling off in the imports of spices has been attributed to the poor outturn of chillies in the Nepál territory. The imports of fibrous products during 1896-97 were very large, and amounted to 70,622 maunds. They have fallen to 19,409 maunds during the year under report. The falling off in the imports of hides of cattle is also large in the district of Basti; and is attributed by the Collector to the fact that owing to cattle-disease in Nepál a large number of cattle died in 1896-97, and the number of hides imported was large; but such was not the case this year, and hence the decrease at all the posts.

Exports to Nepál have improved since last year by 13,972 maunds in weight and Rs. 1,39,329 in value. Exports of salt continue to expand and exceed the average quantity exported during the last 10 years by 13,889 maunds. Sugar, too, was despatched to Nepál in somewhat larger quantity than last year, in which

year a decrease of 4,194 maunds had taken place. The variations under other chief articles of export to Nepál, *viz.*, cotton goods, metals, &c., are small, and call for no remarks.

Rail-borne Traffic.

The total rail-borne traffic of the year is compared below with that of the preceding two years, the trade in living animals and in treasure being omitted :—

	Weight in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Imports ...	35,059,695	39,187,360	28,993,280	14,99,77,247	17,84,76,300	15,79 19.276
Exports ...	25,422,478	21,753,358	28,564,049	18,97,16,134	18,88,54,089	21,32,92,751
Total ...	60,482,173	60,940,718	57,557,329	33,96,93,381	36,73,30,389	37,12,12,027

As compared with the preceding year's traffic the total traffic, decreased by about 34 lakhs of maunds or 5·5 per cent. in weight; while the value thereof rose by 38¾ lakhs of rupees or 1·1 per cent. owing to articles that command a much higher price per maund than coal, food-grains, &c., having taken their place. The imports have fallen off by 102 lakhs of maunds or 26 per cent. in weight and 205½ lakhs of rupees or 11·5 per cent. in value, owing entirely to diminished receipts of food-grains. The volume of the import trade this year is far below that in any of the three years which immediately preceded the year of report. Exports, on the other hand, rose by 68 lakhs of maunds or 31 per cent. in weight, and by 244 lakhs of rupees or 13 per cent. in value in consequence of a revival in trade in the agricultural products of the province. The bulk of the export trade, which of late had been waning year after year, now exceeds that in any of the preceding four years.

The following table compares the quantities of the chief articles imported into and exported from the province during the year under report with the figures of the preceding two years :—

Articles.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports.			
Coal and coke	13,265,111	10,141,067	9,638,982
Cotton, raw	233,061	249,053	165,828
Cotton goods	836,155	772,405	1,014,750
Dyes and tans	170,654	116,567	172,496
Grain and pulse	9,241,011	16,448,112	5,428,902
Jute and gunnybags	298,088	208,810	463,351
Stick lac	234,867	261,258	226,948
Metals	1,015,962	1,054,059	1,013,060
Kerosine oil	490,410	419,235	466,692
Railway plant and rolling stock	984,491	1,508,918	2,297,677
Salt	4,067.001	4,168,655	4,009,529
Spices	300,158	236,306	310,466
Sugar, refined	90,895	64,605	235,046
Tobacco, unmanufactured	111,697	235,081	287,872
Exports.			
Cotton, raw	1,649,137	1,200,191	1,011,389
Cotton goods	158,323	192,753	219,651
Indigo	68,338	82,201	55,361
Wheat	3,580,712	1,334,948	5,016,593
Other grains	2,388,114	1,499,565	353,718
Hides and skins	407,264	326,326	424,597
Shell-lac	100,136	165,991	161,317
Oil seeds	2,651,524	3,722,259	4,951,760
Opium	55,592	76,196	79,130
Ghí	271,058	348 823	348,561
Saltpetre	282,215	274,844	191,112
Sugar	4,713,996	4,057,048	4,416,909
Tea	22,919	17,391	19,565

The supplies of coal in 1895-96 were abnormally heavy, with the result that in the next two years they fell off by 31¼ and 5 lakhs of maunds respectively.

The imports of cotton (raw) declined by 83,225 maunds; owing apparently to slackness of business in the cotton mills in consequence of the famine and to the establishment of new cotton mills in the Panjáb. The cotton crop of 1897 was much better in quality than that which preceded it; but owing to the late commencement of the regular rains and the substitution of food-grains for cotton, the area of this crop was short of the preceding year's area by 20 per cent. and the total yield was reduced. The exports in 1897-98, therefore, fell off by 188,302 maunds.

Owing to a series of disastrous seasons the imports of cotton goods in 1896-97 amounted to 772,405 maunds. In 1897-98, although famine prevailed during the first two quarters of the year, the province so far recovered that the imports of cotton goods of both European and Indian manufacture rose to 1,014,750 maunds, showing an increase of about 2½ lakhs of maunds. The exports also rose by 26,898 maunds and consisted principally of Indian goods, a large portion of which was contributed by the Cawnpore Mills.

Like cotton the indigo crop, too, did extremely well during the past three years. In 1895-96 the exports of indigo rose from 48,600 to 68,838 maunds; in 1896-97 to 82,201 maunds; but they fell off to 55,361 maunds in the year of report owing to the area sown having been curtailed, partly in consequence of low prices having been obtained in the preceding year's sales, and partly because of the sowing of food grains having been encouraged in consequence of the famine.

As compared with the preceding year's traffic the imports of food grains in 1896-97 had risen by 72 lakhs of maunds; but with the cessation of the famine the trade in food grains began to assume its normal course, and the imports in 1897-98 fell off by 110 lakhs of maunds. The exports, on the other hand, were not only three times more than those of 1896-97, but they exceeded the exports of 1895-96 by 43 per cent.

Owing to the failure of the autumn rains the area of wheat in 1896-97 was 24 per cent. below the average area of the past 10 years; but the yield was the highest on record. The autumn harvest which followed was bountiful. The exports of wheat during the year, therefore, rose by about 37 lakhs of maunds, and about half of the total exports, which amounted to over 50 lakhs of maunds, went to Calcutta, of which the Meerut block contributed 17½ lakhs of maunds and the Rohilkhand and Oudh blocks about three lakhs of maunds each.

The year 1896 was singularly favourable for stick-lac and the demand of shell-lac to Europe was large. The imports in 1896-97 were therefore unusually large; but in 1897-98 they fell off by 34,310 maunds. The exports of shell-lac consequently fell off by about 5,000 maunds.

During the three years which immediately preceded the year of report the trade in oilseeds had shrunk to abnormally small dimensions. In the first two of these years the continuous wet weather affected the crop unfavourably; the outturn was considerably reduced, and the total exports, which in 1893-94 amounted to 66 lakhs of maunds fell to 41¾ lakhs of maunds in 1894-95, and to 26½ lakhs of maunds in 1895-96. In the next two years the rainfall was deficient and the area sown with important oilseed crops was greatly curtailed. The years were, however, marked by the absence of fungoid diseases and the yield was generally good except in famine-stricken Bundelkhand. The exports of oil-seeds therefore rose to 37¼ lakhs of maunds in 1896-97 and to 49½ lakhs of maunds in 1897-98.

The imports of salt during the year of report declined from 41½ to 40 lakhs of maunds. Supplies from Calcutta fell off by about a lakh of maunds; and from

Rájputána by 1½ lakhs of maunds; but the Bombay Presidency sent out about one lakh of maunds more than in the preceding year.

Refined sugar hitherto formed an important factor in the import trade of the Province; and the imports in 1895-96 and 1896-97 were only 90,895 and 64,605 maunds respectively. During the year under report this trade has largely expanded owing to the importation into the country of enormous quantities of beet sugar. During 1897-98 the imports amounted to 235,046 maunds, of which 183,523 maunds were received from the port of Bombay and 47,333 maunds from Calcutta, mostly in Cawnpore in the Allahabad block. The exports of refined sugar, on the other hand, fell off by 71,338 maunds.

The export trade in hides and skins has been markedly stimulated since 1894-95, and the exports of 1897-98 exceed those of the preceding year by about a lakh of maunds. The exports of skins of sheep, &c., are slightly above those of the previous year, but those of hides of cattle rose by 95,578 maunds.

The following table exhibits the movement of treasure during the past two years. The imports and exports of silver coin are probably due to the transfer of Government treasure from one province to another. The increase in the imports of silver bullion, amounting to over 21 lakhs of ounces, is apparently due to the hoarding of this article which is going on in consequence of the drop in its value:—

Article.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Import. Oz.	Export. Oz.	Import. Oz.	Export. Oz.
Gold coin and bullion	...	203	...	...
Silver coin	5,684,307	6,699,065	9,853,451	4,344,903
Silver bullion	1,348,397	181,005	3,462,056	289,113
	7,032,704	6,880,273	13,315,507	4,634,016

Road Traffic.

On the completion, on 31st March 1897, of the registration of three years' traffic in the Rohilkhand Division, the staff of the registration establishment was moved, in compliance with the wishes of the Public Works Department, to the districts of the Meerut Division, where statistics are being collected in connection with projected railway lines and with a view to secure the record of general information regarding the trade and resources of this part of the province. Owing to the prevalence of famine in the first half of the year under report, the road traffic in the Meerut Division must have been more abnormal than elsewhere; and it will apparently be necessary to maintain the posts for some time more till statistics relating to the flow of trade and the resources of the districts concerned in ordinary seasons have been collected.

At the instance of the Director-General of Statistics the question of registering the river-borne traffic of these Provinces with Bengal was taken up during the year under report; and the registration of the river-borne traffic between these two provinces has begun since the year closed.

Public Works.

(a)—Buildings and Roads.

The following is a review of the operations in each of the three Circles of Superintendence during the year:—

FIRST CIRCLE.

Imperial Services.

Military Works.

Bijnor district.—Constructing a diversion road from the Najíbabad Railway Station to the 13th mile of Najíbabad and Lansdowne road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It was practically finished in 1896-97, but the compensation for land could not be paid and an allotment of Rs. 2,700 was made during 1897-98. The work has now been finally completed at a cost of Rs. 9,251 against an estimate of Rs. 8,539.

Civil Works.

Sháhjahánpur district.—Re-roofing the Opium weighment sheds at Tilhar.

The work was commenced in February 1898 and completed in March 1898 at a cost of Rs. 2,542 against an estimate of Rs. 2,550.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Agra district.—Additions and alterations to the Collector's kutcherry.

This work was noticed in the last year's report. The sanctioned estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 18,733; of this Rs. 4,000 were expended during 1896-97, and the additional grant of Rs. 4,000 provided in the budget for 1897-98 was also utilized in the treasury block, which is now complete, except about half of flooring and the doors and windows. The work is in progress.

Mainpuri district.—Constructing a new Tahsíli at Jasrána.

This is also an unfinished work of 1896-97, which would have been completed in all respects during the year under report had the Roorkee Workshops been able to supply the iron-work in racks in the short time left between the final grant of Rs. 4,000 and the close of the year. The racks are, however, expected shortly. They have only to be put in position and the building to be made over to the Revenue Department. The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 14,979.

Bijnor district.—Constructing a new Tahsíli at Nagína.

This work was noticed in last year's report. The operations have extended over a period of nearly three years, and the allotments during successive years have been as follows:—

	Rs.
1895-96	5,000
1896-97	6,000
1897-98	6,870

They were fully utilized, and the work was completed in November 1897. The building has been occupied from 1st December 1897. Total expenditure on the work has been Rs. 18,150 against an estimate of Rs. 16,942.

Budaun district.—Additions and alterations to the Tahsíli at Gunnaur.

The work is well advanced towards completion, only some flooring, roofing of tahsíldár's court room, plastering, fitting up racks and a few other small items remain to be done. Total expenditure up to date is Rs. 4,150 against an estimate of Rs. 4,783.

Excise Buildings.

Bareilly district.—Constructing a store-room for hemp drugs at Bareilly.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,833 against an estimate of Rs. 3,371.

Monuments.

Agra district.—Rebuilding the fallen portion of the Sikandra garden enclosure wall.

The enclosure wall of the Sikandra garden surrounding the tomb of Emperor Akbar had fallen in places through action of the weather and age. Two separate estimates, amounting to Rs. 115 and Rs. 744, were sanctioned at different times, but funds were assigned for both about the end of the year. The work was, however, pushed forward, and has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,858.

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Agra district.—Special repairs to the north and south *dalans* at the Táj entrance.

The pakka *dalans* adjoining the Táj entrance gate were going to ruins, and the ordinary repair grant proved inadequate to put them in order and prevent further dilapidation. A special grant of Rs. 985 was obtained and utilized on the work during the year.

Educational.

Saháranpur district.—Enlarging the main building of the Thomason College at Roorkee.

This work was described in last year's report, and has been completed at a cost of Rs. 34,288 against an estimate of Rs. 34,291. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,305 only.

Saháranpur district.—Constructing water-works for the Thomason College at Roorkee.

This project has also been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,504 against an estimate of Rs. 6,559. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,504. The College and all the important subsidiary buildings have been provided with a piped supply of good drinking water pumped from a large well in the grounds and distributed from a wrought iron raised reservoir.

Law and Justice.

Moradabad district.—Constructing a new Munsifi at Amroha.

This work was commenced in April 1897 and completed in March 1898 at a cost of Rs. 6,384 against an estimate of Rs. 6,527.

Budaun district.—Constructing a new Munsifi at Bisauli.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,292 against an estimate of Rs. 6,000.

Aligarh district.—Purchasing the Aligarh Division Ganges Canal office and remodelling it into a court-house for the Subordinate Judge at Aligarh.

This building is very conveniently situated for the purpose for which it is to be used, and is no longer required for the Canal Department. The principal items of expenditure are the purchase of the building and the provision of iron record racks. A sum of Rs. 10,500 was paid during the year on the purchase of this building against an estimate of Rs. 15,476.

Police.

Agra district.—Additions and alterations to the Reserve Police Lines.

This work was noticed in the last year's report. A sum of Rs. 19,000 was allotted during the year under review against an estimate of Rs. 39,238, and was usefully employed. Some buildings in connection with the work have been completed and certain improvements to the existing portion of the building carried out. The work is still in progress.

Muttra district.—Constructing a new Police Hospital at Muttra.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 8,772 was sanctioned for this work and funds to the extent of Rs. 4,490 provided in the Provincial Budget for 1897-98. This sum was expended in collecting materials; masonry work in superstructure to the roof level has also been done, and the work is in progress.

Budaun district.—Constructing a 2nd class police station at Islámnagar.

The building is all but complete. A few gable parapets, some tiling, and a few doors remain to be done. Total expenditure on the work up to end of March 1898 was Rs. 5,939 against an estimate of Rs. 6,540.

Pilibhít district.—Constructing a 3rd class police station at Madho Tanda.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,439 against the estimate of Rs. 6,369.

Sháhjahánpur district.—Constructing a 2nd class police station at Khudaganj.

The building is completed with the exception of the roof of the stables and cook-houses and fixing of doors which were to have been completed in April last. An expenditure of Rs. 3,796 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 5,513.

Medical.

Bareilly district.—Reroofing barracks Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 in the Lunatic Asylum at Bareilly.

The work is being carried out by the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum. The total expenditure up to end of March 1898 was Rs. 1,737 against an estimate of Rs. 3,015.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1—Metalled Roads.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Agra district.—Improving the gradients of miles 3 and 4 of the Agra, Mainpuri, and Bhogaon trunk road.

The work was undertaken as a famine relief work, and noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed at a total cost of Rs. 27,948.

Agra district.—Improving the bed of the Khari nádi and berms of the Agra, Dholpur, and Bombay road.

The work was undertaken as a famine relief work, on which an expenditure of Rs. 35,577 was incurred during the year.

Agra district.—Improving the berms of the Agra and Aligarh road.

The defective drainage and alignment in different places along this road have been considerably improved by famine labour during the year. The total outlay has been Rs. 28,885 against an estimate of Rs. 5,174.

Muttra district.—Improving the berms and side drains of the Muttra, Kásganj, and Bareilly road.

The improvements to this road were carried out by famine labour during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 5,718 was incurred against an estimate of Rs. 7,762.

Bareilly district.—Constructing Jua nálá bridge on the Muttra, Kásganj, and Bareilly road.

The work was commenced in April 1897 and completed in June 1897 at a cost of Rs. 3,832 against an estimate of Rs. 3,656.

Dehra Dún district.—Collection of materials in connection with raising, bridging, and metalling the road from Dehra to Fatehpur.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,212 was incurred, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 22,013 against an estimate of Rs. 44,531.

Dehra Dún district.—Constructing a 40 feet span plate girder bridge over the Pandhoi Nálá in mile 17 of the Dehra and Fatehpur road.

The road crosses a number of shallow torrents, many of which can be crossed by causeways; but the Pandhoi Nálá has a deep channel, and has for some time formed an obstruction to traffic, even in the dry weather, owing to the steep gradients

required to cross it. The proposed bridge is intended to replace the old one which was carried away in the floods of 1894. The iron-work was made up at the Roorkee Workshops during the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,909 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 6,645.

Saháranpur district.—Restoring and remodelling the damaged crib work in the north bund of the Kandhour Nadi bridge in mile 85 of the Meerut, Roorkee, and Landour road.

The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,713 expended during the year against an estimate of Rs. 5,771.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1.—METALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Muttra and Agra districts.—Improving the berms and side drains of the Agra and Muttra road.

There were steep gradients and defective drainage in several places along this road, and this rendered the traffic very difficult, specially in the rainy season. Opportunity was sought to remove this defect, and famine labour from other relief works in progress in the vicinity, where cholera had made its appearance, was diverted to this road. The entire length of the communication is at present in fair order. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 15,820 against an estimate of Rs. 11,550.

Agra district.—Improving the Agra and Bhurtpur road.

The improvements to this road were carried out by famine labour during the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,610.

Agra district.—Raising and metalling the Saiyan to Khairágarh feeder road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. One coat of metalling has been completed and the second or finishing coat is in progress. The total expenditure to the end of the year amounts to Rs. 26,897 against an estimate of Rs. 22,379.

Agra district.—Constructing a new metalled road from the town of Itmádpur to Itmádpur railway station.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,102 was sanctioned in March 1896. Funds to the extent of Rs. 1,705 were allotted about the close of the year under review and expended in earthwork and metal collection, of which 46,000 and 25,000 cubic feet, respectively, have been completed, and the work is in progress.

Budaun district.—Raising, bridging, and metalling the Budaun and Kádirchauk road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. Two culverts in miles 10 and 12 and a metalled dip in mile 7 were completed. The metalling was also extended up to the end of mile 6. Total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 3,315 against an estimate of Rs. 20,777.

Budaun district.—Raising, bridging, and metalling the Gannaur and Babrála road.

This work was noticed in last year's report. Only three culverts and the road embankment were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,016 against an estimate of Rs. 11,880.

2.—UNMETALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Saháranpur district.—Reconstructing the Katha Nadi bridge on the Nakúr and Títron road.

There was an old three-span arched bridge built across the Katha Nadi, the channel of which was subsequently deepened by the excavation of a drainage cut. The piers were undermined during a heavy flood in 1891, and the arches fell. The new bridge will be a single span girder bridge of 68 feet, resting on the old abutments. The girders for the bridge are under construction at the Roorkee Workshops, and are nearly completed. An expenditure of Rs. 3,300 was incurred during the year, bringing the total up to Rs. 5,560 against an estimate of Rs. 9,037.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Muttra district.—Constructing a 2nd class Inspection Bungalow at Mát on the Noh Jhíl and Mát road.

This work was noticed in the last report. The remaining petty items to complete the building are doors and windows and flooring; the work is in progress. The expenditure incurred up to March 1898 was Rs. 3,351 against an estimate for Rs. 3,843.

Etáwah district.—Raising the Achalda and Bidhúna road.

Four miles of this road have been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,850 against an estimate of Rs. 7,700.

Muzaffarnagar district.—Constructing a metalled road from Khátauli to Jansath.

This project provides for metalling the 8½ miles of road between the Khátauli railway station and the tahsíl town of Jansath. The present 2nd class road is fully raised and bridged, and the metalling will provide an important feeder road of considerable commercial and administrative value. A sum of Rs. 1,656 only was spent on this work against an estimate of Rs. 30,777.

3.—Roads cleared, partially bridged, and drained.

Muttra district.—Constructing a new road from Raya to Sadabad.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 61,091 against an estimate of Rs. 21,733.

Bijnor district.—Converting Chándpur, Nurpur, Tájpur, and Seohara 3rd class road into second class.

This work was noticed in last year's report. A further expenditure of Rs. 375 was incurred on it during 1897-98 in the purchase of bricks. Total expenditure up to date is Rs. 3,165 against an estimate of Rs. 42,278.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Agra district.—Levelling the ravines and mounds between the Fort and the Táj.

The work was noticed in last year's report. Rs. 38,779, in addition to Rs. 68,166 spent in the previous year, were expended during 1897 in carrying out earthwork, laying out main roads, planting trees, etc. Cholera having broken out on the work last summer the workers had to be drafted to other works. This retarded the progress of this work, which would otherwise have been completed.

SECOND CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL WORKS.

Opium.

Partábgarh district.—Constructing an Opium godown at Partábgarh.

In the report for the year 1896-97 it was noticed that this was under construction. This building has since been completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 14,621 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 13,259, or an excess of Rs. 1,162 over the latter. The period occupied in construction was ten months, having been commenced in October 1896 and completed in August 1897.

Sitapur district.—Additions and alterations to the Opium godown at Sidhauli.

This work was noticed in the previous year's report. It has since been completed in the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 7,377, or Rs. 332 in excess of the sanctioned estimate.

Telegraph.

There were no works under this head undertaken during the year.

Minor Departments.

Naini Tál district.—Constructing buildings for a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar.

The main building, as already noticed in the previous year's report, has been completed in all respects. The estimate for this building was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Public Works Department in May 1894 at a cost of Rs. 83,109, but certain material alterations having subsequently been found necessary a revised estimate was prepared and sanctioned for Rs. 95,396, exclusive of the percentage for establishment and tools and plant. This amount, however, included charges for furniture and fittings for the main building as also for certain other minor works, which latter have been all but completed. The total expenditure up to 31st March 1898 was Rs. 95,339, and the outlay during the year Rs. 5,026 on the works in question. During the year under review a sum of Rs. 15,000 was provided for certain additional works required in connection with the Laboratory, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 8,601 incurred against that provision on duly sanctioned estimates which, however, included also certain minor works.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Civil Buildings.

Administration.

Naini Tál district.—Construction of a new Government House at Naini Tál.

All the necessary details in connection with this building, as to the acquisition of the site, the payment of compensation and other preliminary matters, have already been sufficiently reported on in the review for the year 1896-97 and need not be recapitulated here. The work of construction, both of the main and out-buildings, has been carried out uninterruptedly throughout the year, except for a very short period in August 1897, when, owing to an outbreak of cholera in the settlement, the Lieutenant-Governor, on the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner, ordered the cessation of operations as a precautionary measure against the spread of the disease, which was very liable from a concourse of labourers coming from all parts of the settlement.

The main building reached an average height of 14 feet of masonry work at the end of March 1898. The expenditure incurred on the main building during the year under report was Rs. 1,34,163 against an allotment of Rs. 1,33,697, and this included work on foundations, basement, carpentry, and materials. The estimate for the main

building amounts to Rs. 3,98,745, and has been sanctioned by the Government of India since the close of the year. The stone used in the walls is being quarried locally and that required for bands, cornices, pillars and other cut-stone work, is brought from Nalena near the Brewery. The wood-work is chiefly of teak from Burma, and the design of the building is domestic Gothic. The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1898 on the other completed works (subsidiary buildings, &c.) was Rs. 59,937, and that incurred during the year 1897-98, Rs. 20,287 against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 58,869. The following are the works still in progress, which, it is anticipated, will be completed during 1898-99; the expenditure incurred thereon up to 31st March 1898 was Rs. 33,083 against sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 51,535:—

(i) Construction of servants' quarters;

(ii) Improving and enlarging site, new Government House;

(iii) Constructing subsidiary buildings;

(iv) Making a five feet road from new Government House to Ayarpatta;

(v) Making approach roads and lawns;

(vi) Planting operations.

The last is being conducted by Mr. Ridley, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Lucknow.

Naini Tál district.—New Kutcherry buildings at Naini Tál.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has now been completed, with the exception of the clock tower, which is in progress. The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,969, and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1898 was Rs. 1,25,551 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,26,033.

Excise.

There were no important works under this head.

Educational.

Lucknow district.—Industrial School at Lucknow.

The construction of a building for the Industrial School at Lucknow was administratively sanctioned for Rs. 26,425 and finally sanctioned in September 1897 for Rs. 27,756. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided in the Provincial budget for 1897-98; but owing to the magnitude of famine relief operations in prosecution during the earlier part of the year, the work was unavoidably protracted till the latter end of October 1897, when at the instance of the Educational Department orders were received to treat the work as specially urgent. The necessary steps were therefore taken for the collection of materials, and the work has been in vigorous prosecution since, and is now approaching completion. The total expenditure up to 31st March 1898 was Rs. 25,410—the amount utilized during the year. A supplementary estimate for the addition of two rooms to the building was subsequently sanctioned for Rs. 5,985. The outlay on this during the year was Rs. 4,811, and the work is practically complete.

Naini Tál district.—New Diocesan Boys' School at Naini Tál.

This work was noticed in last year's report (1896-97) as having been just commenced, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 669 and Rs. 791 incurred during that year on the main and subsidiary buildings, respectively. The work has, during the year under review, progressed most favourably under the supervision of Mr. H. S. Wildeblood, Executive Engineer, the masonry work above ground level having reached a height of 24 feet; and the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 54,700 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 74,937. The school provides accommodation for 150 boys, and is being built on a prominent and healthy locality on the ridge of the Ayarpatta Hill.

The subsidiary buildings atached to the school have also been well nigh completed, the expenditure incurred on them to the end of March 1898 being Rs. 34,570 against sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 40,063.

The play-ground for the school was completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 3,974 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,981.

Law and Justice.

Unao district.—Construction of a Sessions Court House at Unao.

This work was noticed in the report for 1896-97 as in progress, and was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 10,013 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,017.

Kheri district.—Constructing a Sessions Court House at Lakhimpur.

This work, which was commenced in 1896-97, was completed during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 11,116 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 11,063.

Gonda district.—Constructing a new Judge's Court at Gonda.

The sanctioned estimate for the work amounts to Rs. 31,054. The total expenditure up to 31st March 1898 was Rs. 20,707, the amount expended during the year being Rs. 8,361. The work is still in progress; and as the balance of the estimate has been provided in the budget for 1898-99, steps will be taken for the completion of the work during that year.

Jails.

Unao district.—Drainage of the Unao Jail.

The following estimates were sanctioned for the improvement of this jail and its surroundings:—

(i) Earthwork, Rs. 22,783.

(ii) Masonry work outside jail, Rs. 2,281.

(iii) Masonry work inside jail, Rs. 5,641.

Item (i) was undertaken as a famine relief work, and completed for Rs. 44,000. The maintenance of the drain is met from Provincial Funds.

Police.

No work of a specially important character was undertaken during the year under report.

Communications.

Sultánpur district.—The construction of six new boats for the boat bridge at Richghát was undertaken during the year under report; the outlay being Rs. 3,837 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,881.

Naini Tál district.—Constructing a new iron girder bridge on the eighth mile of the Rámnagar and Ránikhet cart-road.

The estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 19,901, and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1898 was Rs. 1,996, which was the amount spent during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 2,000. The iron-work for the bridge has been ordered from England.

Naini Tál district.—The iron girder bridge on the 8th mile from Káthgodám on the Bareilly, Ránibágh, and Naini Tál trunk road was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,877, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,878.

Garhwál district.—Constructing a 95-feet span iron girder bridge over the Koh river, on the Kotdwára and Lansdowne road.

This work was sanctioned in February 1898 for Rs. 21,396, and the expenditure up to 31st March 1898 was Rs. 1,292, which was incurred in the collection of materials and the excavation of foundations. The work is in progress.

Contribution Works.

Bahraich district.—Construction of a 1st class Dispensary at Piagpur.

This work was noticed in the previous year's report (1896-97) as in progress. It was commenced in July 1896 and completed in September 1897 at a total expenditure of Rs. 9,717 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,721, the outlay during the year being Rs. 3,605. The dispensary provides accommodation for ten beds, and the entire funds for the same were contributed by the Rája of Piagpur, who has also invested a further sum in Government securities for the endowment of the Institution.

Lucknow district.—Construction of three detached cottage wards in the King's Unani Hospital at Lucknow was undertaken and completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 3,824.

Lucknow district.—The accounts of the works undertaken by the Public Works Department in connection with the Martinière buildings were finally closed during the year under review. The entire cost of the works undertaken by this Department in connection with these buildings aggregated Rs. 2,11,108 against sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 2,05,188, exclusive of the charges for establishment and tools and plant. The question of the remission of a portion of the establishment charges was also considered, and in view to the benefits the institutions offered and the recognized good they had done, the Local Government determined to reduce the charge from 24½ per cent. to 22½ per cent. on the expenditure for the first three years, and 17½ per cent. on the expenditure on the next three years (1894-95 to 1896-97). The original charge on this account was Rs. 51,459 and as reduced Rs. 44,313, representing a total remission of Rs. 7,146 on the entire expenditure.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

There was nothing important under this head undertaken during the year.

Communications.

Sultánpur district.—Construction of a masonry bridge over the Chuna Nálá.

This work was sanctioned for Rs. 17,725, and was commenced very late in the year. The allotment made during the year was Rs. 3,052, but only Rs. 2,983 could be utilized. All masonry wells for piers have been sunk 14 feet each, and materials to the value of Rs. 800 have been collected. The work is in active progress.

Fyzabad district.—Raising and bridging the Daulatpur and Sohawal road.

This work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,721, of which the ordinary expenditure was Rs. 4,203 and the famine expenditure Rs. 7,518.

Gonda district.—Constructing and realigning the Khargúpur and Ithiatok road.

The work is still in progress, and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1898 was Rs. 15,071, the ordinary expenditure being Rs. 8,261 and the famine expenditure Rs. 6,810.

Bahraich district.—Raising the Bahraich and Bhinga road.

The allotment for this work during the year under report was Rs. 7,400 and the total expenditure Rs. 6,339. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 34,844.

The work is in progress.

Special repairs to roads embanked by famine labour. Estimates for this work were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 12,290 for all the districts of the Fyzabad Division, except Bahraich, and the entire work was completed during the year under review for Rs. 11,981.

The work in this connection in the Lucknow Division has also nearly been completed; the expenditure being Rs. 35,696 against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 38,850. The work which remains to be done is in the Lucknow and Hardoi districts.

Almora district.—Realignment of the road to Nirpani Cliff.

This work was sanctioned for Rs. 9,135 in June 1894. An allotment of Rs. 2,544 was made during the year under report, of which Rs. 2,192 were expended; the total expenditure up to 31st March 1898 being Rs. 5,433.

The work is in progress.

Naini Tál district.—Rebuilding three bridges on the Ránibagh-Naini Tál road.

The estimate for this work was sanctioned in March 1898 for Rs. 14,962. The expenditure up to 31st March 1898 was Rs. 3,180. The masonry work is in hand, and the iron-work for the bridge has been ordered from Roorkee.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Naini Tál district.—The only noticeable work undertaken during the year under review was the demolition of the dolomite mass No. 1 on the crest of Cheena. This work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,463 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,098.

General.

During the year under review the following works were transferred from the charge of the Public Works Department to that of the Executive Engineer, Kumaun-Bhábar Estates:—

(i) Construction of eight sets of Amlas' quarters at Shaffa Khana in the Tarái.

(ii) Renewing the roof of the Tahsíl and Thána at Khatima.

(iii) Constructing a cooking shed for the Tahsíl and Thána at Satargunj.

(iv) Supply of new boats for the Dabka and Kosi boat bridges in the Sultánpur-Melaghát road.

(v) Construction of new culverts on the Moradabad-Naini Tál road.

THIRD CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL WORKS.

Opium.

Gházipur district.—Constructing a store godown in the Opium Factory.

An unfinished work of last year, and consists of six store-rooms with an office and receiving room; also a room for tents and two other small rooms. The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 28,968 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 29,394.

Gházipur district.—Renewing roof of No. 12 cake godown in the Opium Factory.

Work was suspended in 1896-97, but resumed in 1897-98 and completed during the year, with the exception of about half of the roof covering only. The expenditure was Rs. 9,134 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,395. Outlay on the work for the year was Rs. 6,009.

Gházipur district.—Additions and alterations to the Chemical Laboratory in the Opium Factory.

This work consists in extending the morphia room in the Laboratory by adding a room 26′ × 25′ to it. Another room of the same dimensions was provided for the steam table, and other improvements made to the building.

The work was completed during the year with an expenditure of Rs. 5,967 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,940.

Gházipur district.—Scheme for fire protection in the Opium Factory.

Collection of materials is in progress.

The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 247, and a fair estimate amounting to Rs. 60,636 has been submitted for sanction.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Civil Buildings.

Administration.

Cawnpore district.—Constructing a Tahsíli at Pokhrain.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 16,988 against an estimate of Rs. 20,477.

The following progress has been made on the work :—

(i) *Tahsíli block.*—Completed, excepting parapets, doors and windows;

(ii) *Tahsíldár's quarters.*—Nearing completion;

(iii) *Naib Tahsíldár's quarters.*—Completed, except placing doors;

(iv) *Treasury block.*—Completed, except a little tiling;

(v) *Chaprásis' lines.*—One completed, the other being roofed;

(vi) *Stables.*—Foundations being excavated.

Cawnpore district.—Additions and alterations to the Tahsíli at Derapur.

Expenditure incurred on the work during the year was Rs. 1,612 against an estimate of Rs. 14,862.

The following works have been done :—

(i) *Tahsíli block.*—Dismantling completed and re-roofing in hand;

(ii) *Treasury block.*—Superstructure finished and roofing in hand.

Fatehpur district.—Constructing a Tahsíli at Khaga.

Expenditure on the work during the year was Rs. 13,080 against an estimate of Rs. 21,486. Office block completed, with the exception of fitting doors, &c. Foundations excavated of tahsíldár's quarters, chaprásis' lines, and treasury.

Gházipur district.—Constructing a new office block in the Tahsíli at Muhammadabad.

This work was completed in 1896-97. Rs. 1,631, being the cost of iron record racks supplied by the Roorkee Workshops, was debited to the work during the year 1897-98. Outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 11,980 against an estimate of Rs. 12,053.

Ghâzipur district.—Constructing a Tahsíli at Saidpur.

Outlay on the work to the end of the year was Rs. 15,291 against an estimate of Rs. 21,929.

The work is in progress.

Jaunpur district.—Additions to Collector's Court.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 10,981 against an estimate of Rs. 15,143.

The work is in progress.

Law and Justice.

Gorakhpur district.—Reroofing the Judge's Court.

The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,441 against an estimate of Rs. 14,774.

Police.

Cawnpore district.—Additions and alterations to the Reserve Police Lines.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 9,221 against an estimate of Rs. 22,482.

The following works have been done:—

(i) One constables' barrack being roofed;

(ii) Ditto ditto superstructure completed;

(iii) Hospital, superstructure completed;

(iv) Cook-houses, superstructure half done.

Benares district.—Constructing Reserve Police Lines.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 14,135 against an estimate of Rs. 24,975.

The work is in abeyance pending sanction to the revised estimate.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Azamgarh district.—Protective works, Azamgarh city.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 12,699 against an estimate of Rs. 12,604.

This work was completed in 1896-97. Compensation for land amounting to Rs. 1,045 was debited to the work in November 1897.

Jhânsi district.—Constructing a tank at Piprai.

Outlay on the work to the end of the year was Rs. 8,151 against an estimate of Rs. 10,793. This work was started as an ordinary work early in the year 1897; but when the famine was at its height, a portion of the work to the extent of Rs. 5,319 was carried out by famine labour.

Two-thirds of the earthen dam are nearly finished; also the waste-weir.

A further outlay of Rs. 3,000 is anticipated in order to complete the work and render it sufficiently useful.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1.—METALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Cawnpore district.—Raising and metalling the Akbarpur and Rura road.

The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 2,483 and up to date Rs. 13,743, against an estimate of Rs. 23,500. One coat of metalling has been completed as desired by the Chairman, District Board; and as nothing further is to be done, the work has been closed and completion report submitted.

Fatehpur district.—Raising and metalling the Khaga and Kishenpur road.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 25,284 and that during the year Rs. 1,647 against an estimate of Rs. 30,193.

The following progress has been made:—

(i) Two coats of metal collected and consolidated up to end of March 1897 on miles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

(ii) Mile 4—two coats of metal collected and consolidated.

(iii) Miles 1, 2, and 3—about 90,051 c.ft. of metal collected during 1897-98.

Jalaun district.—Metalling the Jalaun-Madhogarh road.

Outlay on the work to the end of the year was Rs. 42,966 against an estimate of Rs. 49,950. Work is practically finished, as only one mile requires to be consolidated.

Bánda district.—Constructing a raised and drained metalled road from Attara Railway Station, Indian Midland Railway, to Naraini.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 32,088 against an estimate of Rs. 42,032. The bridge and embankment have been completed, and nearly all the metal has been collected on road side.

Gorakhpur district.—Metalling the Deoria and Barhaj road.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 30,522 against an estimate of Rs. 42,293. The work has been completed, except metalling of miles 14, 15, 16 and 17.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Jhánsi district.—Constructing causeways and metalling two miles of the Ghuna and Madanpur road.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 3,365 against an estimate of Rs. 15,539. The first four causeways are nearly finished.

Jhánsi district.—Metalling the Mau-Gurserai and Punch road.

Outlay on the work was Rs. 82,984 against an estimate of Rs. 15,592. This work was originally started as an ordinary work. Miles 21 to 43 of the embankment (Busnao to Punch) was finished by famine labour at a cost of Rs. 36,199.

The following work has been done:—

(i) Road embanked throughout;

(ii) Miles 1 to 6 finished;

(iii) Metal collected at road side on five miles;

(iv) The approach to the Betwa river practically finished;

2.—UNMETALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Ballia district.—Raising and bridging the road from Rasra to Mau in Azamgarh *viâ* Haldharpur.

Outlay on the work was Rs. 23,147 against an estimate of Rs. 39,421.

Ballia district.—Constructing Ballia and Gharauli road.

Outlay on the work was Rs. 4,726 against an estimate of Rs. 10,789.

Basti district.—Construction of the Bathuria and Domeriganj road.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 5,706 against an estimate of Rs. 10,904. Earthwork in miles 1 to 4 partly executed, and compensation for land paid during the year.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Gorakhpur district.—Raising and bridging the Kauriram to Gola road.

Outlay on the work was Rs. 8,137 against an estimate of Rs. 11,543. The work has been completed with the exception of four culverts which will be built in 1898-99.

Gorakhpur district.—Constructing the road from Ganeshpur to Senduria, *viâ* Tirmohanighât and Mahárájganj.

Outlay on the work was Rs. 39,914 against an estimate of Rs. 44,942. This work has been completed with the exception of eight minor culverts which are not considered necessary. The work will be closed as soon as the bricks on mile 4 are disposed of.

Gorakhpur district.—Special repairs to roads raised by famine labour.

Outlay on the work to the end of the year was Rs. 8,359 against an estimate of Rs. 15,242. The estimate for this work provides for 18 roads. The earthwork has been entirely completed. Irrigation drains upon 11 roads remain to be constructed in 1898-99.

Gorakhpur district.—Completion of Gorakhpur and Rudarpur road.

Outlay on the work was Rs. 3,216 against an estimate of Rs. 8,568. This work was taken over on the closing of Famine Relief Operations in August 1897, and the heavy embankment in the Ami valley and four pile bridges were completed during the year.

Basti district.—Raising and bridging the Khalilabad and Chapraghât road.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 10,299 against an estimate of Rs. 23,732. Earthwork up to 19½ miles completed and 34 irrigation drains put in.

3.—*Roads banked and surfaced with* muram *or similar material, but not drained.*

Basti district.—Construction of Batharia to Chanderdipghât road.

Outlay on the work to end of the year was Rs. 5,641 against an estimate of Rs. 12,181. Earthwork in miles 6, 7, and 8 completed; bricks burned for culverts.

Ganges Navigation Works.

The operations in connection with this work were undertaken for maintaining a navigable channel for cargo, boats and steamers over that portion of the Ganges which lies between its junction with the Gogra and the Jumna. The minimum depth of the channel is fixed from four to five feet. A navigable channel was kept open during the whole of the working season, and no obstruction to traffic occurred, with the exception that in two or three instances steamers struck on *kunkar* reefs which extend almost across the entire length of the channel for a mile and a half at the mouth of the Gumti river (where the Ghâzipur and Benares districts join), in the last week of May and the first week of June 1898, when the river Ganges was at its lowest level, and the water over the *kunkar* beds in some places was only about 1½ feet.

No accidents have been reported, and the operations carried on were successful. The outlay up to 30th June 1898 was Rs. 8,444, as detailed below.

	Rs.
Allahabad district	2,034
Mirzapur ditto	1,897
Benares ditto	1,474
Ghâzipur ditto	987
Ballia ditto	2,052
Total ...	8,444

In all 100 drawings have been prepared during the year, and 51 photographs taken.

Government Workshops at Roorkee.

The aggregate value of work done during the year for Government departments and private customers, &c., was Rs. 3,44,000, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial ...	53,800
Ditto ditto other Provinces, Provincial and Military Works ...	39,900
Ditto ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh and other Provinces, Irrigation.	66,100
Public Works Department, State Railways	3,700
Commissariat and Ordnance Departments	49,850
Miscellaneous	8,155
Government and private customers, for cash	42,675
Manufacture for stock	64,890
Maintenance and sundry work for shops	14,930
Total ...	3,44,000

The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 84,765; the cost of establishment and repairs was Rs. 40,431, leaving a net profit of Rs. 44,334.

The value of stock on 31st March 1898 was Rs. 2,06,335.

Works carried out by the agency of the Jail Department.

The following statement shows the works carried out by the agency of the Jail Department :—

Serial number.	Project and Work.	Budget Item (1897-98).	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1897.	Allotment during 1897-98.	Expenditure during 1897-98.	Remarks.
	BUDGET WORKS.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Reroofing barracks Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11 in the District Jail at Lucknow.	40	9,507	...	8,700	8,700 0 0	Completed.
2	Constructing 14 quarters for married warders in the Jail at Kheri.	41	2,226	1,390 0 0	800	800 0 0	Ditto.
3	Reconstructing barracks Nos. 10 and 11, and also a new workshop in the Jail at Cawnpore.	42	3,795	...	57	56 8 0	Postponed.
4	Constructing quarters for the European Assistant and 6 pressmen in the Central Prison, Allahabad.	43	5,705	...	3,000	3,000 0 0	In progress.
5	Reroofing a factory barrack in the Jail at Orai.	44	3,018	...	3,000	3,000 0 0	Completed.
	WORKS UNDERTAKEN BY REAPPROPRIATION.						
6	Constructing officials' quarters in the Jail at Budaun.	45	4,304	...	4,300	4,300 0 0	Ditto.
7	Removing the engine and boiler from the Government Press at Allahabad to the Naini Central Prison.	46	3,177	...	3,000	3,000 0 0	Ditto.
8	Constructing a granary in the Jail at Ghazipur.	42	2,985	...	2,945	3,086 10 2	Ditto.

Works of public utility.

Expenditure, to the extent of Rs. 1,22,586 or Rs. 3,269 less than the previous year's outlay, was incurred during 1897-98 on works of public utility by private individuals and from private contributions.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1897-98 as compared with the revised estimate for that year and the actuals for 1896-97 are given below :—

	Service.	1897-98. Revised estimate.	1897-98. Actuals.	1896-97. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military	1,000	2,393	883
	Civil Works	...	...	39
	Total	1,000	2,393	922
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	38,000	40,515	38,130
	Sale of buildings, lands, &c.	3,000	2,750	3,090
	Ditto tools and plant	500	498	391
	Ditto produce	15,000	15,508	13,669
	Ditto old materials	3,000	1,277	2,536
	Value of materials received from old buildings	100	49	...
	Profits from the Roorkee Workshops	43,000	36,736	42,796
	Ferry receipts	30,000	27,035	23,007
	Unclaimed deposits	400	306	441
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	4,000	8,575	4,687
	Arboriculture	3,000	5,083	...
	Total	1,40,000	1,38,332	1,28,747
Incorporated Local.	Rent of buildings	2,400	3,009	2,180
	Sale of buildings	...	45	...
	Ditto tools and plant	500	495	391
	Ditto produce	6,500	133	646
	Ditto old materials	200	118	206
	Value of materials received from old buildings	100	...	32
	Unclaimed deposits	...	9	62
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	300	474	4,269
	Arboriculture	...	6,890	6,573
	Total	10,000	11,173	14,359

The actuals for the year were more by Rs. 898 than the revised estimate, and by Rs. 7,870 than the actuals for 1896-97.

The budget grants, as finally revised, were as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military	32,000	
	Civil Works	1,40,000	
	Famine Relief	72,40,000	74,12,000
Provincial		28,14,000	
Incorporated Local		15,15,000	43,29,000
	GRAND TOTAL		1,17,41,000

The actual expenditure of the year distributed by funds was :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military	15,976	
	Civil Works	1,32,573	
	Famine Relief	(a) 72,56,445	
			74,04,994
Provincial		26,75,880	
Incorporated Local		15,39,237	
			42,15,117
Contributions		46,242	
			46,242
	GRAND TOTAL		1,16,66,353

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 8,666 shown in the accounts of the Irrigation Branch.

and classified by service and main heads of accounts the expenditure was as under :—

Service.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense.	Total.	Deduct expenditure in England.	Net outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military ...	5,555	7,892	2,384	145	...	15,976	...	15,976
Civil Works ...	58,104	49,332	23,594	1,543	...	1,32,573	...	1,32,573
Famine Relief ...	68,80,690	1,52,785	1,92,447	58,255	—27,732	72,56,445	...	72,56,445
Total ...	69,44,349	2,10,009	2,18,425	59,943	—27,732	74,04,994	...	74,04,994
Provincial.								
Civil Buildings ...	7,18,318	2,99,189						
Communications ...	1,04,848	7,70,981	8,46,366	—21,380	—1,13,236	26,75,880	...	26,75,880
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	64,963	5,831						
Total ..	8,88,129	10,76,001	*8,46,366	—21,380	—1,13,236	26,75,880	...	26,75,880
Incorporated Local.								
Civil Buildings ...	33,037	51,220						
Communications ...	2,88,290	6,96,658	4,07,000	29,000	...	15,39,237	...	15,39,237
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	18,650	15,382						
Total ...	3,39,977	7,63,260	4,07,000	29,000	...	15,39,237	...	15,39,237
Contributions ...	22,804	22,845	555	38	...	46,242	...	46,242
GRAND TOTAL ...	81,95,259	20,72,115	14,72,346	67,601	—1,40,968	1,16,66,353	...	1,16,66,353

* Includes Rs. 38,413 for the Roorkee Workshops.

The variations between actual outlay and the final grants are shown below :—

Service.	Final grant.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grant.		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial { Military	32,000	15,976	...	16,024	—50·07
Imperial { Civil Works ...	1,40,000	1,32,573	...	7,427	—5·30
Famine Relief	72,40,000	72,56,445	16,445	...	·22
Provincial	28,14,000	26,75,880	...	1,38,120	—4·90
Incorporated Local	15,15,000	15,39,237	24,237	...	1·59
Total ...	1,17,41,000	1,16,20,111	40,682	1,61,571	
			1,20,889		—1·03

(b)—*Railways.*

The control of Provincial Railways was transferred to the Director-General of State Railways from the 1st January 1891.

(c).—*Canals.*

SECTION I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year is shown for each work in the following statement:—

Class.	Works.	During the year. Direct charges.	During the year. Indirect charges.	During the year. Total, direct and indirect charges.	Total, direct and indirect charges to end of 1897-98.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	19,397	1,756	21,153	43,02,017
Works for which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	85,127	7,363	92,490	2,99,43,303
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	1,31,764	10,732	1,42,496	3,49,19,049
	Agra Canal ...	−3,075	411	−2,664	95,31,879
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	33,907	2,840	36,747	38,54,711
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal ...	9,16,367	96,815	10,13,182	24,00,670
	Total, Major Works ...	11,83,487	1,19,917	13,03,404	8,49,51,629
Minor Works.					
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).					
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals ...	17,909	509	18,418	7,15,311
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	36,174	1,196	37,370	17,91,298
	Bijnor Canals ...	18,128	713	18,841	1,69,811
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	72,211	2,418	74,629	27,58,818
Surveys ...	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey ...	5,248	648	5,896	1,81,941
	Sarda Canals ...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	5,248	648	5,896	2,31,513
	Total, Minor Works ...	77,459	3,066	80,525	29,90,331
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,60,946	1,22,983	13,83,929	8,79,41,960

The total expenditure to the end of the year includes Rs. 8,22,51,908 direct, and Rs. 56,90,052 indirect charges. Of the direct charges, Rs. 7,91,72,145 have been provided from Imperial, and Rs. 30,79,763 from Provincial Funds.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—The revenue actually realized and the charges against Revenue during the last two years are shown below:—

	1896-97.				1897-98.				
	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	Increase or decrease in 1897-98.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate and miscellaneous revenue ...	83,317	74,68,105	2,42,264	77,93,686	1,37,608	89,20,855	2,70,406	93,28,869	+15,35,183
Indirect revenue ...	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...
Total ...	83,317	86,43,087	3,28,548	90,54,952	1,37,608	1,00,95,837	3,56,690	1,05,90,135	+15,35,183
Charges.									
Direct charges,	89,904	23,74,656	1,64,294	26,28,854	1,07,339	24,93,420	1,76,608	27,77,367	+1,48,513
Indirect do.	7,410	1,67,484	13,420	1,88,314	7,393	1,76,376	13,092	1,96,861	+8,547
Total ...	97,314	25,42,140	1,77,714	28,17,168	1,14,732	26,69,796	1,89,700	29,74,228	+1,57,060
Net revenue ...	—13,997	61,00,947	1,50,834	62,37,784	22,876	74,26,041	1,66,990	76,15,907	+13,78,123
Interest charges,	1,61,694	29,41,511	...	31,03,205	1,62,954	29,93,325	...	31,56,279	+53,074
Profit or loss ...	—1,75,691	31,59,436	1,50,834	31,34,579	—1,40,078	44,32,716	1,66,990	44,59,628	+13,25,049

The net results for the two years are shown below:—

Class of works.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	—1,75,691	—1,40,078
Productive do.	31,59,436	44,32,716
Minor do.	1,50,834	1,66,990
Total profits ...	31,34,579	44,59,628

The Betwa Canal is the only Protective work in these provinces. For the first time, since the opening of the canal in 1885, the receipts for the year are in excess of the maintenance charges; but the excess, Rs. 22,876, falls far short of the interest charges for the year which amounts to Rs. 1,62,954. From Productive works there is a net revenue of Rs. 74,26,041, representing a return of 9·2 per cent. on the Capital outlay to the end of the year on works of this class. Deducting the interest charges for the year Rs. 29,93,325, there is left a clear profit of Rs. 44,32,716. This is Rs. 12,73,280 or 40·3 per cent. in excess of the profit for the previous year, which was the highest then recorded. Minor works yield a net revenue of Rs. 1,66,990 and return 6·1 per cent. of their Capital outlay to the end of the year. From

works of all classes there is a clear profit, after meeting interest charges of Rs. 44,59,628, a figure far in excess of that for any previous year. The excess over previous years is due to the large areas irrigated during *rabi* 1896-97 and *kharif* 1897-98, the realizations of the year being based on the assessments of those two seasons.

Total receipts, charges, and interest to the end of year.—The following shows the total receipts (realizations), charges, and interest from the opening of the canals to the end of 1897-98 :—

	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1897-98	8,38,011	17,06,24,680	71,59,411	17,86,22,102
Direct and indirect revenue charges to end of 1897-98	12,36,907	6,88,10,405	49,69,586	7,50,16,898
Net revenue	—3,98,896	10,18,14,275	21,89,825	10,36,05,204
Interest charges to end of 1897-98 ...	23,20,497	8,07,61,706	...	8,30,82,203
Net revenue, deducting interest charges	—27,19,393	2,10,52,569	21,89,825	2,05,23,001

On Protective works the accumulated excesses of charges over revenue now exceed 27 lakhs. On the other hand, Productive and Minor works together have yielded a clear profit of Rs. 2,32,42,394. Within the last five years the total revenue from works of all classes has exceeded the interest and other charges for the same period by nearly a crore of rupees.

Provincial Contract.—Under the contract entered into with the Government of India on 1st April 1892, the Provincial Government retains the *direct* revenue from Major Productive and Minor Irrigation works, but pays interest to the Imperial Government on the total Capital outlay from all sources on works of the former class; and also on the Capital outlay (Rs. 23,35,555) from Imperial Funds, Minor Works and Navigation.

The results for the past four years are shown in the following table :—

Financial results of the Provincial Contract.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works, gross earnings ...	56,23,502	36,72,268	74,68,105	89,20,855
Minor Works	1,50,481	1,37,183	2,42,264	2,70,406
Total ...	57,73,983	38,09,451	77,10,369	91,91,261
Expenditure—(Provincial)—				
Productive Works, working expenses ...	23,69,675	20,08,015	23,74,656	24,93,420
Minor Works, Capital Account ...	18,344	11,923	43,896	77,459
Ditto, working expenses ...	1,59,269	1,45,511	1,64,294	1,76,608
Ditto, neither Capital nor Revenue	90,809	57,369	87,445	47,926
Total ...	26,38,097	22,22,818	26,70,291	27,95,413
Net revenue	31,35,886	15,86,633	50,40,078	63,95,848
Interest charges payable to Government of India.	29,42,706	29,81,260	30,34,933	30,86,746
Surplus or deficit	+1,93,180	—13,94,627	+20,05,145	+33,09,102

The net gain is over 33 lakhs, or more than 13 lakhs in excess of that for the previous year. In a normal year the surplus is about 2½ lakhs.

Area irrigated and details of gross revenue assessed.—The area irrigated and details of the gross revenue assessed for the past 11 years are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Area irrigated.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect revenue.	Total revenue.
		Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	1,517,288	39,03,962	3,93,463	1,80,953	71,242	25,576	50,349	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205
1888-89 ...	1,604,753	41,80,276	4,06,792	1,86,649	71,075	26,530	50,804	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543
1889-90 ...	1,879,403	46,58,828	4,05,347	1,99,394	78,451	28,263	52,522	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515
1890-91 ...	2,014,114	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19,612	56,935	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364
1891-92 ...	2,045,030	53,06,234	4,09,170	2,14,090	71,422	21,982	65,150	60,88,048	12,32,091	73,20,139
1892-93 ...	1,799,846	47,83,006	3,20,751	1,72,586	72,530	18,498	69,090	54,36,461	12,61,266	66,97,727
1893-94 ...	1,645,197	52,66,886	3,12,737	1,72,177	73,705	17,331	57,648	59,00,484	12,61,266	71,61,750
1894-95 ...	929,461	33,89,917	1,98,406	2,12,054	75,719	19,361	65,731	39,61,188	12,61,266	52,22,454
1895-96 ...	2,010,021	60,46,630	3,80,303	1,90,447	85,782	18,023	62,937	67,84,122	12,61,266	80,45,388
1896-97 ...	3,023,884	84,96,282	5,70,543	1,65,838	77,051	14,436	71,306	93,95,456	12,61,266	1,06,56,722
Average for 10 years ending with 1896-97,	1,846,900	51,17,437	3,81,493	1,84,993	74,803	20,961	60,247	58,39,934	11,71,546	70,11,480
1897-98 ...	2,511,173	74,23,506	4,82,371	1,69,195	72,254	15,950	70,753	82,34,029	12,61,266	94,95,295

The assessments of the year, though Rs. 11,61,427 below those of the preceding year, the highest on record, are nearly 25 lakhs over the average of the previous ten years. The decrease of Rs. 11,61,427 is nearly all under water-rates.

Section II.—Agricultural.

Kharif.—During April, May, and the first half of June ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed over the canal-irrigated tract, except that during the month of May east winds were more prevalent than usual. Owing to the lateness of the *rabi* harvest and to the cultivators' unwillingness to sow indigo in the face of low prices offered for that crop and of high prices for food-grains, the demand for canal water did not set in till somewhat late in the season. It was slack during the first half of April, but increased to a full demand by the end of the month and remained strong throughout the rest of the dry hot weather. In the third week of June there was a fairly general but very uneven fall of rain. At the end of the week, however, hot weather conditions revived and a strong west wind set in, which rapidly dried up the ground. The demand for canal water now became intense and continued so until the second week of July. Between the 13th and 20th of that month good and general rain fell, and all canals were now closed. During the remainder of the season the rainfall was timely and sufficient, and there was practically no demand for water except for the irrigation of rice in the more northern districts.

Rabi.—Plentiful rain at the end of September enabled the *rabi* crops to be sown without artifical irrigation, and October opened without any demand for canal water. The three succeeding months were, however, absolutely rainless, and the demand which was only moderate at the beginning of November became strong towards the end of the month, but in spite of the total absence of rainfall it did not, even during December, become intense. The moisture remaining in the soil after the copious rainfall at the end of the *kharif* season enabled the crops to do without irrigation for a considerable time, and the occasional appearance of clouds led the cultivators to hope for rain. It was not until about the middle of January that the demand became very full in all Divisions. Supplies in the rivers were, however, now getting low, and it was difficult on some canals to meet the requirements of the cultivators. But, just in time to do good, ample rain fell in the second week of February, and brought all crops to maturity without further assistance from the canals.

Area irrigated by canals.— The following statement shows the areas irrigated during the last 11 years (excluding those irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar canals which are under the Commissioner of Kumaun):—

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Total.
									Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1887-88 ...	601,904	470,942	124,557	176,243	24,135	15,398	93,694	8,510	589	1,316	1,517,288
1888-89 ...	628,260	519,022	124,434	185,026	32,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1,861	1,604,753
1889-90 ...	807,574	499,894	178,254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	1,879,403
1890-91 ...	821,652	642,632	152,118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	2,014,114
1891-92 ...	832,864	660,963	164,981	223,437	30,606	20,521	96,914	11,970	1,148	1,626	2,045,030
1892-93 ...	722,478	584,009	107,054	227,430	22,422	15,190	105,737	12,474	1,548	1,504	1,799,846
1893-94 ...	656,757	525,853	165,220	201,664	18,804	9,659	62,705	2,487	941	1,107	1,645,197
1894-95 ...	351,637	231,143	139,166	125,260	8,041	9,470	59,276	4,610	562	296	929,461
1895-96 ...	759,297	666,880	184,502	222,476	35,292	16,027	108,789	12,809	1,942	2,007	2,010,021
1896-97 ...	1,083,234	1,042,662	308,004	324,700	87,306	19,598	129,083	25,362	1,244	2,691	3,023,884
Average for 10 years ending with 1896-97.	726,566	584,400	164,829	216,747	31,745	15,721	93,880	10,386	1,069	1,557	1,846,900
1897-98 ...	914,022	866,591	215,355	300,524	48,994	22,715	122,767	17,214	947	2,044	2,511,173

More than 2½ million acres were irrigated. This area exceeds that of any previous year except 1896-97 by over 9·2 per cent. The Dún Canals are the only Canals that show an increase over the previous year.

Kharíf and rabí areas.—The next table shows the *kharíf* and *rabí* areas irrigated during the last 11 years:—

Year.	Kharíf.	Rabí.	Total area.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.		Kharíf.	Rabí.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40·72	59·28
1889-90	649,737	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88
1891-92	766,215	1,278,815	2,045,030	37·47	62·53
1892-93	706,221	1,093,625	1,799,846	39·24	60·76
1893-94	744,381	900,816	1,645,197	45·25	54·75
1894-95	777,913	151,548	929,461	83·70	16·30
1895-96	716,756	1,293,265	2,010,021	35·66	64·34
1896-97	1,020,460	1,823,424	3,023,884	39·70	60·30
Average for 10 years ending with 1896-97,	755,505	1,091,395	1,846,900	40·91	59·09
1897-98	992,583	1,518,590	2,511,173	39·53	60·47

Notwithstanding the favourable rainy season the *kharíf* area is second only to that of the previous year when the rainfall was very deficient. The *rabí* area also is only exceeded by that of the previous year.

Crops irrigated.—The areas of the different crops, *kharif* and *rabi*, irrigated during the last 11 years are shown below :—

Crops.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Average for the past ten years.	1897-98.
Annual—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane ...	197,532	224,245	158,484	198,577	245,667	216,362	207,537	218,006	214,529	247,119	212,806	246,732
Kharif—												
Rice ...	102,367	110,137	132,554	167,868	149,045	174,843	138,875	126,826	150,106	200,671	145,329	185,339
Maize ...	9,330	14,439	24,070	15,034	35,157	32,946	18,429	8,895	21,861	90,900	27,106	96,241
Millet ...	4,426	3,874	6,363	9,831	17,158	11,640	6,393	7,024	9,499	144,691	22,090	23,576
Indigo ...	212,756	224,177	223,633	224,663	174,546	138,521	264,652	308,832	223,441	325,406	232,063	279,512
Cotton ...	47,912	35,990	62,967	69,887	88,647	68,690	63,776	50,378	45,550	126,707	66,050	82,976
Other crops ...	38,332	40,804	41,826	42,081	56,107	63,331	44,939	58,065	52,232	65,139	50,286	78,370
Total, *Kharif* ...	415,123	429,421	491,413	529,364	520,660	489,971	537,064	560,020	502,689	953,514	542,924	746,014
Rabi—												
Wheat ...	508,263	545,153	713,199	736,297	755,786	655,116	558,126	83,973	728,163	1,015,120	629,920	871,590
Barley ...	79,937	92,142	113,505	107,352	108,821	68,963	56,439	6,385	74,091	118,632	82,627	106,299
Gram ...	33,091	32,279	70,960	57,158	55,557	34,510	32,640	18,689	79,625	68,025	48,253	52,755
Peas ...	22,461	13,066	16,629	26,092	25,778	30,297	23,630	1,674	33,480	43,999	23,710	36,300
Other food-grains,	217,877	221,763	251,337	296,480	282,272	265,249	196,391	23,591	307,854	459,367	252,218	387,193
Poppy ...	12,957	8,819	10,847	12,744	11,290	9,816	10,149	5,812	20,864	26,534	12,983	19,532
Other crops ...	30,047	37,869	53,029	50,050	39,199	29,562	23,221	11,311	48,726	91,574	41,459	44,758
Total, *Rabi* ...	904,633	951,091	1,229,506	1,286,173	1,278,703	1,093,513	900,596	151,435	1,292,803	1,823,251	1,091,170	1,518,427
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,517,288	1,604,757	1,879,403	2,014,114	2,045,030	1,799,846	1,645,197	929,461	2,010,021	3,023,884	1,846,900	2,511,173

The areas under the highest rated crops—sugarcane and rice—though short of those for the previous year are still exceptionally large. Under the influence of high prices for food-grains, maize was grown and irrigated to even a greater extent than during the previous year. A fall in the price of the dye accounts for the large decrease under indigo. The decrease under all *rabi* crops, compared with the previous year, is due entirely to the abundant rainfall of September 1897.

SECTION III.—NAVIGATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The gross revenue (realizations) and expenditure during the past two years were as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	10,421	10,685
Agra Canal	3,631	5,359
Total, Receipts ...	14,052	16,044
Expenditure.		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	14,164	15,639
Agra Canal	6,959	8,287
Total, Expenditure ...	21,123	23,926
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	7,071	7,882

The net result of the year's working is a loss of Rs. 7,882 against a loss of Rs. 7,071 in the previous year. On the Ganges Canal there was a very slight decrease in receipts from tollage on boats; and a considerable increase in the amount of tollage on rafts, due, not to any increase in the number or bulk of rafts plying, but to their carriage for longer distances. Compared with the previous year, when the receipts were unusually low, there is an increase of over 76 per cent. in the amount of tollage paid for boats plying on the Agra Canal.

Traffic statistics.—Some details of traffic are given in the following statement:—

	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	81,601	19,960	101,561	72,651	19,432	92,083
Ton mileage	5,799,465	947,826	6,747,291	7,292,308	1,169,441	8,461,749
Value of goods carried	26,62,223	2,93,571	29,55,794	33,78,650	12,05,001	45,83,651
Number of passengers	...	216	216	1,045	702	1,747

Section—IV.—Progress of Works

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service sub-heads included in the Budget Estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year:—

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works (account head 35)	19,397	22,000	27,000
Major works, working expenses (Account head 42)	1,07,431	89,000	1,05,000
Ditto of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) ...	11,64,029	12,99,000	12,81,000
Famine Relief Works (Account head 33) ...	8,666	...	...
Total, Imperial ...	12,99,523	14,10,000	14,13,000
Provincial.			
Major works, working expenses (Account head 42)...	25,06,663	24,02,000	24,80,000
Minor works, (Account head 43—Capital Account),	77,459	94,750	79,876
Ditto working expenses ...	1,77,198	1,61,950	1,66,324
Ditto works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept ...	47,926	56,300	44,800
Total, Provincial ...	28,09,246	27,15,000	27,71,000
Grand Total ...	41,08,769	41,25,000	41,84,000

Under 'Imperial' the lapse of over one lakh of rupees is due partly to the provision for works in the Fatehpur Division not having been fully utilized during the year and partly to larger credits under "suspense accounts" and "receipts on capital account" than were anticipated. The comparatively large lapse under Protective works was caused chiefly by land being acquired at a much less rate than had been estimated.

Under 'Provincial' the excess expenditure under working expenses (42 and 43) is due to insufficient provision having been made for the cost of collecting the great increase in revenue.

Capital outlay on works.—The Capital outlay on "Works" was distributed as below:—

Class.	Works.	Head Works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage Works.	Total.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	...	6,410	8,057	...	14,467
Works for which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	1,205	30,931	21,693	17,673	71,502
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	1,857	36,773	73,196	1,709	1,13,535
	Agra Canal ...	...	...	854	32	886
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	—1	3,625	181	23,378	27,183
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	5,65,051	1,63,572	342	7,28,965
Minor Works.	Total, Major Works ...	3,061	6,42,790	2,67,553	43,134	9,56,538
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).	Dún Canals ...	...	...	14,615	...	14,615
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	30,482	...	30,482
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	14,738	...	14,738
	Total ...	...	...	59,835	...	59,835
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	137	82	...	...	219
	Total, Minor Works ...	137	82	59,835	...	60,054
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,198	6,42,872	3,27,388	43,134	10,16,592

Betwa Canal.—The outlay Rs. 14,467 was incurred on widening the berms of the main canal from mile $2\frac{7}{8}$ to mile $3\frac{1}{2}$; on raising and widening banks Kathaund Branch; and on constructing eight minor distributaries.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the total outlay on works amounted to Rs. 71,502.

Northern Division.—Outlay Rs. 18,463; chiefly spent on constructing two new spurs on the Belwala island, Ganges river, additional gates for Myapur Regulator, and the Pur and Harsauli drainage cuts, which were completed during the year.

Anúpshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 2,981; incurred on completing the Nim Nadi improvement; land charges only remained unadjusted at the end of the year.

Meerut Division.—Outlay—Rs. 9,364; incurred on widening the Kadarabad and Chajarsi drains; the former was completed and on the latter good progress was made.

Bulandshahr Division.—Outlay Rs. 17,872; on nineteen works of improvement connected with distribution of water and drainage.

Aligarh Division.—Outlay Rs. 22,822; on two new bed-bars of crib-work below Gangauli Regulator, and on the purchase of a house at Aligarh as a combined Executive Engineer's office and residence.

Lower Ganges Canal.—An expenditure on works of Rs. 1,13,535 was incurred against the Capital Account of the Canal; and of Rs. 7,28,965 on the construction of the Fatehpur Branch, making a total of Rs. 8,42,500.

Narora Division.—Rupees 11,043, chiefly incurred on extending the central dividing groyne downstream of Narora weir and on constructing Ziladar's offices at Sewanpur and Narainamau, and five new drainage works.

Mainpuri Division.—Rupees 5,198 on raising and strengthening banks of main canal. The work which is now about two-thirds completed should be finished within the present year.

Cawnpore Division.—Rupees 4,028 chiefly on raising canal banks above the Fatehpur Branch head which was completed with the exception of land charges.

Etáwah Division.—Rupees 2,163 on miscellaneous works in connection with the Kandhesi, Umersanda, Mohamdabad, and Burhadana distributaries.

Bhognipur Division.—Rupees 13,970. The regulator at mile 85·5, Akorhi Inspection house, and a Ziladar's office at Jaswantnagar were completed; also some minor distributaries.

Ghatampur and Cawnpore Branch Works.—The total outlay amounted to Rs. 77,133.

Fatehpur Division.—The total outlay on works was Rs. 7,28,965 and the progress made in each Division was as follows:—

Upper Division.—Channel and works on main canal, down to mile 76 were completed by the end of the year. The Pandu Nadi aqueduct was completed and the Missi Escape works are approaching completion. On distributary systems, the Mataur distributary was completed except for outlets; the Ghâzipur, Baragaon, Gauri and Khajaha distributaries were advanced and work was in progress on five other main and five minor distributaries.

Lower Division.—The Chhota Nadi aqueduct was completed and the Bara Nadi aqueduct finished except for pitching. On the Main Canal, work was well advanced on channel and masonry works down to tail, and good progress was made on the Banudar and Gursendi Escapes; on the Data and other distributaries earthwork and masonry works were in progress.

Agra Canal.—Outlay Rs. 886 incurred on the Patakpur and Hajipur Minors and on widening the Hathin distributary.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Outlay Rs. 27,183 entirely in the Lower Division and chiefly on the Basi, Lumb, Kandhla, and Sanauli drainage works, which were completed during the year; and on building the new office at Delhi.

Dún Canals.—Outlay Rs. 14,615 on constructing Udiakhala feeder, and providing a new head for the Kata Pathar Canal, and on improving the head works and channels of the Kalanga Canal.

Rohilkhand Canals.—Outlay Rs. 30,482 incurred on the following works, which were practically completed:—Remodelling left Oganpur distributary, protective works at Kichha weir, new escape for Kichha Canal, and a superpassage for the left Choreli distributary.

Bijnor Canals.—Outlay Rs. 14,732 on remodelling the Nehtor Canal.

Ken Canal.—Outlay Rs. 219 spent only on preliminary operations in connection with a survey for a canal taking out of the river some miles higher up than was originally proposed.

Extensions and Improvements.—The expenditure incurred on this sub-head was Rs. 2,19,589 distributed as follows:—

			Rs.
Protective works	Betwa Canal		3,918
Productive works	Ganges Canal		1,07,875
	Lower Ganges Canal		50,602
	Agra Canal		14,258
	Eastern Jumna Canal		19,410
		Total	1,92,145
Minor works	Dún Canals		1,359
	Rohilkhand Canals		19,296
	Bijnor Canals		1,754
	Hamírpur Lakes		1,117
		Total	23,526
		GRAND TOTAL	2,19,589

Betwa Canal.—Rupees 3,918 incurred on ten works, the most important being the construction of a new regulator at mile 30-4 of the Kathaund Branch.

Ganges Canal.—Rupees 1,07,875. In the *Northern Division* twenty-seven works of "extensions and improvements" were completed during the year; including four new crate spurs in the supply channel Bhimgoda island; crate spur No. 3A in Belwala island, left bank; construction of longitudinal wall for protection of the Redan island; extending bar No. 4 up to Redan island; constructing inlets at miles 44-6 and 46 of main canal. In the *Anupshahr Division* the work of improving the Nim Nadi—half the cost of which is charged to this sub-head—was completed. In the *Meerut Division* the following works were completed:—Demarcating land on drains; constructing an inlet for drainage right Jauli distributary; widening Kadrabad drain; constructing inlets for drainage into main canal at Abupur and Sondha. In the *Bulandshahr Division* fifty-five works were in progress, of which forty-three were completed during the year. The Dehra regulator was provided with partition walls and the Dehra lock with a cast iron mitre cill. In the *Aligarh Division* twenty-three works were in progress, of which twenty were completed during the year.

On the *Lower Ganges Canal* the outlay of Rs. 50,602 was chiefly incurred on remodelling to the Denehy pattern six groynes, *viz.*, Gokalpur No. 1 and Nos. 10, 11, 11½, 12 and 12½, all on the downstream side of the Narora weir; and on numerous works of improvement to distributary and drainage channels.

Agra Canal.—Rupees 14,258 spent on nine works, seven of which were completed, the most important being protection of left revetment and river bank below the Okhla weir; boom across canal above Chajjunagarfall, and bridges on three distributaries.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The expenditure of Rs. 19,410 was incurred chiefly in the *Upper Division* on the protection of falls in the main canal and on improvements to distributaries and drainage works. In the *Lower Division* the outlets in the Sera and Kotwalpur minors, were remodelled and thus a commencement was made on the important work of remodelling the sizes and sites of outlets with a view to doing away with *tatils* or periodical closures of outlets on this canal.

On the *Dún Canals* the small expenditure of Rs. 1,359 was incurred on improvement to distributaries.

On the *Rohilkhand Canals.*—Rupees 19,296 incurred on training works above the Kichha weir; on improving the Kichha Canal; on the river Deoha training works at Dalelgunj and on numerous small works.

Bijnor Canals.—The small outlay of Rs. 1,754 was incurred on providing an escape channel for the Puraini Branch of the Nagina Canal and a stop-dam for the Katuri Nadi.

Repairs and maintenance.—The following table shows the expenditure on repairs and maintenance during the past two years:—

Class of work.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works ...	Betwa	30,308	48,749
Productive works ...	Upper Ganges	4,17,180	4,33,775
	Lower do.	3,40,368	3,34,026
	Agra	93,430	82,792
	Eastern Jumna	1,38,343	1,39,918
Minor works ...	Dún	15,664	20,477
	Rohilkhand	28,755	27,831
	Bijnor	3,223	3,185
	Bundelkhand Lakes	2,794	3,952
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	Upper Ganges	14,028	12,324
	Lower do.	7,886	5,720
	Eastern Jumna	2,156	1,438
	Betwa Canal, Jhánsi Lakes	859	359
	Raksha Bund, Jhánsi district ...	...	93
	Total ...	10,94,994	11,14,639

The excess in expenditure over the previous year was incurred chiefly on the Upper Ganges Canal and under the sub-head "Distributaries." The remodelling of outlets and adjustment of bed levels which were carried out in this and recent previous years, though charged to "Extensions and Improvements," have led to a temporary increase in expenditure on "Maintenance and Repairs." The excess on the Dún Canals is due entirely to the very heavy repairs which had to be carried out to Jumna river training works at the head of the Kata Pathar Canal. On the 22nd August 1897 the floods in the river rose to a height of 19·5 feet on the Khara gauge, that is, 1½ feet higher than the highest flood previously recorded.

Minor Works, neither Capital nor Revenue.—The following statement shows the outlay for each canal under "new works" on minor (agricultural) works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept:—

	Outlay. Rs.
Ganges Canal	13,791
Lower Ganges Canal	4,795
Eastern Jumna Canal	497
Total ...	19,083

The expenditure under this head is much smaller than it has been for many years past. The decrease is due chiefly to most of the required drainage works having been completed, but partly to orders restricting expenditure to works which were considered absolutely necessary. In the *Northern Division, Ganges Canal,* the construction of the important Paniala drain remained in abeyance. The work is partly a contribution work, and the question of realizing the contribution share has not yet been settled.

Mileage of Channels.—During the year 180 miles of channels were opened, of which 140 miles were drainage cuts, 40 miles distributaries. The total mileage of channels completed at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Miles.
Main Canal and Branches	1,403
Distributaries	7,029
Drainage cuts	3,072
Navigation, escape and mill channels	279
Total ...	11,783

Famine Relief.—The expenditure of Rs. 8,666 on famine relief was incurred in the Fatehpur Division. Portions of the work of excavating the channels of the Missi Escape and main canal were reserved as famine works. The works were opened in February 1897 and closed in July of the same year; the maximum number employed on any mid-day being 2,651.

(*d*)—*Telegraphs.*

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and of wires in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of 1897-98 and the extension made during the year :—

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
At the end of 1896-97.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1897-98.	At the end of 1896-97.	Added during 1897-98.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1897-98.
5,393	237	...	5,630	18,311	535	...	18,846

During the year eight Government Telegraph Offices were opened. Statistics regarding Telegraph Offices generally are given in the following table :—

Description of office.	Number open at end of 1896-97.	Number opened during 1897-98.	Closed during 1897-98.	Number open at end of 1897-98.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collection.
							Rs. a. p.
Government offices ...	158	6	3	163	409,038	61,456	5,92,183 1 3
Railway and Canal offices...	285	2	...	287	...	...	...
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	201	8	1	208	...	...	...
Total ...	644	18	4	658	...	...	...

Post Offices.

(a) *Imperial Post.*

During 1896-97, a decrease was noticed under the heads "Land Revenue," "Miscellaneous Revenue," and "Rent Money-Order work."

During 1897-98 there was an increase under all these heads, which was probably due to the revenue, which had been suspended in the preceding year owing to the scarcity, having been remitted along with that for the year under report.

The following statement shows the work done in connection with rent money-orders during 1897-98 as compared with that of 1896-97.

Period.	Total number of Rent Money-Orders issued.	Total value of Rent Money-Orders issued.	Total amount of commission realized.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896-97	51,691	7,03,348 14 9	10,950 10 0
1897-98	59,055	8,39,607 12 1	12,842 0 0
Increase	7,364	1,36,258 13 4	1,891 6 0

For the first time in the past four years the figures relating to rent money-orders show an increase. This may be taken as an indication of the rapidity with which the country can recover itself when a famine is followed by a year of plenty.

In the year under report the scheme for the sale of quinine was extended to all post offices in the Circle, and quinine to the value of Rs. 616-15-6 was distributed from the Central Depôt in the Aligarh District Jail as compared with Rs. 83-14-0 in the previous year.

The following figures show the number of post offices (of all classes) and of letter boxes opened and Imperial postmen and Village postmen entertained during the year 1897-98 as compared with the previous year :—

Particulars.	Post offices.	Letter boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1897 ...	1,367	2,388	1,615	632	6,002
Opened or entertained in 1897-98 ...	45	147	5	90	287
Closed or discontinued in 1897-98 ...	8	70	5	5	88
Balance on 31st March 1898 ...	1,404	2,465	1,615	717	6,201
Increase or decrease ...	+37	+77	...	+85	

The entire strength of the delivery staff, including the district staff, stood at 3,006 on 31st March 1898, or one man for every 16,135 of the population.

The following statement shows the distances over which mails were conveyed by railways, mailcarts and runners as compared with the mileage under each of these heads for the previous year :—

Railways.		Mailcarts.		Runners.		Total.	
1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
3,026	3,026	681¾	699½	2,042¾	2,131½	5,750½	5,856¾

To this must be added the mileage of district dák lines as below :—

Nil.	*Nil.*	443	395	8,791½	8,909½	9,234½	9,304½

Delivery work shows the following results as compared with the previous year :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase 1897-98.	Increase percentage 1897-98.
Number of articles issued for delivery	58,589,492	61,610,016	3,020,524	4·90
Ditto returned undelivered...	1,259,544	1,357,486	97,942	7 21
Ditto actually delivered ...	57,329,948	60,252,530	2,922,582	4·84
Percentage of undelivered articles ...	2·149	2·252	...	...

These figures include the articles that were returned for redirection and for deposit, so that articles actually undelivered must have been considerably less, and considering the increase in the number of articles given out for delivery the percentage of undelivered articles is trifling.

The number of insured articles sent through the post during the year under report as compared with the figures for the year 1896-97 is shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Number of articles	24,740	23,161
Amount of insurance fee	Rs. a. p. 15,629 7 0	Rs. a. p. 12,639 10 0

The total value of the risks accepted was under 44 lakhs, and the fees realized were Rs. 12,639-10-0. Compared with the transactions of the previous year there was a decrease of over 16½ lakhs in value, the parcel branch accounting for 15 lakhs and 84 thousand of the decrease. The great decrease can only be accounted for by the fact that the native public have an increasing confidence in the post office which leads them to under-insure letters and parcels in order to save insurance charges.

The statement below shows the money-order transactions during 1897-98 as compared with 1896-97 :—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission charged.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1896-97 ...	1,542,718	2,67,38,729 6 8	3,55,399 8 0	2,504,412	4,20,07,940 3 2
1897-98 ...	1,578,185	2,75,88,757 14 0	3,77,717 2 0	2,542,164	4,59,10,185 1 3
Increase ...	35,467	8,50,028 7 4	22,377 10 0	37,752	39,02,244 14 1

The number of British postal orders of all classes sold in 1897-98 was 8,783 aggregating in Indian currency Rs. 85,555 and the commission realized amounted to Rs. 522 against 9,911, aggregating in Indian currency Rs. 1,09,067, and commission realized of Rs. 613 in the year 1896-97.

The following is a comparative statement showing the business done by the savings Banks in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Postal Circle :—

Year.	Number of accounts.		Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Amount.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1896-97 ...	24,871	18,141	137,033	55,87,543 14 2	98,388	57,95,475 12 8	81,61,561 3 0
1897-98 ...	22,718	18,164	128,418	53,47,202 5 1	96,495	58,49,241 1 9	77,45,619 13 4
Increase ...	...	23	...	...	...	53,765 5 1	...
Decrease ...	2,153	...	8,615	2,40,341 9 1	1,893	...	4,15,941 5 8

The total number of complaints received during the year under report was 1,387 as against 1,515 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 128. Of these, 566 were groundless and of the remaining 821, 558 were proved to be well-grounded. In 152 cases inquiries were unsuccessful, and 111 complaints were still being enquired into at the close of the year.

The total number of offences committed by postal servants and punishable by law was 35 as against 42 in 1896-97. The convictions were 18 as against 17 in the previous year.

There were 11 cases of highway robbery of the mails in the year under report, all being in British territory. Five of the 11 robberies occurred in the Meerut district.

During the year 1897-98 three hundred and seventeen articles containing valuable property amounting in value to Rs. 16,723-6-9 were received in the dead letter office. Of this amount the dead letter office was successful in delivering to the addressees or the senders property to the value of Rs. 15,950. The balance was in deposit at the close of the year.

(b)—*District Post.*

The sub-joined table shows the total number of post offices and letter-boxes which existed, and of village postmen employed at the commencement and close of the year 1897-98 :—

	District post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1897 ...	297	768	50	666	1,781
Opened or entertained in 1897-98 ...	23	21	...	78	122
Closed or discontinued in 1897-98 ...	27	54	50	70	201
Balance on the 31st March 1898 ...	293	735	...	674	1,702
Increase or decrease ...	−4	−33	−50	+8	+8 −87

Twenty-three district post offices were opened during the year, and 27 were closed or transferred to the Imperial Establishment. Twenty-one letter-boxes were set up in new localities or transferred to the district post from the Imperial Establishment, and 54 letter-boxes were closed or transferred from the district post to the Imperial Department.

The total length of district post lines in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year was 9,293 ½ miles as against 9,234¼ during the year 1896-97.

The subjoined table shows in abstract the total number of articles posted at and delivered from district post offices during the year 1897-98 and the previous year :—

Year.	Articles received from district post offices for despatch by imperial post offices.			Articles sent from imperial post offices for delivery by district post offices.		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1896-97	2,326,541	38,184	4,334	3,539,234	75,306	18,810
1897-98	2,350,274	46,516	5,142	3,600,768	89,948	27,099
Increase ...	23,733	8,332	808	61,534	14,642	8,289
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of increase ...	1	21	18·6	1·7	19·4	44·06

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted for despatch during the past two years was as follows :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Received for delivery	3,633,350	3,717,815
Posted for despatch	2,369,059	2,401,932

The above shows an increase of 2·3 per cent. in the number of articles received for delivery as compared with the figures for 1896-97 and of 1·3 per cent. in the number of those posted for despatch.

The total number of articles returned undelivered during the year was 196,759, or 5·2 per cent. on the total number received for delivery.

The total cost of maintenance of the district post in the United Provinces was Rs. 1,96,044-12-10 as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces	1,54,349	6	6
Oudh	41,695	6	4

The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 1,91,000. The excess expenditure of Rs. 5,044-12-10 over the budget grant was due to the payment of compensation allowance for dearness of provisions to the District Dák officials, which amounted to Rs. 8,758-5-3.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The monsoon of 1896 began in June at the usual time, but a break set in during July, and although general rain fell in the beginning of August, the fall was not of long duration. With the last fall in August the monsoon practically ended, and the prospects of the crops, which till then had been favourable, quickly went from bad to worse, as dry west winds scorched the standing crops and parched the soil. When, therefore, the year 1896-97 opened, the outlook was gloomy. Favourable, and for the most part well distributed, winter rains remedied to a very slight degree the deficiency of the monsoon, but could not avert one of the severest famines that have ever visited these Provinces. The extent of failure of the autumn crops, and the measures taken by the Government to meet the calamity, have been fully described in the narrative, which has been separately published, on the administration of famine relief during 1896 and 1897. It will be sufficient to note here that, while the early millets and maize did fairly well, and indigo was a good crop, the other autumn crops, including the important staples of *juár* and *bájrá*, yielded a poor outturn, and rice was a total failure. Although the area under spring crops was considerably below the normal, the winter rains, aided by irrigation from canals and from temporary wells and tanks, helped much to relieve the strain and secure the crop, but the high winds in February shrivelled the ripening grain and reduced the produce. Full particulars are given in the report of the Board of Revenue as to the extent and outturn of the spring crops, and it may generally be said that, while in irrigated tracts wheat and barley did well and the other crops were up to the average, on unirrigated lands the crops were indifferent, gram in particular yielding a very poor outturn. The character of the monsoon of 1897 is succinctly described in the published half-yearly report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The favourable rains did much to retrieve the disasters of previous years, and resulted in an excellent autumn harvest being secured all over the Provinces.

The year was an unhealthy one, malarial fever and small-pox being very rife in the eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces, and in Oudh. Cholera was also prevalent in the Provinces, its severity being most marked in the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Lucknow, and the two eastern divisions. The mortality from small-pox showed a large increase, more than 5,000 deaths having been recorded from this cause in six districts. At Hardwár and Kankhal, in the Saháranpur district, there was an outbreak of plague. Remedial measures were promptly taken, which were attended with success, and hitherto the pestilence has not appeared in any other district of the Provinces. Malarial fever prevailed, especially in the tracts which suffered from famine, and the heavy autumn rains helped to increase the number of deaths from fever during August and September. The experiment of selling quinine in five grain packets at one pice each was continued in the Meerut and part of the Rohilkhand division, and in the Naini Tál district. Sales have now been authorized in all districts. The experience of the current year will show whether or not it is worth while to continue the experiment. Large quantities of quinine were also distributed free of cost.

Rinderpest and foot and mouth disease were epidemic in every district but one of the Benares division, being specially virulent in Gházipur, where 81 per cent. of the animals attacked died. Scarcity of fodder and water, owing to the abnormal character of the year, also accounted for the large loss of cattle in most districts, especially in the Lucknow and Allahabad divisions. Much relief to suffering animals was given by relaxation of the restrictions on grazing in and passing through the reserved forests.

The failure of the autumn crops coupled with doubts as to the prospects of the ensuing spring harvest, raised prices to famine level, and it was only when the new grains reached the markets that prices became a little easier. This fall was not of long duration, and prices continued very high until the prospects of the autumn harvest of 1897 had been assured. Coarser grains sold for little less than the better kinds— a sure index of famine,—and gram was at times dearer than wheat.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,53,80,112 as against Rs. 7,44,26,546 in the previous year. The demand on account of outstanding balance of arrears of land revenue on the roll amounted to Rs. 30,52,682, of which Rs. 9,42,839 were collected and Rs. 4,77,158 remitted. The arrears have been steadily increasing, owing to a succession of bad harvests, but almost the whole of the balance of Rs. 16,32,685 will be written off out of the remission of 60 lakhs sanctioned by the Government on account of scarcity. The arrears under other heads of revenue do not call for remark.

The current demand of revenue on the roll amounted to Rs. 6,08,91,991, of which Rs. 4,61,56,473, or 75·8 per cent., were collected. Of the balance, Rs. 1,47,35,518, which is said to be the largest on record, Rs. 1,01,19,541 are classed as recoverable, Rs. 44,50,407 as doubtful, Rs. 903 as recoverable, and Rs. 1,64,667 as nominal. It became necessary in the beginning of the year to decide what measures should be taken for relaxing the revenue demand, and after consultation with the Board and local authorities, the Government authorized the suspension of Rs. 1,53,46,251, action being taken to secure to tenants a proportionate suspension of rent. This measure afforded much relief not only to the landlords, but to the cultivators. It was, however, clear that a large portion of the suspended revenue could not be realized without injury to the landholding and cultivating classes, whose resources had been practically exhausted during a series of unfavourable seasons, and the Government ultimately sanctioned the remission of Rs. 60,05,691, or about 42 per cent. of the revenue suspended, subject to the conditions that the landlord in whose favour a remission was made should remit rent to the extent of double the amount of revenue remitted; and that he should file a schedule, giving the names of the tenants whose rents he would on his part remit, the amount to be remitted, and the years on account of which the remissions would be credited. The balance outstanding, about 84 lakhs, will be realized, beginning with the spring harvest of 1898, in four equal instalments, to be taken with the first instalment of each successive harvest. The greater part of the nominal balance represents remissions of revenue on account of diluvion and deterioration, and remissions due to reductions at regular settlement. No remissions were granted in the permanently settled Benares division.

On 1st October 1896 the land revenue on the roll was Rs. 6,08,91,991; on 1st October 1897 it amounted to Rs. 6,14,59,850, being an increase of Rs. 5,67,859, chiefly due to enhancement of revenue at the regular revision of settlement in certain districts.

Owing to the abnormal character of the season, there was an extensive resort to artificial irrigation, and the demand on account of occupier's rate was Rs. 82,06,586,

or Rs. 23,54,811 more than in the previous year. The demand for the two years is compared in the following table:—

Division.	Demand in 1895-96.	Demand in 1896-97.	Percentage of increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Meerut	33,23,587	45,17,569	35·9
Agra	17,85,963	25,60,721	43·3
Rohilkhand	98,623	1,42,031	44·
Allahabad	6,37,198	9,77,477	53·4

The large increase in the Allahabad division is said to be due to more land under indigo in Cawnpore having been watered, and to the reduction in the rates on the Betwa Canal having stimulated the demand in Jalaun. As regards the Agra division, the Commissioner has rightly remarked that it was the canal irrigation which during the past year saved the division from distress of a far more severe and extensive character than that which actually befell it. It is satisfactory to note that over 99 per cent. of the demand was realized, leaving a small balance of Rs. 62,255 which was still further reduced by Rs. 18,146 after the close of the year. The demand on account of owner's rate also increased from Rs. 3,18,028 in 1895-96 to Rs. 4,81,684 in the year under review, and all but Rs. 2,709 were collected.

There were 405 State properties in the provinces as compared with 393 in the previous year, and the total demand on them, including outstandings, was Rs. 8,17,198, of which Rs. 6,45,462, or 79 per cent., were collected. The largest properties are situated in the Kumaun division, and here the full rental was practically collected. Excluding these, only 45 per cent. of the demand was realized in the remaining properties, the bulk of which are in the Allahabad and Lucknow divisions, and in the Mirzapur district, where famine was most severe. Of the outstanding balance, amounting to Rs. 1,71,736, no less than Rs. 1,03,053 are classed as recoverable, although some part of it will probably eventually have to be remitted. After payment of land revenue and rates, the income from State properties was Rs. 4,92,229: the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,62,372, leaving a net profit for Government of Rs. 1,29,857. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agrees with the Board that the expenditure of the trifling sum of Rs. 455 on improvements in the Oudh estates was inadequate.

The falling off both in the number of money-orders issued and in their value was to be expected. The figures were 128,725 and Rs. 30,03,790, as compared with 170,806 and Rs. 36,54,412 in the previous year. The Meerut and Kumaun divisions, which were not affected, continue to show a steady increase both in the number and value of these remittances. With regard to the remark of the Commissioner of Meerut, that the difficulty experienced in obtaining volunteers for the post of *lambardár* is partly due to the popularity of the system of remitting land revenue by means of money-orders, the Board, as at present constituted, adhere to the opinion expressed by their predecessors that the money-order system does not in itself assist the downfall of the *lambardári* system; that it can be carried out without detriment to the revenue administration; and that no change is called for in the rules or procedure. This view was accepted by Government in August 1889. The phenomenon in either case is no doubt a result of the gradual process of social change, which, when there was no longer need for joint defence and mutual help, has substituted separate possession for joint tenancy. As regards miscellaneous revenue remittances, the number of orders fell short of those issued in the previous year by 2,113, but their value rose from Rs. 4,63,314 to Rs. 5,09,238, the increase being practically confined to the North-Western Provinces' districts.

The number of suits instituted in the North-Western Provinces fell off by 11,994, or 10·65 per cent., whilst the number of applications increased by 9,331, or 7·44 per cent. The total of suits and applications has thus decreased from 238,122 to 235,459, the figures for the year 1894-95 being 255,604. The decrease in the number of suits has been general under all classes, those for arrears of rent showing the largest falling off and being most marked in the districts affected by famine. The Board remark that it would have been a mere waste of money to sue for arrears in a year like the one under review, and that most of the suits were instituted in cases where it was necessary to save the claim being barred by limitation. Moreover, the suspension of rent, which followed that of revenue, naturally tended to diminish the number of suits for arrears of rent. The rapid increase in the figures for the Muttra district, * which possesses the advantages of canal irrigation, merits attention, and no doubt the Board will take measures for ascertaining the cause of it. Notwithstanding that the number of suits for disposal was smaller than in the previous year, the pending file has increased from 4,408 to 5,146, the increase being chiefly confined to the Benares division. The Government, however, concurs with the Board that, considering the pressure of work in other directions, it was creditable to the officers concerned that they succeeded in deciding so many cases as they did. There were 280 cases pending for more than three months, the largest number being in the Benares and Gorakhpur districts. The duration in the former district has for three years been over two months, and it may be hoped that the instructions issued by the Board to the Collector will result in the prompt and methodical disposal of case work by subordinate courts.

* 1893-94	... 1,028
1894-95	... 1,188
1895-96	... 1,474
1896-97	... 1,949

There was naturally a marked falling off in the amount of rent remitted by money-orders in both Provinces, the North-Western Provinces showing a decrease of Rs. 95,910 and Oudh of Rs. 10,745 as compared with the figures of the previous year. In the prosperous districts of Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur remittances of this kind largely increased. A special inquiry made in Bulandshahr district has shown that about half of the entire sum remitted by money-order is sent from 99 villages belonging to eight estates. A similar enquiry in Muzaffarnagar might be made with advantage.

There was an increase in the number of applications to eject tenants-at-will, the figures being 52,330 as compared with 44,792 in the preceding year. The total number of notices issued on tenants-at-will exceeded the figures of 1895-96 by 7,531, every division showing an increase, except Gorakhpur. Various reasons are assigned for this increase, but the experience of past years confirms the conclusion come to by the Board, on an examination of the detailed statistics for the year under review, that the increase in the number of notices is practically confined to those districts in which good harvests were secured and scarcity least felt, and that in districts where famine was most prevalent, there was either a diminution in the number or an inconsiderable increase.

The number of applications instituted under section 35, Act XII of 1881, to eject protected tenants for non-payment of rents shows a decrease of 22·45 per cent., the figures being 19,307 as compared with 24,896 in the previous year. The falling off was most marked in the Allahabad and Benares divisions, and the Board's remark is no doubt true that in disastrous seasons landlords cannot afford to eject solvent tenants. It was noticed that in 1895-96 the proportion of instances in which ejectment actually took place was about 1 in 3; in the year under review a much smaller proportion of applications resulted in ejectment, which is said to be due to the courts having wisely exercised the discretionary power they have of postponing ejectment in cases where there is no reason to doubt that the arrears will be ultimately paid by the tenants. The instructions issued by the Board prohibiting *kurk amins* employed in ejectment cases from receiving amounts due under decrees for arrears of rent,

and those given with a view to prevent fraud in the service of ejectment notices have been approved by the Government.

The number of resignations of occupancy holdings has decreased from 42,801 to 27,144, and was chiefly confined to the districts of the Allahabad division. It is explained that the large number of relinquishments in this division during 1895-96 was more than balanced by the marked falling off in the year under review, and this decrease is attributed generally to the assistance given to tenants by suspension of rents, advances under the Agricultural Loans Act, and free grants from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, which encouraged them to retain their holdings.

The total tenant area, which last year decreased by 40,000 acres, decreased in the year under report still further by 190,900 acres on account of the unfavourable seasons. The area recorded as held under some kind of right diminished by 5,114 acres; but as the area held for over twelve years increased by nearly 60,000 acres, the tenants may be said to have gained to a small extent during the year.

In Oudh the number of suits instituted fell off by 5,985, from 35,351 to 29,366, the decrease being most marked in the case of suits for arrears of rent, and to a lesser extent in suits by under-proprietors or tenants to contest enhancement or ejectment. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of suits to recover occupancy, and in two districts the increase is attributed to landlords taking advantage of the famine to occupy lands temporarily left uncultivated by the tenants. The pending file was heaviest in the Gonda and Bahraich districts, and the average duration in the former district was 4 months and 17 days. It is observed that the Board have called for an explanation with regard to the arrears in Gonda. Notices for ejectment declined from 13,462 in 1895-96 to 7,694 in the year under review, and the area affected decreased by over 24 per cent. Eviction actually took place from 4,288 holdings with an area of 51,011 acres, and somewhat less than one-third of this area was re-let to new tenants. The average rise in the rent of lands re-let from which statutory tenants were ejected in the districts in which the rents are paid in cash only was 25 per cent., or very largely in excess of the percentage allowed by law in individual cases; and the explanation given for this increase is that landlords endeavoured to raise rents by this and by other means to meet the enhanced revenue due to revision of settlement. In only a few districts was illegal enhancement of rent reported, the reason being, as remarked by the Board, that a year of scarcity offered little scope for such operations.

There was an increase in the number of suits for disposal in Kumaun, the figures being 1,013 as compared with 713 in the previous year. The increase was confined to the Almora and Garhwál districts, and is said to be due partly to the immunity of these tracts from scarcity or epidemic disease, and partly to the realization of the revenue postponed in the previous year, which necessitated landlords resorting to the courts for the purpose of compelling defaulting co-sharers and tenants to pay up their arrears. The average duration exceeded two months in the Naini Tál district and merits the attention of the Deputy Commissioner.

Of 3,002 appeals for disposal by Judges, 1,674, or 56 per cent., were decided. The pending file in both Provinces is heavy, and nearly three-fourths of the cases had been on the file for over three months. The worst results are reported from the Meerut, Benares, and Fyzabad divisions. The average duration in the North-Western Provinces was 7 months and 12 days, or 27 days longer than in 1895-96; in Oudh it rose to 14 months.

The abnormal character of the year was reflected in the diminution in the number of appeals to Commissioners in rent cases, the figures being 4,379 as compared with 5,118 in the preceding year. Notwithstanding this decrease, the pending file (1,065 cases) was very heavy, although only 82 cases were over three months old. The appeals decided were most numerous in Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand.

The number of appeals transferred by Commissioners to Collectors in the Meerut and Benares divisions increased from 577 to 759, but only 350 were disposed of. Those pending were confined to the Meerut division, and the Collectors of Bulandshahr and Aligarh are responsible for more than two-thirds of the cases. The pending file in the Commissioner's Court has been reduced from 285 to 129 cases, but the Collector of Bulandshahr decided only 48 cases out of 163 transferred. The Commissioner must insist on Collectors disposing promptly of appeals transferred, and must himself exercise caution as to the number of appeals he transfers.

The number of cases for disposal by the Board increased from 3,589 in 1895-96 to 4,109 in the year under review. Of these, 3,268 were decided, and the pending file, which was 1,075 in the preceding year, has been reduced to 841.

The orders of lower courts were disturbed in very few cases, 316 in all, being 11·36 per cent. of the total number of cases disposed of in the North-Western Provinces.

In Oudh the lower courts were less fortunate. The cases disposed of by the Board amounted to 487, in 119 of which, or 24·4 per cent., orders were disturbed. The difference in the results is accounted for by the number of appeals from orders fixing rent under section 40 of the Oudh Revenue Act. These were decided in accordance with the circular issued by the Board in 1897, and modifications were in many cases necessary.

There was a further decline both in the total number of processes and in the arrears for the recovery of which they were issued, the figures being 47,726 and Rs. 1,56,90,549 as compared with 63,222 and Rs. 1,80,82,429 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly confined to the minor processes, and is due to the liberal suspensions of revenue allowed by the Government, and to the leniency with which the landlords generally were treated. There was, as in the previous year, the same want of uniformity in the issue of writs of demand, and the Government agrees with the Board that writs are, as a rule, issued too freely. The remarks recorded by them on the subject are commended to the attention of District Officers.

It is too early to judge of the results of the system introduced by Mr. Wye under which demand slips are issued to *lambardárs* through *patwáris* a fortnight before the revenue instalments fall due. The Board have recorded their opinion that the system is unsuited to the Benares division, and it need not be tried there. In other districts, where the system has been fully tried, it seems to have been successful in facilitating collections. The duty of the *patwári* in this connection should obviously be restricted to the issue of the statement of demand; he has no concern whatever with the collection of the revenue.

The experiment of utilizing the post for the service of writs was extensively tried in the year under review, and is well spoken of by many District Officers. Although regarded as not so effective as writs served by peons, the weight of evidence is in favour of the continuance of the experiment, and the necessary instructions have been issued by the Board for an extension of the system.

The very large increase in the number of attachments of landed property in the North-Western Provinces from 399 in 1895-96 to 1,038 in the year under review, or by 160 per cent., is explained by the Board as due for the most part to the fact that in the hope of suspensions landholders withheld payment even of a due proportion of the collections they had made. The process seems to have been used with judgment, as the arrears were rapidly realized, and attached *mahâls* were allowed the full benefit of any suspensions to which they were entitled. The general instructions issued by the Board in June 1897 for release of attached land from attachment as soon as the demand on account of the spring harvest, after allowing for suspensions, had been satisfied, enabled landholders to devote attention to the preparation of land for the autumn crop sowings.

Last year the Board had occasion to comment on the excessively large number of arrests in Almora for arrears of revenue. Separate enquiries were instituted under their orders, with the result that the practice in this district of issuing warrants instead of summonses, was found to be of long standing. Such a practice was indefensible, and orders were issued for its discontinuance. It appears, from the statistics of the year under review, that the largest number of attachments was issued in Almora for a comparatively small sum of arrears, the explanation being that special measures of coercion were called for owing to the fact that collections were in a particularly slack state, and *zamindárs* eager to seize any excuse for delaying payment. The Board have, however, expressed doubts as to whether attachment of immovable property is a process suited to this district; and the Commissioner has been instructed to exercise the necessary control over the Deputy Commissioner's proceedings for the realization of the revenue.

There was a falling off in the number of transfers by public sale in both Provinces, while in the case of private transfers there was an increase of 13 per cent. in sales of revenue-paying lands, and of 22 per cent. in mortgage cases. The effect which the unfavourable seasons of three years have had on voluntary transfers of land is exhibited in the following table :—

Year.	Sales of revenue-paying lands.		Mortgages.	
	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	19,451	2,330	8,792	6,985
1893-94	17,107	2,539	7,655	6,483
1894-95	17,052	2,717	8,256	7,144
1895-96	20,030	3,070	9,486	8,255
1896-97	22,599	3,487	13,388	8,205

where the figures for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97 are compared. The result of this comparison is to show that in the case of mortgages the figures of the year under review exceeded by 75 per cent. those of 1893-94, which was the last year of average harvests in the North-Western Provinces, and by 26 per cent. in Oudh, where the increase was in some measure due to better reporting. The rise in the number of sales since 1893-94 was general in every division, being highest in Rohilkhand and Lucknow.

The alleged difficulty in selling land in the Allahabad division in late years exists, it is presumed; only in Bundelkhand and the similar tracts south of the Jumna. The high prices for land obtained in the Lucknow and Gonda districts are noticeable.

The number of applications for partition in the North-Western Provinces decreased from 3,149 to 2,937, while in Oudh it rose from 602 to 667, and in nine districts only were there cases pending over three years and more. In the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions, owing to increased institutions, the pending files were heavy; but taking both Provinces together, the number of cases pending at the close of the year amounted to 1,628, or 175 more than in 1895-96. Partition operations have resulted in a further increase of over 3,000 *mahâls* during the year.

The amount advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act exceeded the figures of the preceding year by over 15½ lakhs of rupees. The increase was most marked in those divisions which suffered from famine. Special advances without interest to the extent of nearly 8 lakhs were made for the construction of temporary

irrigation works, and over 5½ lakhs at a reduced rate of interest for building masonry wells. This liberality on the part of the Government resulted in a very large number of *kachcha* wells (estimated at 140,000) being dug, besides adding 3,322 masonry wells to the irrigation resources of the country, and thus enabled the cultivators to secure a much larger area of spring crops than at the outset of the scarcity appeared possible. When the character of the past year is considered, it is not surprising that less than 50 per cent. of the demand which fell due on account of principal was realized. The Government agrees with the Board that the advances made for *kachchá* wells should not be allowed to run on long after the advantages secured by them have been realized, and it may be hoped that the greater portion of the money will be realized in the current year.

The advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act aggregated the enormous sum of Rs. 22,47,426, as compared with Rs. 6,37,666 in the previous year, and no less than Rs. 19,40,259 were distributed for purchase of seed and cattle. This timely assistance, supplemented as it was by grants from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund, enabled the cultivators to provide themselves with seed for the spring sowings. In ordinary years the cultivators look to money and grain lenders for help in this direction; but the failure of the rains and the gloomy prospects of the ensuing harvest made these lenders reluctant to give credit. Only 40 per cent. of the demand which fell due was recovered, and endeavours are being made to realize the bulk of the advances in the current year.

During the year the Bahraich and Kheri districts were brought under settlement. The Government have accepted the proposals of the Board for the preparation of a duly attested settlement record for districts under settlement in the North-Western Provinces, and the work of verification of records has since the close of the year been started in certain districts. Revised rules and instructions for the guidance of Settlement Officers in the North-Western Provinces have also been drawn up and issued.

Work connected with survey and revision of the records, by the permanent agency of the Land Records Department, was carried out under great disadvantages owing to the *patwáris* and *kanúngos* employed on survey being liable to be called away at any time for duties connected with famine relief. It is nevertheless satisfactory to find that the Superintendent of Land Records Surveys and his subordinates have been able to report that the average outturn of daily work of the *patwáris* has improved, and that the survey work done by them was very good. It has not yet been found possible to introduce in all districts the system under which each *patwári* is required to complete the whole of the survey of his own circle without assistance from outside. The fact that such a survey occupies a single man fully two years, whereas settlement operations at present follow so closely that the survey has to be finished in one year, has necessitated the division of the work in some tracts between the *patwáris* and outsiders. In accordance with a recommendation made by Colonel Sandeman, the experiment has been tried of allowing *patwáris* to do as much as possible of the statistical work of survey in their own homes, and the results accruing therefrom will be awaited.

The revision of *patwári* circles in the North-Western Provinces has been practically completed; but in three districts the introduction of the final scales of pay sanctioned for *patwáris* has been deferred in view of the hardship which would be caused to individuals by making a reduction in their emoluments. Proposals have, however, been invited by the Board from the districts concerned for the grant of personal allowances in cases of special hardship. As regards Oudh, draft rules have been drawn up for the reorganization of *patwári* circles and gradation of *patwáris*, and the Board have accepted the principle of gradation and personal pay suggested by the Director. Enquiry is now being made of the local authorities whether the revisional schemes, already prepared in certain districts, make sufficient

allowance for local conditions, and whether the proposed re-allocation is in conformity with the wishes of the landlords.

There was a further advance in the educational qualifications of *patwáris* in the North-Western Provinces. The number who had passed through the *Patwáris'* School has increased, while the number of those exempted has fallen. The remarks recorded by the Board as to the absence of finality in certain districts in carrying out the orders relating to the exemption of *patwáris*, both from examination and from residence, are concurred in; and it is hoped that there will be an improvement in the current year in these respects.

It is satisfactory to note the Board's assurance that the rules by which a definite number of appointments to naib tahsíldárship is reserved for *kanúngos* and other subordinate executive officials have begun to have effect, and that the improvement of the prospects of the *kanúngo* staff has drawn a better class of candidates to the Cawnpore Agricultural School.

Considering the character of the seasons, the punctuality with which the annual papers were filed was creditable to the *patwáris* and supervising staff. The percentage of fields tested by *kanúngos* shows a slight decrease, but the prescribed minimum of 7 per cent. was more than reached in some districts; in others, owing to the deputation of *kanúngos* to famine work, the testing fell below 7 per cent. There was a marked falling off in the re-testing by superior officers, from 4·55 to 2·79 per cent., several of the Oudh districts in which the maps and records have recently been revised by the Settlement Department showing the smallest proportion of testing done by superior officers. This is, as remarked by the Board, a matter for regret, and the observations recorded by them generally with regard to the responsibility devolving on Divisional and District Officers of seeing that their subordinates efficiently perform the duties imposed on them by the Land Record rules are approved by Government, and are commended to the attention of these officers.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the maintenance of the pargana books, and the Government concurs with the Board that advantage should be taken at the present time, immediately after a period of extreme depression, of maintaining a record of village conditions which can be utilized in future settlements and when distress again overtakes the Provinces.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction the progress made in supplying District Officers with convenient district and *tahsíli* maps drawn to various scales.

The reports of local officers in proof of the proposition that in the more prosperous parts of the country the agricultural population now possesses enormously increased resources, and a power of resistance to calamity much greater than it possessed at an earlier period, are of special interest. Cultivators of irrigated land, whether owners or tenants, made large profits during the drought. Irrigation from wells gave much employment, and in districts which cannot be reached by canals the most effective method of providing against drought is the construction of masonry wells, having their sources in the underground water supply.

The scarcity sensibly reduced the demand for commodities other than food, and pressed severely on the classes who earn their living by manufacture and handicrafts in the towns. It is satisfactory to note the indications of a revival of trade and manufacture contained in the reports.

The suggestion that the Director of Land Records and Agriculture might usefully devote attention to measures calculated to improve the quality of seed stocks has been approved by Government.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture has contributed some additional notes on the precarious tracts in the different districts of the Provinces. The subject was treated at length in the report of the preceding year.

2.—Canal Revenue.

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

6.—Excise.

The total real receipts of the year, that is, the gross receipts, inclusive of the amounts credited in 1895-96 on account of the year under report, and exclusive of refunds and advance payments made on account of the year 1897-98, amounted to Rs. 42,29,695 as compared with Rs. 52,86,411 in the previous year and Rs. 56,48,608 in 1894-95. The income, which was the lowest in any year since 1880-81, fell by 20 per cent. below the figures of the previous year. This large fall followed decreases of 6½ per cent. and 3½ per cent. in the two previous years, and left an income lower by Rs. 14,50,564 than the average income for the three years 1892-93 to 1894-95. The total charges, the incidence of which on the gross receipts was 2·23 per cent., rose from Rs. 89,291 to Rs. 94,484, but the difference was more than accounted for by an increase from Rs. 6,250 to Rs. 11,783 in repayments of deposits received from unsuccessful bidders at sales.

	1895-96. Rs.	1896-97 Rs.
Country liquor ...	32,98,599	23,73,121
English „ ...	4,18,672	4,32,199
Drugs	7,99,342	7,41,050
Opium	6,77,884	6,99,437
Tárí	89,443	82,143
Fines and miscellaneous,	2,471	1,495
Total ...	52,86,411	42,29,695

The expenditure on excise buildings, amounted to Rs. 52,000, as shown in the margin.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Normal grant	20,000	0	0
Expenditure	19,039	6	9
Special grant for construction of bonded warehouses for drugs,	66,000	0	0
Expenditure	33,298	15	7
Total expenditure ...	52,338	6	4

A decrease occurs under every head of excise receipts, except those relating to European liquor, varying from 28 per cent. in the case of country liquor to 7·3 per cent. in the case of drugs. There is perhaps no branch of the revenue which is more quickly affected by any change in the material condition of the people than the excise, and especially the excise on country spirits.

Country Liquor.—During the year it was found necessary to replace the outstill system by the farming system in the Puranpur tahsíl of the Pilibhít district, and the Mau, Garotha and Moth parganas of the Jhánsi district. The distress in Jhánsi rendered it impossible to settle single shops with small distillers, and the farm for three years of the tract referred to above was adopted as a temporary expedient. In Mirzapur, on the other hand, it was found possible to introduce the outstill system in the hill tracts where the excise was previously farmed; and the change was accompanied by a slight increase in the revenue. The modified distillery system was introduced for special reasons in a small area of 10 square miles in the Jaunpur district including the city of Jaunpur. The most important change, however, was the transfer of 1,381 square miles bordering on Nepál, in the Gonda and Bahraich districts, from the distillery to the outstill system. The custom under which the Tharus, a non-Hindu race in the submontane tracts of these districts, have for many years been irregularly allowed to brew rice liquor for home consumption free of duty, came under the notice of the Government, and it has been decided to allow the practice to continue on payment of a nominal license fee, as it was found that no danger to the excise revenue was to be apprehended, the liquor brewed not being consumed, except by the Tharus themselves.

The net result of these changes was a decrease in the distillery area of 1,391 square miles with a population of 457,948.

The receipts from country liquor under the principal heads during the year under report and two preceding years have been—

		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Distillery system ...	License fees for retail vend ...	10,90,757	10,10,898	7,60,376
	Still-head duty	20,07,777	18,23,859	12,88,175.
Outstill and farming systems		4,97,484	4,40,870	3,06,767
Total		35,96,018	32,75,627	23,55,318

The signs of impending calamity were sufficiently obvious at the auctions in 1896 to reduce the bids for license fees to a substantial extent, but the year proved even worse than the shopkeepers anticipated; sales, and therefore still-head duty, fell off to an abnormal extent, and it has been necessary to remit a large portion of the balance of over two and a-half lakhs of rupees that was outstanding at the close of the year on account of fees. While receipts from license fees fell by 23·28 per cent., receipts from still-head duty fell by 29·37 per cent.

The falling off in receipts is more marked in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. The disproportionate decline in the former province is attributed to the fact that license fees for retail vend of liquor form a much smaller part of the total taxation in Oudh.

European Liquor.—The receipts from European liquor increased from Rs. 4,21,536 to Rs. 4,34,259, the highest amount yet realized from this source. There was a slight fall in the consumption of rum within the provinces from 30,741 to 30,519 gallons; but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the duty-paying exports from 57,274 to 60,233 gallons. In addition to this, 43,067 gallons of Rosa spirits (including spirits of wine and methylated spirits), chargeable with a duty of Rs. 2,15,077, were exported in bond to Bengal and Bombay.

Hemp Drugs.—The new system of taxing *charas* and *gánjá* by a quantitative duty in addition to license fees settled by competition came into force at the commencement of the year under report. At the same time the collection of *bhang* in districts where it grows wild, and the cultivation allowed in two districts, were made subject to the grant of licenses free of all charge. The rules were not fully understood, and only 22 licenses for the collection of wild hemp were issued in nine districts, and while 197 licenses for cultivation were issued in the Farukhabad district, none were given in Hardoi. The receipts from license fees for sale, besides being affected, as in the case of fees for vend of other exciseable articles, by the gloomy prospects of the season, were also diminished by the apprehensions of the vendors as to the possible effects of the new system. The result was a decrease in every district but one, the real receipts being Rs. 5,47,075 as compared with Rs. 7,99,342 in the previous year, a decrease of over 31½ per cent. The receipts from the duty on hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 1,93,287 and fell short of the total decrease in license fees by nearly Rs. 60,000. These rules have, on the whole, worked well, though some slight alterations have been required in the direction of lowering the charges at bonded warehouses. Such warehouses were established in nine districts, but were taken comparatively little advantage of. The explanations given that the fees were too high, and that adulteration in the warehouse is impossible, appear scarcely adequate.

Opium.—The total real receipts from opium fell from Rs. 6,77,313 to Rs. 5,98,807, the decrease being Rs. 19,074 in the case of license fees and Rs. 59,432 in the case of opium sold, the percentage of decline being about 11 per cent. in both cases. The amount of opium issued to treasurers and non-official vendors was 54,231 *sérs*, the lowest it has been for many years, and lower than the figure for the previous year by 7,051 *sérs*. The decline in sales was most marked in the 24 dis-

tricts comprising the central of the three tracts into which the provinces are divided by differential price rates. It was in these districts that distress was felt most severely.

Prosecutions.—The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act increased from 670 to 686. The number of cases of illicit manufacture of spirits amounted to 125 against 61 in the previous year. The whole of this increase is accounted for by the two districts of Partábgarh and Allahabad, where the numbers rose from 10 to 54 and from 8 to 26 respectively. There was a slight fall from Rs. 6,809 to Rs. 6,643 in the amount of rewards given, and of the latter amount Rs. 2,710 were paid in the single district of Partábgarh. In the districts of Muttra, Fatehpur, Garhwál, Rae Bareli, and Sítapur, no rewards were paid at all, and in three others the amounts were less than Rs. 10.

Under the Opium Acts prosecutions increased from 528 to 611. The most important case rose out of the seizure of nearly three maunds of Government opium in Allahabad, in possession of two Europeans, intended for export to another province. The other cases were less important, but there has been continued success in the prosecution of cases of illict sale of *chandu* and *madak*, especially in Lucknow. The objects of the Government in refu sing to license the sale of *madak* and *chandu* would be nullified, if smoking dens were not put down when found to be carried on. Prosecutions in such cases are institu ted not to safeguard the revenue, but in the interests of the public, and as conviction is diffi cult, the punishment when the offence is proved, should be deterrent.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts are compared below with those of the two preceding years :—

Year.	Non-judicial stamps.	Court-fee stamps.	Copy stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	18,65,509	50,48,338	3,86,161	73,00,008
1896-97 ...	18,57,815	48,63,869	3,72,814	70,94,498
1897-98 ...	17,83,600	51,26,988	3,67,015	72,77,603

The falling off in receipts from non-judicial stamps has been continuous since 1894-95, when the receipts rose suddenly by nearly a lakh ; but in spite of this decline the income from this source is still higher than it was in 1893-94, the last year of normal conditions.

The revenue from court fee stamps is the highest on record, the receipts being nearly half a lakh in excess of those for 1893-94, the year in which the largest revenue from this source was realised previous to the year under review.

The fluctuations in the receipts from non-judicial stamps during the last few years indicated the value of the relief afforded by the State and by private benevolence in mitigating the difficulties of the agricultural classes during the famine, and in facilitating their recovery from its effects. It must, however, be borne in mind that as scarcity increases, the stock of capital of the smaller money-lenders becomes rapidly exhausted, and at the same time owing to the uncertainty of prospects there is a tendency to contract or refuse credit. Both these causes operate to reduce the number of transactions which yield a revenue, and account to some extent for the marked decrease in the sales of stamps of low value.

The decrease under non-judicial stamps occurs under every head, except in the case of one-anna skeleton forms, where a slight increase from Rs. 8,915 to Rs. 9,064 occurred ; "receipt stamps," the sales of which amounted to Rs. 97,895 (as compared with Rs. 97,402 in the previous year ; and " foreign bill-stamps," the receipts from which were Rs. 2,638 against Rs. 2,466.

There was a substantial fall of Rs. 20,205, or 22·11 per cent., in the sales of bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps, which is, as in the previous year, explained to be in part due to the dislocation in the trade with Bombay caused by the presence of plague.

During the year under report several native banking firms of high standing failed, and others were in straits, which were probably caused, rather by difficulty in discounting short bills than by actual trade losses. The receipts from *hundi* stamps were also affected by the fact that term bills are being replaced to some extent by promissory notes payable on demand, which only require a stamp of one anna; and this explanation is given for the increase of Rs. 300 in the receipts from one-anna adhesive stamps in Bareilly.

There has been a large decrease in the sales of document stamps from Rs. 16,36,560 to Rs. 15,85,254, a fall of 3·13 per cent. In only eight districts was there an increase of over Rs. 1,000, and in five of these the increase was due to the sale of high value stamps for specially large transactions. In Bulandshahr an increase of Rs. 3,239 is said to be due to the losses incurred by large traders owing to the fall in prices of indigo and food-grains. Of districts showing decreases, the decline in revenue in Moradabad, Shâhjahânpur and Pilibhît is explained by failure of the sugar crop. There has been a considerable fall in the number and value of stamps sold up to a value of Rs. 100, and this decline is especially marked in the case of stamps worth Rs. 10 or less, the sales of which fell off by over two lakhs in numbers and half a lakh in value.

The receipts from court fee stamps, which were the highest on record, rose in every district but six. In Jalaun a decrease followed an abnormal increase in the previous year, and in Bareilly, Cawnpore and Gorakhpur the fall was due to smaller sales of high value stamps. The largest decrease of Rs. 14,407 occurred in Allahabad, where the stamps required for appeals to the High Court are as a rule purchased. In the provinces, as a whole, the increase occurred chiefly in the case of low value stamps, while there was actually a falling off in both the number and value of stamps worth over Rs. 200, from which it may be inferred that the increase in litigation was in suits of a petty character.

The figures for copy stamps as a rule follow closely those for court fee stamps. In the year under report the system of levying fixed fees for copies of civil and criminal records was introduced in the North-Western Provinces, and the receipts fell from Rs. 2,78,918 to Rs. 2,70,391, while in Oudh, where no change was made, there was a rise from Rs. 93,896 to Rs. 96,624, the total for the United Provinces showing a decrease of Rs. 5,799. Owing to the introduction of high value sheets, for copies, there has been an economy in the use of stamp paper, the total number of sheets used being 15,24,056 as compared with 19,37,753.

During the latter half of the year the sale of a special kind of watermarked paper of a standard size for use with adhesive court fee stamps was commenced. In the North-Western Provinces the paper is sold plain, and in Oudh either plain or with certain of the more common forms of application printed on it. The receipts were Rs. 44,254, and the charges, including Rs. 2,692 for discount to vendors, amounted to Rs. 9,265, about half of which represented expenditure on boxes, almirahs and the like, which will not recur. The charges refer only to the actual expenditure in districts, and do not include the cost of purchase of the paper which is supplied through the Stationery Office.

Charges, excluding those on account of watermarked paper, fell from Rs. 1,42,388 to Rs. 1,36,418, the decrease occurring under every head, but chiefly under "discount" and "commission," owing to the smaller sales of non-judicial stamps.

The stamp duty levied by Collectors under sections 37 and 38 decreased from Rs. 9,048 to Rs. 4,118, the decrease being more than accounted for by the figures for the Meerut district, where seven documents involving large payments had been presented in the previous year. In the Jaunpur district there was an increase of Rs. 971, owing to the presentation of a mortgage-deed of high value. The amount of penalties realized under section 37 was slightly less than in the previous year, but there was

an increase in the stamp duty levied and in penalties realised under section 34 of the Act.

There has been a decrease from 525 to 352 in the number of persons prosecuted for offences against the Stamp Act.

8.—Income Tax.

The following table compares the receipts from the tax in the year under report and the three preceding years:—

Year.	Salaries, pensions, and annuities.		Profits by companies.		Interest on securities.	Other sources of income.		Fines and penalties.	Total gross collections.	
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.
		Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1894-95 ...	8,873	4,47,659	44	86,290	40,373	67,759	18,06,964	705	76,676	23,81,991
1895-96 ...	9,317	4,55,848	45	96,900	29,150	68,864	18,30,631	1,274	78,226	24,13,803
1896-97 ...	9,497	4,56,331	49	1,08,213	35,578	66,213	18,05,752	1,101	75,759	24.06,975
1897-98 ...	9,425	4,67,711	50	1,11,278	31,422	63,958	17,97,733	1,136	73,433	24,09,280

The total receipts from the tax rose by Rs. 2,305. There was a large increase of Rs. 11,380 from the tax on "Salaries, pensions, and annuities," the bulk of which—Rs. 7,891—was derived from salaries paid by Government. In Allahabad the increase under this head exceeded Rs. 3,000. There was a marked decrease in the tax on "Profits of companies" in Dehra Dún and Sháhjahánpur, with a substantial increase in Cawnpore and Etáwah. The total receipts under this head were larger than in the previous year by Rs. 3,065. Under the other heads—the tax on "Interest on securities," and on "Other sources of income"—there were decreases of Rs. 4,156 and Rs. 8,019, respectively. The receipts under the former head show considerable fluctuations from year to year; under the latter the decrease, which followed a still more marked decline in the previous year, was the natural consequence of hard times.

There was a decrease in the receipts under Part IV of the Act in the Rohilkhand Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, and Lucknow Divisions, which was most marked in Rohilkhand and Lucknow, where the falling off exceeded 9 per cent. on the receipts of the previous year. In the other four divisions there was an increase, which was most noticeable in Agra, where it reached Rs. 27,810, the total receipts in this division being 11 per cent. in excess of those of 1896-97. The Commissioners of Agra and Benares consider that a tendency to over-estimate the profits of grain dealers affected the assessments in parts of their divisions; but while unduly high estimates may have been framed on this account in individual cases, it does not appear that the tendency, if it existed, led to any general over-assessment.

The number of persons assessed, excluding those in receipt of official salaries or of an income from Government securities, fell from 70,717 to 67,892, with the result that, although the amount of tax levied per 1,000 of population fell from Rs. 44 to Rs. 43, the figure at which it stood in 1894-95, the average assessment per person assessed rose from Rs. 29 to Rs. 30. The figures give evidence of greater leniency in estimating the profits of the poorer classes of income tax payers. In the assessment under Part IV, there was an increase of Rs. 10,060 in the case of persons with an income of Rs. 2,000 or more, and a decrease of Rs. 18,079 in the case of persons whose income was estimated at less than Rs. 2,000. In the case of the poorest class of assessees—those whose incomes range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750—there was a falling off of Rs. 22,000.

The charges amounted to Rs. 16,111 as against Rs. 13,576 in the previous year. Since 1894-95 the portion of the cost of the amalgamated establishment of the Excise, Stamps, and Income Tax Departments, formerly charged to Income Tax, has been debited to "Land Revenue." The charges therefore consist chiefly of refunds, under which head Rs. 15,547 were paid as against Rs. 10,794 in the previous year. In Etah and Gorakhpur large refunds were necessitated by high initial assessments which could not be sustained.

There was a large increase from 23,619 to 25,590 in the number of objections preferred against the initial assessments, but the percentage of cases in which the objections were sustained fell from 30·6 to 27·5, and the number of cases in which the assessment was reduced or cancelled was somewhat less than in the previous year. Similar evidence of greater care in the assessments is given by the statement showing the action of Commissioners, or Collectors exercising the powers of Commissioners, on appeal. The total number of appeals was almost the same as in the previous year, but the tax imposed was lowered or remitted in only 677 cases as compared with 792. As regards individual districts, it appears that in Dehra Dún, Agra, Bijnor, Budaun, Pilibhít, Bánda, Hamírpur, Benares, Gorakhpur, Almora, Lucknow, Unao, Kheri, Sítapur and Bahraich over one-third of the objections were successful. In Muzaffarnagar, Etah, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Unao appeals were numerous, and in a very large proportion of them the appellants were successful. In Mirzapur, for the fourth year in succession, assessments appear to have been left at the outset too much in the hands of the tahsíldárs without adequate control. The Collector was obliged in consequence to interfere on his own motion in no less than 443 cases, and nearly one-fifth of the total amount of the original assessments had to be struck off. The highest percentage of successful objections was in Almora (54), and was due to injudicious assessments at Ránikhet.

Of the districts referred to in the previous year as under-assessed, the tax has risen in Etáwah, Etah, Mainpuri and Garhwál, but in Etah there is believed to have been some over-assessment. The enhancements made in Bulandshahr appear to have been judicious, and there was improvement in the administration as compared with the previous year in Basti, Azamgarh and Ballia, while, as in the previous year, great care was taken in Meerut in making new assessments.

The orders as to the use of coercive processes have been more fully complied with during the year under report than in the preceding, and there has at the same time been a satisfactory decline in the use of the severer processes; the number of *dastaks* issued rose from 2,598 to 3,093, while the number of arrests fell from 73 to 56 and of imprisonment from 11 to 5. Movable property was attached only in 375 cases as against 817, and sold in 113 cases as against 192, in 1896-97. In two districts, Ballia and Garhwál, not only were no *dastaks* issued, but it was not found necessary to use any coercive processes, though the whole demand was collected in the former district and a balance of only Rs. 10 remained in the latter. The balances at the close of the year exceeded Rs. 1,000 in five districts—Allahabad (Rs. 3,198), Benares (Rs. 1,249), Saháranpur (Rs. 1,213), Lucknow (Rs. 1,102), and Mirzapur (Rs. 1,048).

The system of formally enlisting the co-operation of non-official assessors in income tax work was extended during the year under report, and was tried in 28 districts as compared with 9 in the previous year. Opinions as to the value of the assistance obtained in this way differ greatly. In eight districts the system is reported to be a success; in eleven it is said to have failed more or less; from the remainder no definite opinion is furnished. Various objections to the system have been taken but it is admitted that valuable assistance can be obtained from non-official agency in determining the relative means of assessees; and the value of this assistance should increase as the working of the system is better understood.

9.—Currency.

The amount of notes in circulation on the 1st April 1897 was Rs. 1,69,41,645 and Rs. 1,25,97,755 on the 31st March 1898. The average circulation amounted to Rs. 1,48,97,332, which is the highest figure yet recorded.

The average of the 9 previous years is given in the margin; but for the purpose of comparison with previous years, allowance must be made for the notes held in 1897-98 in the Remittance Treasury. After deducting their value, the net average stands at Rs. 1,41,39,880, from which it may be inferred that the circulation is resuming the position it had reached before the period of scarcity set in. The highest figure was reached on the 30th September 1897, when the circulation stood at Rs. 1,97,18,600.

	Rs.		Rs.
1888-89 ...	87,25,235	1892-93 ...	1,30,34,182
1889-90 ...	82,15,875	1893-94 ...	1,39,61,548
1890-91 ...	95,64,929	1894-95 ...	1,44,67,940
1891-92 ...	1,26,69,478	1895-96 ...	1,23,69,009
1896-97 ...	Rs. 1,26,20,840		

The high circulation which marked the months from June to September was to some extent due to the notes held in the Remittance Treasury created towards the close of the preceding year, the balances of which consist almost entirely of notes of the highest denomination; but it was in a much greater measure due to the issue of notes of large values to the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, either in exchange for coin, or for Foreign notes which appear to have been remitted by the Bank to Calcutta, whence most of them were received back cancelled by December 1897. Notes of the value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 were also very largely issued to native bankers and grain merchants in exchange for coin. The coins on many occasions came from distant places such as Narsingpur in the Central Provinces.

The circulation of notes below Rs. 500 in value is shown below :—

April 1897	55,57,145	October	54,89,695
May	53,13,980	November	52,50,965
June	54,12,380	December	52,40,130
July	56,63,370	January 1898	52,31,555
August	56,28,555	February	50,35,855
September	54,63,100	March	51,10,255

The average is 53,66,415 against 53,25,340 in 1896-97.

Three new temporary currency chests were opened during the year, with the result that a chest was attached to each Treasury in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with the exception of Rurki. The aggregate opening balance for the year was Rs. 96 lakhs, and the closing balance Rs. 1,02,86,000. The chests afforded considerable facilities for effecting transfers of funds between treasuries at short notice during the period of scarcity and low balances. Several have been recently closed as difficulty at times occurs at small stations about the custody of the second key of the chest, and moreover, it is not always convenient to have the currency reserve scattered over too large an area in small amounts.

The amount received into currency chests from foreign Circles were :—

Rs. 10,00 000 from Lahore received at Cawnpore.
„ 10,00,000 do. Bareilly.
„ 10,00,000 „ Delhi do. Cawnpore.

The following amounts were remitted from currency chests to Foreign Circles :—

	Rs.
Cawnpore to Rawalpindi	10,00,000
Fyzabad to Calcutta	6,00,000
Benares do.	5,00,000
Lucknow do.	5,00,000
Muzaffarnagar to Calcutta	7,00,000
Bulandshahr ditto	4,00,000
Cawnpore ditto	6,50,000
Gorakhpur ditto	6,50,000
Total	50,00,000

There were several cases of forgery and one case of attempted forgery detected during the year.

One case of attempt at forgery was detected in Pilibhít city in June 1897. The two persons accused were apprehended in the very act of forging, and were sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Bareilly.

A box containing a forged currency note (No. $\frac{X}{69}$24382 for Rs. 1,000, of the Calcutta Circle), and an incomplete note, together with some stationery used for forging, was found at Bareilly. The two men accused were discharged.

Four notes purporting to be of the Allahabad Circle, *viz.* $\frac{D}{41}$69427 and $\frac{D}{41}$08653 for Rs. 1,000 each, and $\frac{D}{40}$0653 and $\frac{D}{40}$05638 for Rs. 500 each, were detected in Fyzabad in September 1897. The offender was convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Three cases were detected in Benares. In the first of these the accused was caught in an attempt to pass note No. $\frac{B}{94}$77405, of the Calcutta Circle, for Rs. 500. On his person being searched another note No. $\frac{D}{19}$43122, of the Calcutta Circle for Rs. 1,000, was also found. The inquiries instituted by the police led to the arrest of two other persons, one of whom was reported to be a notorious forger. The trial resulted in the conviction of two of the accused—one being sentenced to 10 years' and the other to seven years' imprisonment—the third man acting as approver. The second case related to notes No. $\frac{B}{12}$23653, $\frac{X}{70}$53810, $\frac{V}{17}$23793 and $\frac{V}{17}$23807 for Rs. 10, all of the Calcutta Circle, which were traced to an *ekka* driver who has been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. In the third case, a single note, No. $\frac{V}{17}$23817 of the Calcutta Circle, for Rs. 10, was found among four other ten-rupee notes tendered to a shroff for exchange. The culprit appears so far to have eluded arrest.

Another note of the same series as the preceding, *viz.* $\frac{V}{17}$26296, was detected at Musáfirkhána in the Sultánpur district. The detection of yet another note of the $\frac{V}{17}$ series, was brought to notice after the close of the year.

The Deputy Commissioner of paper currency reports having addressed the Inspector-General of Police of these Provinces in regard to the frequency of such forgeries with a view to special measures, if necessary, being taken in connection with them.

The following remittances were received from other circles:—

	Rs.
Lahore (Ambála)	20,00,000
Calcutta (Ajmere)	10,00,000
Total	30,00,000

While the undermentioned amounts were remitted to other circles:—

	Rs.
Uncurrent coin to Bombay	6,69,400
Calcutta	8,36,405
Current coin sent to Central Provinces (Bombay) ...	10,00,000
Total ...	25,05,805

The following table shows the cancellations of home notes during the year under review and the two preceding years:—

	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000	Rs.10,000	Total pieces.
1895-96 ...	13,024	79,338	38,790	25,268	49,671	8,770	7,936	835	2,23,632
1896-97 ...	11,226	74,326	35,726	26,105	55,274	12,287	9,146	815	2,24,905
1897-98 ...	13,719	79,887	36,070	23,525	55,832	15,880	10,804	1,359	2,37,076

The value of notes cancelled during the year was Rs. 4,06,82,315. The increase in the cancellation of notes of Rs. 500 and upwards is the natural result of the larger use of these notes for remittance purposes as explained above. The cancellation of a large portion of the 10,000 rupee notes is accounted for by the fact that transfers of funds between currency and the Remittance Treasury are effected exclusively by means of these notes, and that the notes become useless after seven or eight such transfers, and are then cancelled.

The balances in the Remittance Treasury were Rs. 15,20,859 on 1st April 1897, and Rs. 22,09,765 on the 31st March 1898. The transactions consist entirely of currency transfers and remittances and occasional credits on account of value of copper issued from the Small Coin Depôt to the treasurer for issue to the public over the copper counter.

A total sum of Rs. 885, details of which are as follows, was credited to Government on the 31st March 1898 in connection with half mismatched and unclaimed notes :—

	Value. Rs.
18 Half notes	170
5 Mismatched notes	135
11 Unclaimed notes	580

B.—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1897-98.

The last quinquennial contract terminated with the close of the year 1896-97, and in the ordinary course a new and complete contract would have been entered into with the Provincial Government for another five years. The occurrence, however, of widespread famine in 1896-97 which continued into the year 1897-98, rendered this course inconvenient, and a temporary contract was accordingly framed for the year 1897-98 only. The budget estimates of 1896-97 were taken generally as the basis of this contract, with exceptions in the case of 2—Assignments and Compensations, XXX and 43—Minor Irrigation Works, 20—Police, Civil Works, and 19B—Jails. Under the first head allowance had to be made for arrears provided for in the budget of 1896-97, while the figures under XXX and 43 were also abnormal in the budget of that year. Under Civil Works the receipts and expenditure were put at the figures allowed in the contract of 1892, less the receipts and expenditure of the Thomason College, Roorkee, transferred to and provided for under education. An addition was also made under 20—Police, for the reorganization of the Police Department, while the provision for Jails, too, was raised. The stoppage of inter-provincial adjustments with Upper Burma also necessitated a small increase to the assignment. As great uncertainty attached to certain important heads of receipts and expenditure, they were treated as falling outside the scope of the contract, and fixed amounts were taken for them as Provincial, any variation from these figures being treated as Imperial. The "excepted" heads under which Provincial receipts and expenditure were guaranteed at the figures taken for the purposes of the contract were—

Receipts.	*Expenditure.*
I.—Land Revenue.	1.—Refunds (Land Revenue, Excise, and Provincial Rates Refunds).
V.—Excise.	42.—Irrigation—Major Works, Working expenses.
VI.—Provincial rates.	
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct receipts.	

In addition to these conditions, the Imperial Government undertook to maintain the Provincial Account in equilibrium, *i.e.*, any deficit therein was to be made good by a contribution to Provincial through the Land Revenue head, while the extraordinary expenditure under 33, Famine Relief, was to be wholly treated as Imperial. Interest charged to Local Governments under the Local Loans Scheme was reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. per annum from the 1st April 1897.

In the original budget, which provided for no opening balance, the total Provincial receipts and charges amounted to 3,55,67, respectively, and there was thus on closing balance. To secure this equilibrium it was necessary to provide for a contribution of 4,39, from the Imperial exchequer (through the Land Revenue head) to cover the deficit estimated in the accounts while the deduction from the provincial share of Land Revenue was taken at the low figure of 10,08,. The expenditure figures included a contribution of 28,70, to Local Funds, of which 10,00, were on account of the statutory contribution to the Patwâri Fund, the balance representing subventions to the Local Rate and District Boards Funds.

In the revised estimate, owing chiefly to improvement under Irrigation it was found possible to raise the Provincial contribution figure under Land Revenue from 10,08, to 18,59, notwithstanding the probability of the total expenditure being increased by 3¼ lakhs over the original estimate.

The actual receipts and charges under Provincial heads compare with the original estimates as follows :—

	Budget.	*Actuals.*
Opening balance	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Receipts	3,55,67	3,58,32
Total ...	3,55,67	3,58,32
Expenditure	3,55,67	3,58,32
Closing balance	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

The Provincial account was thus left in equilibrium as provided for by the terms of the temporary Provincial Contract. This was effected by a special transfer from Imperial of 10,27, against the budget provision of 4,39, previously referred to.

Almost all the more important heads of revenue showed a falling off, the chief decreases being under Stamps (44,), Forest (1,40,), Courts of Law (1,30,), Jails (1,17,), and Stationery and Printing (32,), while the only heads showing any considerable improvement were Interest (56,) and Minor Works and Navigation (63,).

These unsatisfactory results were largely due to the continuance of famine, although the existence of plague in Bombay and Calcutta, and the realization of *kúrk amíns'* fees in stamps instead of in cash, as formerly, also contributed to the falling off. To the prevalence of famine is attributable the decline in the receipts from Forests, chiefly in respect of timber and other produce removed by purchasers, and from Jails, the loss under the latter head occurring in the sale of jail manufactures. The commercial depression consequent on the appearance of plague in the two presidencies was followed by a heavy fall in the revenue from bills of exchange and *hundí* stamps, while the change in the system of realizing *kúrk amíns'* fees resulted in a loss to Provincial Revenues of one-quarter of the receipts from that source, Stamps being a divided head, of which only three-quarters of the realizations are credited to the Provincial account.

As regards the "excepted" heads, the receipts under Land Revenue (excluding the portion due to Irrigation) and Excise showed a falling off of 20,78, and 4,85, respectively, against an increase of 17,64, under Irrigation. The large difference between the estimated and the actual figures under the first head, notwithstanding that a large deficiency in the collections had been anticipated when the budget was under preparation, was owing to insufficient allowance having been made for the balance of revenue falling due before, but not collected until after, the close of the financial year. The arrears outstanding at the end of 1897-98 exceeded the amount of such arrears in ordinary years by about 8,50,. Under Excise the fall of revenue occurred mainly under country spirits (25,34, against 30,60,) and is for the most part ascribable to the prevalence of famine. This decrease was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 57, under Opium. The satisfactory increase under Irrigation was due to the exceptional circumstances of the year.

Excluding differences between the figures under the "excepted" heads, the total actual charges exceeded the budget estimate by a net amount of 1,57,. The chief increases were under Land Revenue (91,), Stamps (50,), Courts of Law (88,), Jails (3,17,), Medical (2,01), and Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (57,). The excess under Land Revenue related mainly to charges of district administration owing to the unusually large number of officers on duty in connection with famine work, to the entertainment of additional establishments for that work, and to the large extra cost incidental to the relief measures adopted. The increase under Stamps was chiefly owing to the supply of watermarked paper from the Central Stores at Calcutta, the use of which was introduced in these Provinces during the year. The same causes that contributed to the increased charges under Land Revenue brought about the increase appearing against Courts of Law, as the salaries of District Officers are distributed in moieties between these two heads. To the existence of famine leading to a high jail population and to high cost of subsistence is also to be attributed the excess under Jails, while the measures adopted to combat the bubonic plague are responsible for the increase under Medical. The excess under Superannuation Pensions and Allowances was mainly due to the grant of new pensions in excess of lapses that had been anticipated to occur during the year.

The excesses above referred to were largely counterbalanced by savings under Forest (41,), Interest (34,), General Administration (30,), Police (78,), Education (28,), Miscellaneous (45,), Civil Works (1,38,), and in the contribution to Local (2,06,). The prevalence of famine, which caused the falling off previously noticed in receipts under Forests, resulted also, owing to the curtailment of forest operations, in a reduction of expenditure. The decrease in Interest charges resulted from recoveries of advances made during the famine, while the saving under General Administration was mainly due to improvements in exchange, to the shorter tenure than had been anticipated of the appointment of the Scarcity Secretary, and to delay in introducing the new Outside Audit scheme. To the non-utilization of the full allotment provided on account of the District Executive Force and Arms and accoutrements is chiefly to be attributed the saving under Police. The decrease under Education was mainly owing to the salaries provided for certain officers not having been fully drawn, and to savings in the grants for scholarships. The transfer of charges relating to staging bungalows and encamping-grounds and to plague preventive measures to the heads Civil Works and Medical, in a great measure accounts for the decrease under Miscellaneous. Under Civil Works the saving was due to general economies effected by the Department of Public Works. The decrease under contributions to Local followed on reductions enforced, in respect of Local Civil Works expenditure, in view of the heavy outlay incurred on famine relief works from which District Boards largely benefited.

The year 1897-98 also marks a new era in the history of District Board finance. Under the provisions of Act XIV of 1883, the financial constitution of the District Boards was determined in 1885, but their functions for many years practically ended with the administration of funds placed at their disposal in the various departmental budgets, and there were no separate accounts carrying forward balances for each district. As a move in the direction of the extension of their independence, the formation of separate district funds was sanctioned, as apart from the General Local Rate Fund for the whole Province in which the transactions were formerly merged, the Boards carrying forward their balances from year to year.

As a preliminary to the new arrangements, allotments have been made to the District Boards for working balances which aggregate four lakhs, from a special grant of the same amount made by the Imperial to the Provincial Government.

Amongst the noticeable features of the New Local Fund Scheme are the abandonment of the assignments for canals and railways under section 11(*b*) of the North-Western Provinces Local Rate Act and the corresponding section of the

Oudh Act, and the provincialization of educational inspection charges of officers above the rank of Deputy Inspectors.

To the District Boards which are not self-supporting, subventions are made from Provincial Revenues (in addition to the surpluses of the Pound and Ferry Funds which belong to them), while those which possess surpluses have to contribute to the Provincial Government for the cost of services rendered, or of works of utility in the districts, not placed under the administration of the District Boards.

In the original estimate the total receipts and charges under Local were taken at 1,17,30, and 1,16,38, respectively. The receipts included a contribution of 28,70, from Provincial, while the charges provided for a contribution of 5,39, from Local to Provincial, to compensate the latter for expenditure met from the General Revenues for the benefit of District Boards. The budget was framed to allow of a surplus of 92, whereas the actual surplus amounted to 2,57, there having been thus a net improvement of 1,65, as compared with the budget.

This result was due not to improved receipts, which actually fell off by 3,10, but to large reductions in expenditure, amounting to a net total of 4,75,. The most important of these decreases occurred under Land Revenue (93,), Police (78,), Education (23,), Miscellaneous (21) and Civil Works (2,55,). In the budget.a closing balance of 6,67, was assumed (exclusive of deposits and advances), while the actual balances at credit of the Local Funds at the close of the year amounted to a total of 8,11 including deposits and advances.

The following table compares the general financial results of the year with those of the year 1896-97 :—

	1897-98.			1896-97.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ..	...	5,54,589	5,54,589	16,47,393	9,04,852	25,52,245
Receipts... ...	3,58,32,285	1,14,36,911	4,72,69,196	3,31,31,177	1,03,98,111	4,35,29,288
Total ...	3,58,32,285	1,19,91,500	4,78,23,785	3,47,78,570	1,13,02,963	4,60,81,533
Expenditure ...	3,58,32,285	1,11,80,374	4,70,12,659	3,47,78,570	1,07,48,374	4,55,26,944
Closing balance ...	...	8,11,126	8,11,126	...	5,54,589	5,54,589

The differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were as under:—

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	−	+	−
Land Revenue	9,09,	...	...	...
Stamps	1,70,	...	...	...
Provincial Rates	...	3,85,	9,48,	...
Interest	1,08,	...	...	...
Courts of Law	...	66,	...	...
Irrigation, Major Works	14,56,	...	...	...
Civil Works	63,	...	...	...

The increase under Land Revenue and Provincial Rates (Local) is mainly attributable to the receipts under these heads having been exceptionally low in 1896-97, and the improvement under Stamps to the increase of litigation owing to better harvests, which allowed of the possibility of executing decrees. The recovery

of interest on the large advances made to cultivators during the famine, and the failure on the part of certain municipalities in the preceding year to pay interest due by them, account for the increase under the head interest. The improved Irrigation receipts were due to large extensions during the autumn of 1897 of the irrigated areas and to considerable outstandings in 1896-97 which were collected in 1897-98. Increased ferry receipts and the transfer of receipts from staging bungalows and encamping grounds to Civil Works caused the improvement shown against that head. The falling off under Provincial Rates credited to the General Revenues was owing to the relinquishments under the new scheme of District Board finance of assignments for canals and railways under section 11(*b*) of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act and the corresponding section of the Oudh Act, while the decrease under Courts of Law is accounted for by the change in *kúrk amíns'* fees previously referred to.

The expenditure of the year amounted to 3,58,32, and exceeded that of the previous year, 3,47,78, by 10,54,. The following statement shows the more important differences in the charges of the two years:—

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	−	+	−
Assignments and Compensations	...	1,04,	...	...
Land Revenue	...	...	68,	...
Stamps	51,	...	...	...
Courts of Law	92,	...	...	...
Jails	99,	...	...	...
Police	1,59,	...	62,	...
Education	1,29,	...	...	1,02,
Medical	1,87,	...	...	...
Superannuation	93,	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	25,	...	...
Irrigation—Major Works	1,21,	...	...	...
„ Interest on Debt	52,	...	...	...
Civil Works	84,	...	...	1,35,

The reasons assigned for the actual excesses over the budget figures under Land Revenue, Stamps, Courts of Law, Jails, Medical, and Superannuation Pensions and Allowances apply generally to the increases appearing on a comparison of the two years' actuals against Land Revenue (Local). Stamps, and the four remaining heads The excess under Police is to be ascribed to the introduction of reforms under the Police reorganization scheme and that under Education to the grants sanctioned for building purposes. The increase under Irrigation followed on the increased receipts, which necessitated higher charges for commissions on collections, while the excess shown against Interest under that major head was the result of outlay on Irrigation works entailing interest charges on the Local Government. The transfers of charges to Civil Works which were previously shown under Miscellaneous (hence the decrease shown against this head), and the payment of a special contribution of 30, to the Municipal Board of Meerut, caused the increase appearing against the Civil Works head. The falling off under Assignments and Compensations was due to the payment in 1896-97 of large arrears to the heir of the late Rája Shambhu Narain Singh and to *muáfidárs* and excluded proprietors in Gorakhpur. As regards Local, the excess under Police was due to the revision of the Rural Police system in Oudh, and the decrease under Education to the transfer to the Provincial account of charges relating to inspecting officers above the rank of Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The retrenchments in District Boards' public works expenditure, owing to the famine relief works to which reference is made in paragraph 11 above, account for the decrease under Civil Works.

Cash balances and resource operations of the Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th September 1898.

I. *Cash balances.*—The following table shows, in lakhs of rupees, the estimated minimum balance and the actual cash balance of the Province on the first day of each month of the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.
1st of—	Estimated minimum.	Actual cash balance.	Estimated minimum.	Actual cash balance.	Estimated minimum.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
October	1,36	1,33	1,36	1,27	1,36
November	1,00	1,13	1,00	94	1,00
December	1,06	1,03	1,06	1,00	1,06
January	1,34	1,28	1,30	1,62	1,30
February	1,66	1,41	1,45	1,98	1,45
March	1,63	1,37	1,40	1,68	1,63
April	1,63	1,61	1,63	1,66	1,63
May	1,43	1,46	1,43	1,58	1,43
June	1,91	1,64	1,70	2,08	1,70
July	2,21	1,74	1,75	2,55	1,75
August	2,16	1,55	1,60	2,55	1,60
September	1,74	1,33	1,40	1,79	1,40

The low balances in October, November, and December, as compared with the prescribed minima and the actuals of the preceding year, were due to the orders to reduce the treasury balances to the lowest possible limits. From January onward, when this period of special stringency passed away and land revenue collections on account of normal crops commenced to come in, they began to rise, and were, in every month from that date, higher than the prescribed minima, and also than the actual balances of the preceding year. The surpluses of these months were, as usual, placed at the Comptroller-General's disposal and they were withdrawn, either by means of actual cash remittances, or by transfers through currency or bank to the following extent :—

	Rs.
In January	30,00,000
„ February	35,00,000
„ May	2,00,000
„ June	61,45,000
„ July	28,00,000
„ August	47,00,000
„ September	1,00,000
Total ...	2,04,45,000

II. *Movement of funds.*—The local remittances made during the year were—

		Rs.
In specie		5,85,03,907
„ currency notes ...	Home notes	42,84,750
	Foreign notes	96,96,325
„ small silver and copper coin		14,65,551
Total ...		7,39,50,533

The corresponding figures, for the preceding year were—

		Rs.
In specie		7,49,24,784
„ currency notes ...	Home notes	1,61,96,685
	Foreign notes	38,12,845
„ small silver and copper coin		28,34,550
Total ...		9,77,68,864

The disappearance of famine, which necessitated larger movements of coin in 1896-97, accounts for the decrease observable in the coin remittances of 1897-98.

Of the remittances classed as specie, a sum of Rs. 3,57,60,663 represents transfers made through currency not only for the ordinary requirements of treasuries, but also for the accommodation of the banks in these Provinces for the purchase of notes at the Currency Office, Allahabad.

The figures for specie remittances also include Rs. 7,97,857 on account of shroff-marked, light weight, and coin of A. D. 1835 moved from outlying treasuries to central treasuries for eventual transmission to the mint.

There was a *net* decrease of Rs. 60,28,455 under note remittances as compared with the preceding year. The marked decrease of Rs. 1,19,11,935 in the remittances of home notes, as compared with the preceding year, was mainly due to the following facts:—

(1) Aid to the Allahabad treasury to meet the payment of supply bills taken by Banks on Allahabad, for the purpose of obtaining notes, was given mostly direct from currency instead of through the remittance treasury, as in the preceding year, and consequently issues of notes to the Allahabad treasury were treated as currency transfers instead of note remittances.

(2) No remittances of notes were made this year to the Allahabad treasury to meet the payment of remittance transfer receipts similar to those issued in the preceding year from Calcutta in connection with the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund.

(3) The increase in the receipt of surplus foreign notes at the Allahabad treasury from the outlying treasuries obviated to a great extent the necessity for the transfer of money, usually made in notes, from the remittance treasury for the ordinary requirements of the Allahabad district.

(4) The stagnation in trade, due to the plague, lessened the demand for home circle notes for remittance to Calcutta and other trading centres, and consequently notes in large amounts were not remitted to the outlying treasuries from Allahabad.

To the same cause also is probably due the decrease in the general demand for foreign circle notes, which caused an increase in the amount of such notes, which found their way through land revenue and other collections into the outlying treasuries, whence they were remitted to the Allahabad treasury for exchange at the Currency Office. There was an increase of Rs. 58,83,480 in the remittances of these notes.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year under review and in the year preceding it consisted of—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
Half rupees	3,58,314	5,67,032
Quarter rupees	3,94,935	7,12,146
Eighth rupees	1,88,307	5,39,684
Double pice	1,964	40,259
Single pice	5,16,756	9,59,063
Half pice	1,113	1,649
Pie pieces	3,822	2,428
Uncurrent copper	340	...
Total ...	14,65,551	28,22,261

The decrease, noticed under almost every head, is entirely due to the absence of famine, in connection with which there was a great demand and consequently a large movement of small silver and copper coin in the preceding year.

It is especially noticeable that no single pice were brought into these Provinces in the year under review; while, on the other hand, over three lakhs worth of that

coin was sent as surplus coin to Bengal, Assam, and other provinces. A great portion of the large issues of this coin in the two preceding years had been steadily finding its way back into the treasuries of these Provinces.

Surplus notes, to the extent of Rs. 4,74,840, were received at Allahabad from Sambhar, Ajmere, and Rangoon under the standing orders of the Comptroller-General against Rs. 6,90,760 in the preceding year.

Two of the Native States were supplied with single pice from these Provinces.

The Bhawalpur State was supplied with Rs. 10,000 worth of that coin from Agra in April 1898, and the Sarila State with Rs. 2,000 worth from the Bánda treasury in July 1898.

III. *Supply bills.*—The local supply bills issued during the year under review amounted to Rs. 46,40,215 against Rs. 79,41,819 in the preceding year, *i.e.* there was a net decrease of 33 lakhs in 1897-98. This decrease was in the issue of bills at Agra, Benares, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, taken by banks for remitting money to Allahabad for the purpose of obtaining notes at the Currency Office. This is no doubt attributable to the stagnation in trade caused by the plague.

Supply bills issued.

	1896-97. Rs.	1897-98. Rs.
Agra	1,72,000	41,900
Benares	14,25,000	6,00,000
Cawnpore	20,50,321	7,17,050
Lucknow	26,80,957	16,56,600
	63,28,278	30,15,550

Difference, 33 lakhs.

The distribution of the local supply bills issued during the year is shown below :—

		Rs.
By	Agra	41,900
,,	Allahabad	1,10,000
,,	Ballia	40,200
,,	Benares	6,00,000
,,	Cawnpore	7,17,050
,,	Dehra Dún	5,00,500
,,	Fatehgarh	21,900
,,	Fyzabad	46,000
,,	Gházipur	30,513
,,	Jaunpur	1,75,000
,,	Lucknow	16,56,600
,,	Moradabad	4,472
,,	Naini Tal	5,29,500
,,	Partábgarh	1,48,180
,,	Roorkee	18,400
	Total ...	46,40,215

The largest issues were, as usual, at Benares, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. There was a slight increase in the bills issued from Dehra Dún and Naini Tal. They were of the usual nature, and call for no special remarks.

IV. The supply bills on other Governments issued during the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,18,800 as follows :—

	India.	Panjáb.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	46,300	69,800	1,35,700	2,51 800
Naini Tal	69,200	89,300	1,09,600	2,68,100
Roorkee	...	41,600	50,100	91,700
Gházipur	...	...	7,200	7,200
Total ...	1,15,500	2,00,700	3,02,600	6,18,800

The drawings of Dehra Dún, Naini Tal, and Roorkee were of the usual nature. Gházipur has been authorized to issue supply bills on Bombay in favour of the Opium Agent, Benares, with the consent of the Accountant-General, Bombay, from the year under review.

Supply bills, issued by other Governments and paid in these Provinces, amounted to Rs. 1,86,902 against Rs. 1,16,730 in the preceding year.

The increase was due to a special bill of Rs. 95,000 drawn by the Accountant-General, Bengal, and cashed at the Meerut treasury in November 1897. Bills, to the extent of Rs. 58,142, Rs. 13,760, and Rs. 1,15,000, were drawn by India, the Panjáb, and Bengal respectively. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were—

	Rs.
India	1,11,630
Panjáb	1,100
Bengal	4,000
Total ...	1,16,730

There was a decrease of Rs. 53,488 in the bills drawn by India as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the issue of bills by Bengal is due to the special bill referred to above.

V. *Shroff-marked and other uncurrent coin.*—The subjoined table shows the extent to which shroff-marked and other uncurrent coin was withdrawn from circulation in these Provinces during the year under review :—

Particulars.	Shroff-marked coin.	Light weight coin.	Defective and other uncurrent coin.	1835 coin.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st October 1897 ...	15,915	3,815	15	1,27,135	1,46,880
Received from other provinces ...	27,843	9,584	20	44,436	81,883
Total ...	43,758	13,399	35	1,71,571	2,28,763
Issued to other provinces ...	1,87,266	36,581	32	6,60,127	8,84,006
Balance on 1st October 1898 ..	1,47,332	18,204	11	5,56,633	7,22,180
Total ...	3,34,598	54,785	43	12,16,760	16,06,186
Net local receipts ...	2,90,840	41,386	8	10,45,189	13,77,423

The net total receipts in the preceding year were as follows :—

	Rs.
Shroff-marked	2,79,000
Light weight	15,000
And 1835 coins	14,14,000

There was an increase in the receipts of shroff-marked and light weight coins in the year under review as compared with the preceding year ; while there was a falling off in the receipts of 1835 coins.

VI. *Absorption of small coin.*—The following statement shows, in detail, the receipts and issues of small silver and copper coin in these Provinces during the year :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Total.
Opening balance on 1st October 1897.	2,20,378	3,71,146	3,50,253	60,705	9,85,953	21,630	11,453	20,21,518
Receipts from other Provinces,	2,92,000	1,96,000	82,000	...	...	...	3,000	5,73,000
Total ...	5,12,378	5,67,146	4,32,253	60,705	9,85,953	21,630	14,453	25,94,518
Issues to other Provinces ...	4,000	8,000	5,000	13,500	3,06,500	...	200	3,37,200
Closing balance on 30th September 1898.	2,34,792	2,96,782	3,13,504	80,812	6,08,757	24,563	11,701	15,70,911
Total ...	2,38,792	3,04,782	3,18,504	94,312	9,15,257	24,563	11,901	19,08,111
Local ... Net Receipts ...	...	...	...	33,607	...	2,933	...	36,540
Local ... Net Issues ...	2,73,586	2,62,364	1,13,749	...	70,696	...	2,552	7,22,947

With the return of good seasons the net issues of half and quarter rupees increased as compared with 1896-97; while those of two-anna bits and pice much used upon relief works in the latter year fell off. During the marriage season, specially in April and May, there was a great demand for copper coin and its net issue amounted, in those months, to Rs. 4,44,140 and Rs. 2,08,341 respectively. Though copper coin was issued to such a great extent in April and May, the total net issue at the end of the year fell short of three-quarters of a lakh. This was chiefly due, as has already remarked, to the return from circulation in other months of a considerable portion of the large issues in connection with famine relief operations of the two preceding years.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Vide Chapter VI, pages 241 to 252 of Report for 1892-93.

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation Section.]

3.—Emigration.

(*a*) *Inland Emigration.*

During the year emigrants under the Act were registered in only two districts, *viz.* Gházipur and Azamgarh.

The subjoined table shows the number of emigrants, garden *sardárs*, and local agents:—

District.	Emigrants.			Dependents.	Garden *sardárs*.	Local agents.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Gházipur	26	37	63	...	6	1	
Azamgarh	8	17	25	...	4	4	
Total ...	34	54	88	...	*10	5	* Besides these, six garden *sardárs* were licensed to recruit during the year in the district Bánda, but no information is available as to whether they did recruit or not.

The total number of emigrants registered was 88 against 83 recruited last year, showing an increase of five persons.

In Gházipur, which is the chief centre of recruitment under the Act, only 63 emigrants were registered against 83 recruited last year, showing a decrease of 20, ascribed by the Magistrate to the facilities with which "free" emigration is being carried out in terms of Resolution of the Government of India, Nos. 16 to 18E., dated 27th January 1882. The decrease has, however, been more than made up by the enlistments under the Act in Azamgarh, where no recruitments had been made in the past year.

In Gházipur the depôts of the local agents and recruiters were regularly inspected during the year and were found to have been kept in order.

Only three districts give definite information regarding the number of "free" emigrants, *viz.* Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad, the total number being 363 against 1,307 reported last year. There is, however, no doubt that emigration outside the Act is carried on to a large extent in several other eastern districts of these Provinces: and if a correct record of free emigrants had been kept in all these districts, the total number would have probably been found to be in excess of the number reported in the last year.

Even the district of Ghâzipur, in which "free" emigration is principally carried on, is unable to give precise information as to the number of "free" emigrants who went to labour districts, because most of them proceeded without presenting themselves before the registering officer. The Magistrate reports that paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of the Gorakhpur rules approved by Government in January 1894, have been introduced, but that the rules have not yet worked quite successfully. Orders have consequently been issued to the police to send monthly reports of their inspection of the depôts to the District Magistrate, in order to ensure that their supervision is real.

No irregularities in connection with the recruiting operations of the year with reference either to recruiter, or recruits are reported from any district, except that in Gorakhpur a recruiter was suspected by the registering officer of practising fraud by engaging coolies as "free" emigrants, and then getting them registered for some colony under the Colonial Emigration Act. The man was also otherwise reported to be of bad character, and he has now ceased to be a recruiter.

It appears that the enforcement of the Gorakhpur rules referred to above will gradually produce favourable results in districts where they have been introduced. In Benares steps have been taken to keep a record of emigrants, and the Magistrate promises to furnish definite information regarding "free" emigration next year.

Five certificates of garden *sardârs* were received during the year under report in the Allahabad district, but none of the *sardârs* reported their arrival to the authorities of the district. Inquiry has been made by the Magistrate from the agents as to the extent to which labourers have left the district without being placed under contract with labour districts. Similarly, the Magistrate of Bánda is not in possession of information regarding the operations of the six garden *sardârs* licensed to recruit in his district.

The receipts and expenditure in the recruiting districts on account of the emigrants registered under the Act during the year under report were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	88	0	0
Expenditure	9	12	0

(*b*) *Emigration beyond India.*

The following abstract gives the results of registration in the two years 1896 and 1897 for Bengal, Behar, and these Provinces, and shows a decrease of 4,124 in the number of emigrants recruited in the latter year.

The largest number of labourers for the colonies was again recruited in the North-Western Provinces:—

	1896.	1897.
Bengal and Behar	3,019	2,444
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13,420	9,871
Total ...	16,439	12,315

The returns for the various districts of these Provinces show the following number of recruits:—

Fyzabad	1,789	Lucknow	531
Allahabad	1,326	Azamgarh	417
Cawnpore	1,315	Agra	261
Ghâzipur	800	Fatehpur	31
Gorakhpur	773	Ballia	20
Basti	707	Mirzapur	1
Gonda	640	Bareilly...	12
Jaunpur	630	Bara Banki	9
Benares	596	Total ...	9,871

Again, as in the previous year, Fyzabad stands first on the list as having supplied the largest number of recruits in these Provinces.

The following statement shows the actual number of natives of these Provinces who were registered during the years 1896 and 1897:—

	1896.	1897.
North-Western Provinces	9,947	6,786
Oudh	5,076	4,166
Total ...	15,023	10,952

Classifying the total number of persons that were registered in 1897 for emigration to the colonies according to place of birth it appears that 55 per cent. were natives of the North-Western Provinces and 33 per cent. of Oudh, against 60 and 30 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of natives of each district who were registered as emigrants:—

Basti	1,654	Ballia	135
Azamgarh	1,453	Bahraich	131
Gonda	1,192	Hardoi	124
Gorakhpur	696	Agra	118
Allahabad	691	Bareilly	79
Fyzabad	652	Bánda	55
Jaunpur	567	Farukhabad	48
Sultánpur	492	Hamírpur	46
Partábgarh	458	Jalaun	42
Rae Bareli	374	Sítapur	34
Gházipur	314	Aligarh	31
Unao	310	Etáwah	31
Lucknow	254	Muttra	26
Fatehpur	221	Mainpuri, ...	19
Cawnpore	177	Etah	15
Benares	167	Sháhjahánpur	15
Bara Banki	140	Jhánsi	13
Mirzapur	136	Other districts	42
		Total ...	10,952

As in the previous year natives of the Basti district were most numerous.

The number of emigrants from these Provinces who proceeded to the several colonies during the year was 6,745 against 9,321 in the preceding year. The colonies to which the emigrants proceeded are shown in the following statement:—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Fiji.	Grand Total.
North-Western Provinces ...	742	1,088	163	1,523	757	4,273
Oudh	304	510	134	1,052	472	2,472
Total	1,046	1,598	297	2,575	1,229	6,745

4.—Dispensaries.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the close of the year, excluding 11 canal dispensaries, was 355, being five more than in the previous year. A considerable decrease (262,943) occurred in the number of indoor and outdoor patients: the causes were, *firstly*, the treatment of large numbers of patients in famine poor-houses and relief works hospitals; *secondly*, the fear excited by plague preventive measures, and *thirdly*, the demands of the Military Department on account of the frontier campaign. Against this decrease may be set the fact that a

far larger number of persons, 726,929 as compared with 83,814 in 1896, was treated in famine relief hospitals and poor-houses during the year. In only two hospitals—the Colvin Hospital at Allahabad and the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Benares—did the daily average number of indoor patients exceed to any considerable extent the number of beds available.

The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at the canal dispensaries and 24 private and State-aided dispensaries not included in the above figures, but shown in separate returns, amounted to 167,453. Of these, the number treated in the 24 private and State-aided dispensaries (156,376 in 1897) has not been shown in any of the returns of previous years. Instructions have been issued for the inclusion of these institutions in the general returns.

The accounts of the year were substantially affected by an unusual transaction —the sale of securities by the Lucknow Lady Lyall Hospital of the value of Rs. 95,500 and the purchase by the same hospital of securities of the value of Rs. 98,500: the Bahraich Female Dispensary also invested Rs. 11,000, the Ramsay Hospital Rs. 10,000, and the Crosthwaite Hospital Rs. 5,000, making with other smaller investments a total sum of Rs. 1,29,500 in all invested by hospitals and dispensaries during the year. Excluding transactions of this description from both sides of the account, the income amounted to Rs. 6,57,133, or Rs. 60,709 less than in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,32,088, or Rs. 40,781 less than that of 1896. The decrease in income occurred chiefly under the head of miscellaneous receipts: while in the case of the expenditure economy was effected under the head of buildings and repairs.

The unhealthy character of the year was marked by a substantial rise in the number of patients treated for malarial fevers: under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, a very large quantity of quinine was distributed free of cost, while the quantity sold to the public in pice packets rose from Rs. 188 in value in 1896 to Rs. 4,116 in 1897. Notwithstanding the decline in the attendance, the list of surgical operations performed (168,538) was a long one. It is creditable to the medical officers concerned that they were able in a specially trying year to show such a large outturn.

Agra Medical School.

The number of pupils (males) in the different classes of which the School is composed was as follows :—

Class.	Military.		Civil.		Rájputána.		Private.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
I	*10	6	31	†41	‡4	3	1	2	46	52
II	6	15	38	27	3	3	2	5	101	101
III			46	44	6	6	...	1		
IV	15	15	26	22	3	§6	7	4	51	47
Total ...	31	36	141	134	16	18	10	12	198	200
Passed out (class I only) ...	10	6	26	34	4	2	1	1	41	43
Remaining on 1st May {1897 / 1898} ...	21	30	115	100	12	16	9	11	157	157

The admissions to the Military class are regulated by the vacancies which exist at the time on the list of Military Hospital Assistants, and the diminishing numbers do not indicate any falling off in the popularity of the service. The School contained the full number of pupils (200) allowed by the rules: there was no dearth of applicants

* Including one student who had previously failed.
† „ three students who had previously failed
‡ „ one Ulwar student.
§ „ one Bhartpur student.

for admission, who numbered 154, the vacancies being only 57. The Civil class is divided into two sections, consisting of (*a*) those who elect for Government service and are practically educated at Government expense and (*b*) private students. As appointments in these Provinces could only be provided for a small proportion of the 34 students who passed out of the former section this year, it is a question for consideration whether the class should be maintained at its present strength. In future a small fee will be imposed on private students, and the effect of this on the number of these students will be watched with interest.

The results of the examination show that the quality of the work generally was equal to that of the previous year, while a high percentage of marks was obtained by the leading pupils in the final classes. Chemistry has been introduced as an additional subject for Civil students of the first year; the average marks obtained by students in both sections of this class are creditable and show considerable improvement over those of last year. Lectures are at present delivered in the vernacular; but as the proportion of students who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University is increasing, it is hoped that in the course of a few years it may be possible to raise the standard of admission and to make English the language of the School.

There were 59 female students at the School compared with 54 in the preceding year, 21 presenting themselve for admission, of whom 19 were admitted. The average number of marks obtained by the passed students shows an improvement over the figures of the preceding year; but there were an unusual number of failures, notably in class III, in which more than half the class failed to qualify.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

Blank.

6.—Sanitation.

The premature cessation of the monsoon rains of 1896 and consequent failure of the autumn crops rendered the outlook for 1897 of the gloomiest. The intensity in the different months of the famine which prevailed during the year may be indicated by the periodical returns of persons in receipt of relief. The opening of the new year saw nearly 500,000 persons in receipt of relief in 37 districts, of which twelve* had been officially recognised as famine-stricken. In January and February seven† more districts were added to the list, and at the end of February the distress was at its maximum, the total number in receipt of relief on the 27th of that month being 1,696,722: though during March the pressure lessened on the commencement of the harvesting of the spring crops (of which the outturn is estimated at about 60 per cent. of a full average yield), the relief was only temporary, and people

	Total number of persons in receipt of relief in 1897.
2nd January	496,879
6th February	1,400,243
6th March	1,542,122
3rd April	1,021,126
1st May	1,289,862
5th June	1,554,844
3rd July	861,408
7th August	542,085
4th September	416,116
2nd October	168,337

Famine districts.	Scarcity districts.
* Cawnpore.	Dehra Dún.
Bánda.	Muttra.
Hamírpur.	Farukhabad.
Allahabad.	Mainpuri.
Jhánsi.	Etah.
Jalaun.	Bareilly.
Jaunpur.	Bijnor.
Lucknow.	Budaun.
Unao.	Moradabad.
Rae Bareli.	Shâhjahânpur.
Sítapur.	Pilibhít.
Hardoi.	Benares.
† Agra.	Basti.
Etáwah.	Kheri.
Mirzapur.	Fyzabad.
Bara Banki.	Gonda.
Gorakhpur.	Sultánpur.
Azamgarh.	Partábgarh.
Fatehpur.	

flocked back to the Government works in April and May, remaining there until the approach of the rains in June, when the numbers began to diminish. In July and August, on the establishment of the monsoon, field work expanded, the prospects of the harvest being most favourable, and in September the relief works were closed, though the system of gratuitous village relief was continued till the 15th October, when the famine may be said to have been at an end.

The exceptional characteristics of the year and the extent to which they are reflected in the vital statistics have been fully dealt with in the Resolution on the Administration of Famine Relief in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1896 and 1897, which contain figures up to 30th September 1897, and are clearly set out in the following extracts from the Resolution. It will be seen from the subjoined table that the death-rate rose, on the whole, but little above the normal average (for the decennial period 1887—96) up to July, but increased in August and September, the malarious season :—

	Entire province.		Famine districts only.		Scarcity districts only.	
	Actual death-rate.	Normal death-rate.	Actual death-rate.	Normal death-rate.	Actual death-rate.	Normal death-rate.
January 1897	3·07	2·37	3·49	2·25	2·93	2·44
February „	2·68	1·97	3·14	1·91	2·62	1·97
March „	3·11	2·13	3·60	2·13	3·07	2·14
April „	3·19	2·62	3·52	2·57	3·33	2·77
May „	2·89	3·04	3·05	3·01	2·97	3·10
June „	2·58	2·72	2·84	2·79	2·38	2·56
July „	2·78	2·45	3·20	2·61	2·52	2·23
August „	3·34	2·73	3·96	2·92	3·02	2·55
September „	3·86	3·01	4·42	3·03	3·64	3·01

"In January the death-rate, which ordinarily would have fallen sharply, remained almost steady for the provinces as a whole, while in the scarcity districts there was a fall; but the famine group of districts displayed a further rise. These abnormal movements brought the provincial incidence a little above the average. These months were cold and wet—conditions which must inevitably tell on the large crowds encamped on relief works. Pneumonia and allied diseases were responsible for many deaths. In February more favourable climatic conditions were established. This is the month in which the provincial mortality ordinarily sinks to its lowest point. The usual fall took place in the famine and scarcity tracts as elsewhere, and in about the normal proportion. Still following the normal movement, the death-rate in March rose everywhere, but more sharply than usual. For the provinces generally it stood in this month at 3·11 per mille against a decennial mean of 2·13. In the famine districts the proportion was 3·60 to 2·13, and in the scarcity districts 3·07 to 2·14. In April there was some improvement. Much the same districts were affected, but there was some recovery in the worst areas, and the death-rates began to fall back towards the normal level. The provincial death-rate rose as usual in this month; but the rise was much less than normal, while in the famine tracts there was an actual decrease. In the scarcity tracts there was a slight rise. The provincial rate was now 3·19 against a mean of 2·62: for the famine districts the corresponding figures were 3·52 and 2·57, and for the scarcity districts they were 3 33 and 2·77.

"During May these conditions were repeated in a more marked form. Instead of the increase which usually characterizes this month, the provincial mortality fell appreciably, the fall being most decisive in the famine and scarcity tracts. The spring crops had replenished the food supply in the hands of the rural population, while the return of the warm and dry weather rendered the conditions of life more favourable to those affected before by cold and wet. The provincial death-rate was now below normal, and even in the famine districts rose but a shade above it. The same conditions were maintained in June.

"There was no excessive mortality anywhere in July, but fever began to re-assert itself with the development of a strong monsoon, and there was cholera among the villages, where it could not be treated as effectively as it had been treated in the relief camps, which the people had largely abandoned and which were now being broken up. The death-rate (2·78) rose a little above the mean (2·45), and was heaviest in the most distressed tracts. August and September are always less healthy months than July, and this year saw the usual upward movement of the death-rate, but in a pronounced form. The very continuous and prolonged rains of these months in 1897, though extremely favourable to agriculture, were fruitful in malaria. Fever became extremely prevalent and naturally swelled the death-rate among a population weakened by long privations. In August the normal mortality is 2·73 per mille: it rose this year to 3·34, and in the famine tracts, where fever was very acute, it reached 3·96. In the scarcity districts the rise was not so marked. By September the early autumn crops were ready, food supplies had become abundant, and relief operations were being rapidly wound up. In spite of the general prevalence of a bad type of malarial fever, the provincial death-rate rose only to 3·86 against a decennial mean of 3·01. In the famine districts, where the conditions were most adverse, the mortality reached 4·42 per mille. In the scarcity districts the figures rose from 3·02 in August to 3·64 per mille in September.

"This autumnal fever is of almost yearly appearance; its severity varies with the rainfall, being more severe when the rainfall of August and September is heavy than when it is light; and past experience has shown that it assumes an unusually fatal form when it comes in the train of a famine. The outbreak was therefore expected, and as soon as it appeared steps were taken to meet it by the distribution of medicines on an extensive scale. Large quantities of quinine were supplied in convenient doses to all the affected districts and distributed among the people by every available agency—free to the poorest classes and at cost price to those who could afford to purchase. Enquiry showed that the fever was not of the 'famine' or 'relapsing,' but of the ordinary malarial, type; it was not confined to the poor, but fell on all classes alike, and on all with equal effect. There are obvious limitations on the extent to which medical relief can be brought to every one, and on the efficacy of such relief. But within those limitations the same efforts were made to avert disease which had been made to avert famine, and the mortality, though high in the most malarial districts, fell short of rates recorded during unhealthy seasons when there was no famine to aggravate the conditions unfavourable to life.

"In all districts fever is assigned as the principal cause of death. This heading is very general, and probably includes most cases of pneumonic and lung diseases, so fatal to people of reduced stamina (especially the very young and very old) employed on relief works and elsewhere."

The history for the remaining three months of the year is soon told. Following the ordinary course, the death-rate reached the maximum in October, and declined in November and December. In these three months the enfeebled population succumbed to a greater extent than usual to the malarial fevers, which at that time exert their greatest force, though it is noticeable that of the four districts which suffered most, Bareilly, Agra, Gorakhpur and Cawnpore, two, Bareilly and Agra, were not badly affected by famine. The total death-rate for these three months was, however, only 3·1 per mille above the normal. In 1879, a year in which fever was also unusually prevalent under somewhat similiar conditions, a full rainfall succeeding two years of deficient rain, the death-rate during October, November, and December was returned as 10·0, 8·6, and 5·4 respectively. The result for the whole year 1897 was a death-rate of 40·4 per mille or 7·6 per mille above the average for 1887-1896.

Entire Provinces.

		Actual death-rate.	Normal death-rate.
October 1897	...	5·01	3·49
November ,,	...	4·40	3·24
December ,,	...	3·54	3·08

The increase in the mortality, which was bound to occur in a year such as the past, assumed such small proportions, and considered how severely the strain of famine fell upon the provinces, the death-rate must be regarded as extremely moderate.

Though cholera broke out with considerable virulence on certain relief works, more especially in the Allahabad Division, the spread of the disease was fortunately arrested; the ratio of mortality from this cause did not exceed 3·2 per mille in any district, and the ratio for the provinces ·94, was far below the mean for the previous five years (2·16). As was stated in the Resolution above quoted—"The comparative freedom from illness, especially of an epidemic character, in the relief centres, and the low death-rate, must be ascribed to the measures taken to secure sanitation and a good supply of pure water, and to check epidemic disease on its first appearance."

To ensure the maintenance, so far as possible, in a sanitary condition of the large towns of the provinces in a year when great danger of the incursion of plague existed, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner thought it advisable to appoint Special Health Officers to the towns of Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Bareilly, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Mirzapur, Muttra and Meerut; Benares already employed its own Health Officer. Special efforts were made to remove the most prominent defects, and to keep the towns clean and healthy. It was reported that, as a result of these measures the principal towns were never in so satisfactory and sanitary a condition as they are at present.

The famine and scarcity which prevailed in Bundelkhand and certain parts of the provinces in 1896 are reflected in the birth-rate of 1897, which amounted to 31·10 only for the provinces per mille, being the lowest since 1891, when it reached an approximately similar figure 33·26. Though 22 districts showed a birth-rate above the average, the exceedingly low rate in some of the famine districts reduced the total for the provinces to a rate which was 6·32 per mille below the average for the five preceding years (37·42).

During the year 15 cases of plague imported by railway, of which 13 proved fatal, were discovered at various places in the provinces; 15 persons died of plague during the outbreak in April—June at Hardwár, and 43 during that in September —December at Kankhal, while the disease took root late in December in Jagjitpur, a village adjoining Kankhal, and caused two deaths in that month raising, the total deaths registered from plague in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897 to 73. The systematic measures adopted for the early detection of cases of plague and for the treatment of the outbreaks when they occurred, by segregation of the sufferers and their attendants, and evacuation or thorough disinfection of the infected house or quarter, fortunately proved successful. The disease was confined to the Hardwár Union Municipality and to its immediate neighbourhood, and the outbreaks were suppressed with a comparatively light mortality.

During the year the Provincial Sanitary Board held two meetings at which certain useful matters were discussed. Although funds were but little available for expenditure directly on sanitary objects, the condition of a large number of villages was improved by the works undertaken in connection with famine relief, and in towns apart from the large schemes still on hand, much progress was made, as has been already noted, in raising the standard of sanitation. An interesting report was received from the Officiating Sanitary Engineer (Mr. H. G. Boyce) on experiments undertaken on the Balrámpur Estate with tubes and pumps with the view of devising means for providing cheaply a good potable water-supply in villages. At the instance of the Sanitary Board a memorandum prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner, pointing out the best methods of utilizing night-soil, was circulated for the guidance of Municipal Boards, to which it should prove of great assistance.

Of the major sanitary works undertaken during the year 1897-98, the most important were the extension of the water-supply to the Daraganj quarter of the

Allahabad Municipality at a cost of Rs. 27,253, the construction of branch sewers at Benares in accordance with the sanctioned scheme at a cost of Rs. 89,678, the commencement of the raised reservoir at Benares and of a sewerage shoot at Mussoorie, and the preparation of a detailed project for the extension and remodelment of the water-supply of Naini Tál. In connection with the water-works of some of the large towns exceptional difficulties were met with during the year, but were overcome with but little interruption in the supply and without serious inconvenience to the inhabitants. At Allahabad, owing to the abnormally low level of the water in the river Jumna—the water-level fell below the top of the gravitation pipe to the pump well—and on the long suction pipe being connected with the pumps, it was found that there was an influx of air into the pipe, which caused a crack therein, and eventually in the cylinder of one of the engines, which had to be replaced from England. Arrangements are being made by which it will be possible to lift water from the river without difficulty at the lowest estimated level. At Agra also the low level of the river Jumna and the consequent greater liability to contamination of the supply was a source of trouble to the authorities, as with a heavy demand, the existing three filters were unable to meet satisfactorily the pressure upon them, and the rate of filtration was far too high. In the subjoined table statistics with regard to the operations of the principal water-works are given :—

	Agra.	Allahabad.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Meerut.	Naini Tal.
Cost of water-works ... (Rs.)	13,09,563	16,87,373	26,39,678	14,97,771	16,10,396	7,41,698	2,71,930
Daily average consumption (gallons) per head of census population.	7·89	8·13	9·00	8·09	3·12	3·9	4·8
Average number of hours filtered water pumped per diem.	8·5	9·6	8·0	10·3	6·6	12·0	7·0
Actual cost (annas) of filtered water per 1,000 gallons.	1·80	1·63	1·34	2·25	2·19	2 04	8·3
Number of house connections ...	627	1,248	3,632	107	154	24	...

In Allahabad and Benares the number of house connections increased considerably during the year, and the advantages of their adoption are now fully appreciated.

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes.

The totals of the annual provincial return of the mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes during the past two years compare as follows :—

	Deaths of persons.		Loss of cattle.		Wild animals destroyed.	Snakes destroyed.
	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.		
1896	642	5,695	6,500	361	2,489	14,827
1897	701	4,549	5,366	348	3,189	7,957

The mortality among human beings due to wild animals has again increased. The most noticeable increase has been in the Gorakhpur Division, where 104 deaths occurred as against 30 last year. Of these, 91 were in the Gorakhpur district, 58 being

ascribed to wolves and 31 to other animals, mainly jackals; yet not a single wolf or jackal is reported to have been killed in this district. In the Lucknow Division also deaths due to wolves increased, numbering 26 as against 8 last year. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe that in the Allahabad Division an increase in the the number of wolves destroyed has been accompanied by a diminished loss of human life. This is due mainly to the energy displayed in the Allahabad district, where the number of wolves killed rose from 52 to 97, the deaths ascribed to wolves falling from 39 to 2. The divisional figures are, however, still high under the former head, and the measures taken in Allahabad should be adopted in the Bundelkhand districts also. In Rohilkhand, an enhanced scale of rewards was in force in Moradabad and Budaun, but appears to have borne some fruit in Moradabad only, where deaths due to wolves fell from 118 to 79. The latter figure is, however, still very high, and the number of wolves exterminated is surprisingly small. In Budaun, no enhanced rewards were paid, the application for them having been made too late to allow of their being sanctioned before the rainy season, in which wolf-hunting is suspended. Ninety-five deaths are ascribed to wolves in this district, and only 30 of those animals were destroyed. In Bijnor 25 persons are reported to have been killed by wolves as compared with a single casualty last year, but the Magistrate gives reasons for thinking that these deaths should have been put down to leopards.

In the Meerut district the number of wolves destroyed in 1897 was 520 against 35 in 1896. This increase is remarkable, and though a higher scale of rewards was in force during the year, the Government finds it difficult not to share the suspicion which the Commissioner attaches to these figures. The loss of life from these animals in this district is comparatively trifling, and it should now be possible to discontinue the higher rewards.

There were 14 deaths due to tigers, mostly in the Moradabad and Mirzapur districts, in the latter of which a reward of Rs. 150 has since been offered for a man-eating tiger. Leopards were most destructive to human life in Agra and the Bundelkhand districts. Of the "other animals" causing loss of life, jackals were, as usual, the most prominent, being responsible for about 143 deaths out of a total of 218. Tigers and leopards were destroyed in larger numbers than in 1896, more especially in Kumaun. It has been reported that the seven deaths alluded to in paragraph 4 of last year's review as caused by wild dogs in the Gonda district were really the result of bites by mad dogs. One hundred and twelve wild dogs are reported to have been killed in Almora, whereas in 1896 none were destroyed. These figures are remarkable and call for some explanation. The number of bears also killed during the year was very great in the Kumaun Division. Hyænas were plentiful in the Agra and Allahabad Divisions, but they do not appear to have been connected to any extent with the mortality of those divisions.

The reported number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes has largely diminished. The Kumaun Division, as last year, heads the list with 4,171 casualties out of a provincial total of 5,714 from both causes. Leopards, tigers, jackals and wild dogs were most destructive.

The mortality from snake-bite was appreciably lower in the year under report. The fall was shared by each division. This has been ascribed in some reports to greater energy displayed in the clearing of vegetation round inhabited sites. The statistics of snakes destroyed show a fall from 14,827 to 7,957—a proof of the little reliance that, in the absence of any general system of rewarding the extermination of these reptiles, can be placed on such figures.

Satisfactory attention is reported to have been paid in almost all districts to the removal of jungle round inhabited sites, and it is observed that in some places the interest of the leading *zamíndárs* has been secured in this useful work.

7.—Vaccination.

In the subjoined table the principal operations of the year are shown in comparison with those of the previous year :—

	Number of vaccinators employed.	Expenditure.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Number of successful re-vaccinations.	Percentage of inspection.	
					By Deputy Sanitary Commissioner or Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination.	By Assistant Superintendents and others.
		Rs.				
1896-97	896	1,44,646	1,527,308	52,421	9·05	27·77
1897-98	912	1,31 243	1,384,660	4,;934	6·31	26·99

The falling off in the vaccination returns is chiefly accounted for by the low birth-rate in the year under review ; there were, besides, special difficulties to contend with, which materially contributed to the same result. In many districts the reduced condition of children as a result of the famine rendered them unfit to undergo the operation ; a considerable number of vaccinators was employed on plague duty, and District Superintendents of Vaccination and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners were so fully occupied with plague duties that they were unable to devote as much time as usual to vaccination work. In spite, however, of these hindrances, it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of successful primary vaccinations of children under one year was higher than in 1896, being 37·57 of total births as compared with 34·65 in that year.

The year under review was also marked by a more severe outbreak of small-pox than has occurred for several years past, the ratio of deaths from this disease per 1,000 of the population being 1·86 as compared with ·91 in 1896 and ·04 in 1895.

District (excluding Municipality).	Death-rate per mille.
Sultánpur	6·01
Jaunpur	5·69
Bijnor	5·53
Budaun	5·00
Partábgarh	4·67
Rae Bareli	4 65
Hardoi	4·59

The epidemic, which was widespread in character, was most severe in the districts marginally noted. It is noticeable that the rural circles of the Sultánpur district, where the death-rate was the highest, have shown for some years past a very low percentage of vaccinations. Jaunpur is also badly protected. The returns of persons successfully vaccinated in the rural circles of the Allahabad and Bánda districts are the lowest in the Provinces (16·20 and 16·45 respectively), while the death-rate from small-pox was high. The poor results are doubtless due, in a great measure, to the famine prevalent in these localities : with the return of normal conditions it is hoped that there will be a substantial improvement observable. The attention of the District Boards concerned was called to the matter.

Among municipalities the death-rate from small-pox was highest at Nagina, 8·31 per mille ; Ujhani, 4·58 ; Bela, 3·55 ; Nawábganj, 3·15 ; and Najibabad, 2·37. Municipal vaccination shows a falling off from 38·55, the ratio of successful vaccinations per mille of the population in 1896, to 32·51 in 1897. Many of the towns are very indifferently protected, for which the special circumstances of the year may be accepted as an explanation. Superintendents were reminded of the orders passed on the report for 1896-97 to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner expects them to address themselves to the proper administration of the Vaccination Act, especially of sections 17 and 18.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The numbers of the asylum population and their disposal during the year are shown in the following table:—

Lunatic Asylum.	Remaining on 1st January 1897.	Admissions including re-admissions.	Discharged.		Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1897.	Daily average strength.	Maximum number confined on any day.	Accommodation.
			Cured.	Transferred to friends, &c.					
Bareilly	315	54	44	5	16	304	307	317	422
Benares	297	57	23	9	13	309	307	321	310
Agra	244	71	29	11	34	241	259	276	276
Lucknow	240	56	23	18	25	230	247	257	278
Total ...	1,096	238	119	43	88	1,084	1,120	1,171	1,286
Corresponding figures for 1896,	1,045	277	132	35	59	1,096	1,082	1,110	1,286

Admissions decreased from 277 in 1896 to 238 in 1897, but, owing to the large number of lunatics remaining in the asylums on 1st January 1897, the daily average strength was higher than in the preceding year; it still, however, fell short of the margin of accommodation available. The numbers admitted were highest in the Agra and Benares Asylums, in the latter of which there was some overcrowding for a part of the year.

There were six European and Eurasian lunatics admitted in all, making a total of 18 confined during the year. The accommodation for this class of lunatics was insufficient, and sanction was given to the construction of 11 sets of quarters at the Bareilly Asylum, which, together with the Benares Asylum, has been declared to be a Presidency Lunatic Asylum for the purposes of Act XXXVI of 1858.

The year was not a healthy one, chiefly owing to the prevalence of fever after the rains; not only did the admissions to hospital show a considerable increase, but the numbers of deaths rose from 59 in 1896 to 88 in 1897. Mortality was highest in the Agra Asylum, where the death-rate (13·07) is explained as due partly to fever and lung complaints in the unhealthy months of October and November, and partly to the admission of enfeebled lunatics from relief camps. On the other hand, the Benares Asylum, which has not a good record in previous years, now showed the lowest returns of deaths.

The following figures show the numbers of criminal lunatics confined in asylums in these Provinces:—

Lunatic Asylum.	Remaining on 1st January 1897.	Admitted and re-admitted.	Discharged, &c.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1897.
Bareilly	30	9	5	2	32
Benares	67	18	10	...	75
Agra	31	11	4	3	35
Lucknow	45	6	6	9	36
Total ...	173	44	25	14	178
Corresponding figures for 1896 ...	173	41	34	7	173

The number of these lunatics approximates very closely to the number confined in the preceding year. Apart from these, there were 73 harmless criminal lunatics confined in central prisons.

The attention of the Government was attracted to the defective manner in which returns showing causes of insanity among lunatics were drawn up. In spite of the introduction of a new form designed to throw more light on previous history of the lunatic and manner in which lunacy was acquired, in a very large proportion of cases the cause of insanity was shown as unknown. When the information given is unsatisfactory, Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums were authorized to call for a further inquiry on the subject.

Exclusive of expenditure on construction and repairs, the total charges in connection with the asylums amounted to Rs. 78,605 as against Rs. 72,057 in 1896, the increased expenditure, Rs. 6,548, being due almost entirely to enhanced cost of provisions. Profits decreased from Rs. 10,663 to Rs. 6,939, the falling off being chiefly due to the smaller earnings of the Bareilly Asylum Dairy Farm. It was explained that the falling off was due to the necessity of purchasing new cattle and to the high price of fodder; actual receipts from sale of dairy produce, however, increased from Rs. 19,204 in 1896 to Rs. 24,158, and the institution continued to be ably and economically managed.

The question of concentrating the lunatic asylums of these provinces received the attention of the Government during the year. It was proposed to abolish one of the smaller ayslums, probably the Lucknow Asylum, and establish a large central institution at Agra under the charge of a whole-time Superintendent, who will be able to give his undivided attention to the asylum and its inmates, and to train a subordinate agency by introducing the study of insanity into the Agra Medical School. Proposals to this end were submitted to the Government of India.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see pages 273 and 274 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

2.—Education.

During the past year the number of scholars in public and private institutions increased by 3,702 (from 352,729 in 1896-97 to 356,431), the number of institutions by 414 (from 12,498 in 1896-97 to 12,912), and the expenditure by Rs. 34,123 (from Rs. 36,39,906 in 1896-97 to Rs. 36,74,029). The greater portion of the increase of expenditure took place in middle schools: considerable savings were effected in the expenditure on buildings and on miscellaneous charges, which were devoted to tuitional expenses. The net rise in the number of scholars was due to a variety of causes. A decrease of 5,236 in public primary schools for boys was more than counterbalanced by a rise of 6,545 in private institutions; in public middle schools the numbers rose by 1,397, owing chiefly to redistribution of the scholars among the classes; but in primary schools for girls there was a clear gain of 935. The Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions head the list with a percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age of 13·8 and 11· respectively; Agra, Allahabad, and Kumaun are the only other divisions with a percentage of over 10; and last of all come Fyzabad and Gorakhpur with the very low percentages of 6·9 and 5·8 respectively.

The average enrolment and the total expenditure on colleges were practically the same as in the previous year, and the statistics of the year are chiefly remarkable for a substantial rise in the fee income, and for a considerable fall not only in the number of candidates who presented themselves at the Intermediate examination, but in the proportion of those who passed. It is remarked that the drift of students from State colleges to cheaper institutions seems to have stopped, but it is matter for regret that, owing to the comparative unpopularity of the science course, the special facilities afforded by the Muir College for the study of science are little appreciated, and fail to attract students from a distance. The demand for instruction in science appears to be extremely limited, and raises the question of the best means of utilizing the services of the highly qualified staff. The alterations recently made by the university in the subjects for the B.A. examination, which come into force from 1899, are likely, judging by the experience of the Canning College, to have the undesirable effect, at least for the present, of inducing candidates to take up philosophy, political economy and political science in preference to a more useful course of study; it may be that in future years, when the results of the modified examination can be scrutinized, the subjects above noted will lose their popularity: but for the present they appear to have thrown mathematics, chemistry, and physics into the background. Good progress is reported to have been made by Christ Church College, Cawnpore. By the lamented death of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, Bahádur, K.C.S.I., LL.D., the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, was deprived of its illustrious founder and main support; his place will be difficult to fill, but the Government observed with satisfaction that Muhammadan gentlemen of position and distinction are uniting in strenuous endeavour to carry on his work and to place the financial position of the College on a sound basis. It is noteworthy that, for the first time in its history,

the Sanskrit College, Benares, examined a woman candidate, who passed the Prathama examination.

The postponement of the study of English until boys have passed through the Lower Primary section of Anglo-Vernacular schools, with the view of ensuring a better foundation for English education, has resulted in a reduction in the number of classes and examinations, as it has become possible to simplify the elaborate system of classification hitherto adopted by assimilating the courses in Vernacular schools and those in the lower sections of Anglo-Vernacular schools. Still further simplification seems possible in the direction of amalgamating certain examinations, now held separately, for boys and girls. The various kinds of schools, and the sections into which they are divided, excluding a preparatory section, now stand as follows:—

A.—High			Class X	Anglo-Vernacular schools.
			" IX	
B.—Middle	Upper		" VIII	
			" VII	
	Lower		" VI	
			" V	
C.—Primary	Upper		" IV	Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.
			" III	
	Lower		" II	
			" I	

By this reclassification the number of schools for boys in each class has been somewhat altered, as the figures given in the margin show. The number of boys learning English in the High Middle and Upper Primary sections of schools in the United Provinces is said to be 18,778. Notwithstanding the increase in fees of recent years, State schools continue to hold their own in the number of the scholars, and, as judged by the results of the examinations, in their quality as well. The unsatisfactory management of schools by Municipal Boards, and also by District Boards, was again the subject of comment: in the case of the former, steps are being taken to remedy defects by bringing the schools under the educational rules generally in force; it is hoped that the good sense of the latter will prevail when the necessity of an improved system of management is pointed out to them.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Anglo-Vernacular—		
(a) High	81	82
(b) Middle	71	94
(c) Primary	69	43
Total ...	221	219
Vernacular—		
(a) Middle schools with (Lower) Middle and Primary sections	297	296
(b) Primary and indigenous schools	11,436	11,826
Total ...	11,954	12,341

In addition to the need for better paid and better qualified teachers trained in a normal school, the want of well equipped boarding-houses is much felt in Anglo-Vernacular and also in Vernacular Middle schools; the provision of both would certainly result in an improvement in the discipline maintained, and with a return of financial prosperity to the Provinces it is hoped that substantial progress in supplying the demands may be made. Many desirable reforms have had to be postponed during the recent calamitous years.

Secondary Vernacular education continued to be far from popular, the number of scholars in the middle sections of Vernacular Middle Schools for boys declining from 6,024 in the previous year to 5,491 in the year under report. Notwithstanding the defective supply of teachers, which is much complained of, the candidates were most successful in the Vernacular Middle examination, no less than 1,977 having passed, the greatest number since 1889. It is reported that the improvement was general throughout the Provinces, and that the result was not due to any lowering of the standard of examinations, but to the schools working up more thoroughly to the requirements of the Department.

The total number of Primary schools for boys falls under the following heads:—

		1896-97.	1897-98.
Schools managed by District and Municipal Boards.	Upper Primary ...	2,289	2,336
	Lower „ ...	2,153	1,980
	Total ...	4,442	4,316
Aided schools...	Upper Primary ...	114	301
	Lower „ ...	1,376	1,182
	Total ...	1,490	1,483
Unaided (Arabic, Sanskrit Elementary, &c.)	...	5,504	6,027
	Grand Total ...	11,436	11,826

The most noticeable feature is the reduction in the number of State and aided, and the increase in the number of unaided, institutions, accompanied by similar changes in the number of scholars. The decrease in enrolment in public institutions is said to be due to the fact that a number of aided Primary schools which were opened during the preceding year could not be retained on the grant-in-aid list by District Boards owing to deficiency of funds, and they therefore fell back into the position of private institutions. The famine and the severe epidemic of fever which followed it also interfered with the attendance of scholars.

As regards the measures taken during the past year to carry out the policy of encouraging and advancing elementary education by means of grants-in-aid to indigenous schools, the number of scholars enrolled in such schools has increased to 42,042, and though difficulties have to be encountered and overcome in organizing the system the results may be regarded as encouraging. A tendency to expect too much from the managers was noted: it was pointed out that there was no reason why the teacher of the school should not himself be its manager; some of the best schools have no managers other than their teachers. It is believed that if the members of the District Boards or resident landholders of position could be induced to take an interest in the development of these schools and to co-operate in looking after them, the defects at present noticed would disappear. No better justification for the adoption of the new policy is wanted than the conclusion recorded by the Director that "the schools, with all their faults, are found to have been welcome, and to have given a decided impetus to the spread of primary education."

Good work, though unfortunately of limited extent, has been done during the year at the newly established Anglo-Vernacular Training College at Lucknow. Both the Superintendent and the students appear to have their hearts in the work, and it is reported that the influence and utility of the school are being widely felt. With so great a demand for certificated teachers, and with crowds of educated candidates asking for employment in executive posts, it is disappointing the career offered by the Educational Department still finds little favour. During the year only one private student attended the Training College, and the number of the stipendiary students was less than in the previous year. A small decrease has also occurred in the number of students (teachers and others) in the Normal schools.

The new Regulations in Law, which will come into force from 1st January 1899, requiring that only those persons who have prosecuted a course of study for two years after having passed the B.A. or B.Sc. examination may be admitted to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, have had considerable effect on the law classes at the different colleges. With the raising of the qualification the number of students in the law classes has fallen considerably, from 366 in 1896-97 to 260 1897-98,—a result which is not a matter for regret. The Medical School at Agra had during the year the full number of pupils allowed by the rules. At Roorkee great progress was made in introducing the reforms determined upon in recent years and in carrying out the measures elaborated by the Principal, Lieutenant-Colonel

J. Clibborn, for lengthening and improving the course of study for the Engineering class. The duties of Principal were efficiently performed by Captain E. D. Bullen, R.E., whose sad death at the close of the year has to be recorded. The good work done in the photographic department under Mr. O'Neill, the Instructor, is especially noticeable. The Industrial School, Lucknow, is managed by a committee, of which the Director of Public Instruction is a member. It is believed that most of the boys who have passed through the school have gone away with means at their command of earning a good living and have obtained well paid employment as artizans. The accounts of the Agricultural School at Cawnpore are most satisfactory, and also those of the Colvin School, established at Lucknow for the sons of taluqdárs, which is much indebted for its prosperity to the able management of Mr. H. G. I. Siddons, now on leave.

Under the head of Female Education the expenditure increased by Rs. 38,035, chiefly from private sources, and the total number of female scholars in public institutions from 12,114 to 13,530, raising the percentage of girls attending schools to the female population of school-going age from ·36 to ·40. The number of schools for females also increased by 20. The Rohilkhand Division shows the highest percentage of scholars, ·82, and the Fyzabad and Gorakhpur the lowest ·16 and ·13 respectively. It is satisfactory to learn that there are now an appreciable number of little girls under instruction in the ordinary primary schools, and that there is growing activity and earnestness in the cause of the higher education of girls.

The number of new text-books which are brought before the Text-Book Committee for examination by authors or publishers during the course of a year, with a view to their adoption for schools, was very large (267); most of a books were not required or were unsuitable, only 24 in all being approved as text-books.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a) *Literature.*

The total number of publications received in 1897 was 1,466 against 1,233 of last year and 1,354 of the year before last; in other words, the number of catalogued publications of the year under report exceeded the number of publications of the two preceding years by 233 and 112 respectively. There has been considerable fluctuation in the number of publications on language, miscellaneous, and poetry, which together represent the excess of the works received in 1897 over those of 1896. This increase shows that the literary activity of the people remained progressing.

The character and tendency of the works published under each of the various prescribed subjects and the works deserving special notice are briefly noted below :—

(1) *Arts.*—There were eight works registered under this head, of which seven were first editions—four in English, two in Urdu, and one in Hindi.

"The First and Second Standard Kindergarten Drawing Book" is an educational work, published by the Educational Book Depôt, Lucknow, for use in schools of the Central Provinces.

"Infantry Tactics and Modern Weapons," translated by Captain P. Holland, is a military work, translated from the German. "Tournament Polo" contains directions for the preliminary training of a team, keep and preparation of ponies, rules of the game, method of running a polo club, and compares together the English and Indian Polo. The fourth work in English included under the same head is a periodical called the "Indian Journal on Patents," published for the benefit of patentees, designers, and manufacturers.

Of the two works in Urdu, one is the "Large Tray of Dainties" which is a cookery book for Hindus and Muhammadans. The other is the first part of a "Book on Drill" intended for use in schools, and written to meet the requirements

of the village school curriculum. The only work in Hindi classed under the same heading is the "Detached Duties of Cavalry."

Biography.—Biography produced 17 works against nine of last year. Fifteen of these were first editions, of which the following deserve notice:—

Life of Mahárája "Jaswant Singh Gajsinghat," the famous Mahárája of Marwar, is a work in Hindi.

"Lives of the Great" is a work in Urdu and contains short biographical sketches of ancient Roman emperors, religious reformers, poets, and heroes. Incidents of the life of Nawáb Farid-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, *Vazir* of Akbar Shah II., are contained in the work called the "Disposition of Farid," written by Sir Syad Ahmad Khan. "The Picture Gallery of Mansur" contains an account of the life of Sheikh Husain Ibn-i-Mansur, who was a cotton dresser. "The Virgins of the Paradise of Magnificent Houses" contains brief notices of educated Muhammadan women. The remaining biographical works are lives of religious leaders, ancient and modern, and of these the "Adventures of the life of Budha, the Enlightened" and a "Glance on the Life of Pandit Guru Datta, a Seeker of Knowledge" are the best examples. "The Bright Sun" treats of the lives of poets, and illustrates by examples the beauties of their poetical work.

The literature of the year under this head is almost double that of the last year and is reported to be full of readable books. There is here a genuine, though not extensive, growth of vernacular literature, and it indicates a sentiment of hero worship, which is good when the heroes are worth worshipping.

Drama.—Twenty works were registered under this head during the year, of which twelve were first editions, five translations, and three new editions.

"The new Chittra and Bakauli," "The Consequence of Love," and "*Sang-i-Gulfam*" are publications of theatrical companies. The Hindi dramas "*Visvamittra*," "*Haris Chandra*," "*Bali Lila*," and "*Daropdi Lila*" are founded on religious and semi-religious accounts of the characters introduced in them. "Ferdinand and Miranda" is a translation of Shakespeare's "Tempest." *Naql-i-Majlis*" contains several laughable farces. "The Well-behaved Son" is intended to impart some moral instruction to the youthful reader. "Randhir and Premmohini" is an Urdu translation by Pandit Partab Kishen Agha of Seth Srinivas Das' Hindi drama of the same name. True heroism, love, and purity of character are beautifully blended in Randhir, and the book is popular among the reading public. The translation of "*Sakuntala*, or the Lost Ring" in Hindi verse by Rája Lachhman Singh, is another work of note in this category. "*Gangotri*" is a drama on the chastity of women. "*Qatl-i-Haqiqat Rai*" shows how a Hindu boy retorted on the unfavourable remarks on Hindu gods made by his Muhammadan fellow students, and how unjustly he suffered for it. The account given of the book appears to show that its tendency is to excite ill-feeling among Hindus against Muhammadans.

This division of the subject contains plays for acting and plays for reading. Among the latter there are translations from Sanskrit and from English, while others deal with the domestic and social problems of the day.

Fiction.—Sixty-four works were received on this subject during the year under report. "The Progeny of Chandra Kanta, Part II" is a continuation of a great work on the subject written in Hindi. It is the only work of its kind in that language, and is much read and admired by the people. When complete, it will vie with the two gigantic works on fiction in Urdu, the *Bostan-i-Khayal* and the *Dastan-i-Amir Hamza*. It is marked by a complete absence of the indecencies found in its rival publications. "*Vir Sikka*, or The Stamp of Heroism" is a Nepali novel, of which only the first part has yet come to hand. "The Great War, complete in the form of a Novel," by Sukh Dyal Singh, draws its scenes from the *Mahabharat*. The subject-matter and the style in which the book is written and printed are, unlike most of the publications on the subject, suited for juvenile readers, and the author

deserves credit for bringing out a book in a pure idiomatic style and free from indecency in subject or language. The book is favourably reviewed by the best Urdu scholars. "*Hanuman Charitra Novel Bhumika*" represents monkeys as belonging to a family of *bandar* kings. "Aurangzeb and Chanchal Kumari" is a historical novel. Chanchal Kumari, while yet a child, was shown the picture of the Emperor Aurangzeb, which she disfigured by trampling on it and depriving it of the nose. The news of this insult to the picture reached the ears of the Emperor, who sent his troops to her father's capital and sought her hand. The manner in which she saved her father from imperial displeasure and managed to escape from the escort which was carrying her to Delhi, and the subsequent humiliation of the Emperor, are the best scenes in the book. "The Scrap Book of Rum" is a translation of Dicks' (*Morier ?*) "Haji Baba in Persia" and "Haji Baba in England." "The bracelet of Jasmine" is the translation of a Bengali novel of the same name. This is a historical novel of the times of Aurangzeb, in which a description of the Mina Bázár of Agra is given. "The Endeavourer" attempts to acquaint its readers with the rights of women according to Muhammadan Law, and awakens moral courage in its readers to protect those rights in order to do justice to their females. "An Account of the Prize of the Spiritual Teacher Kanra Das" is a Bengali novel, containing the story of Kanra Das, who was a magician and had the power of metamorphosing himself. It is founded on a recent proceeding of the law against a Bengali Mahant of Benares. "The Nod of Expectation" is an abstract translation of James' "Book of Patience" and is written in good Urdu.

This year there were 20 books fewer than last year on the subject, but the numerical deficiency is counterbalanced by better tone, style, and subject evinced by the works of the present year. The translations from English and Bengali authors are improvements over last year's. The original novels may be classed as historical or social. The attempts to fight a law suit over again in the pages of a novel, and to uphold the rights of Muhammadan women, may deserve attention.

History, including Geography.—There were 77 works registered under this head, of which 48 were educational. The number of original educational works against this subject, as well as against any other, is really not so large as it would appear, but is swollen by keys, annotations, questions and answers, and imitations which find a ready market in these provinces and are steadily increasing notwithstanding the effort of the Educational Department to suppress the pernicious key-making trade. Among the non-educational works those deserving notice are noted below:—

"Hand-book of Tahsíl Unao" and "Hand-book of Tahsíl Mohan Auras, District Unao," are by a Settlement Officer, and furnish authentic information on the subject. In the "*Jang Nama-i-Nemat Khan Ali*" is described the war that took place between Bahadur Shah and Azam Shah, sons of the Emperor Aurangzeb. "*Taríkh-i-Yusufi*" gives the genealogy of Nawáb Abdul Ghafur Khan, of Jaora. "A Translation of the History of Asim Kufi" by Muhammad Mirza, is the translation of an Arabic history. "History of Bundi State" and a "Short History of Bharatpur State" are two small books, giving in Hindi a brief history of those States. "The Siege, Defence, and Victory of the Illustrious Garrison of Arrah" describes the state of affairs at that place before the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. The character of Kur Singh and Umar Singh, the disgraceful conduct of the police, and the Muhammadan officials' private correspondence with the Kings of Delhi and Oudh are treated at length in this work.

"The Book of Sultán Salah-ud-din" contains an account of Sultán Salah-ud-din Yusuf, the conqueror of Bethlehem, and of the religious war between the Muhammadans and the Christians.

"The determination of Time" is a mathematical geography in Hindi, in which are given rules for finding out the longitude of a place and the local time. At the end of the book is given a long list of places with their longitude, Patna being the

first meridian. The celebrated Persian work "*Shah Nama*" has been published in two volumes by the Newal Kishore Press, Cawnpore. The same enterprising press has brought out a second edition of "*Imad-us-Saadat*" of Saiyid Ghulam Ali, another historical work in Persian. Maulvi Aziz-ud-din, Mir Munshi, British Agency, Chitral, has prepared and published a history of Chitral, to which he has added a short geography. We have this year received a work on the subject, written in Sanskrit by Pandit Kalipado Bandopadhya. It begins with an account of the Muhammadan religion and briefly notices the Muhammadan rulers of India.

Language.—Two hundred and five works on this subject were received, of which only 32 were non-educational. Of the non-educational works the following deserve notice: "*Falah-i-Darain*" contains moral lessons for the Muhammadans. "*Phakkika Prakash*" is a dissertation on Sanskrit grammatical forms. "The Ornaments by Maheshwar" is a work on Hindi rhetoric, and the "Different Forms by Maheshwar" treats of Hindi prosody. "The Explanations of Roots" is a reprint from the *Pandit*. "A Book on the Languages of the Arab," compiled by Muhammad Mehdi, containts Arabic words with their Urdu equivalents. "The Pocket Diamond Dictionary," published by Ram Narain Lal, is a book of 134 pages, which gives the meanings of English words in Roman, while "The Student's Practical Dictionary" by the same publisher, is a large work, containing 764 pages of demy octavo size. This is a new English dictionary, which explains the words in English and gives the Urdu equivalents of the English meanings in Persian character. "The Vocabulary of Karim" gives the Urdu equivalents of Arabic and Persian words. The bulk of the publications on language is educational and consist chiefly of helps and imitations of the books prescribed by the University or by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Text Book Committee. These helps and imitations are marvels of cheap printing, but are not, as a rule, free from typographical and other mistakes. The majority of non-educational works treat of rhetoric, prosody, and other grammatical subjects and consist mostly of Sanskrit and Arabic books; these indicate mental activity and a love of scholarship on the part of the few who write and study them.

Law.—Of the 21 books on law, 16 are first editions, one translation, one republication, and three new editions. "A Commentary on the Indian Penal Code" in Urdu, contains, in addition to Act XLV of 1860, other connected Acts and rulings of the four High Courts and the Chief Court of the Panjáb and notifications up to date. "*Majmua-i-Zabta-i-Faujdari*" edited by Bhagwan Dass Bhargava, LL.B., is a translation of the Criminal Procedure Code, to which the editor has added rulings and notes up to date to make the book specially adaptable to the requirements of police officers and those who may have the opportunity of consulting it. It is, unlike the generality of books on the subject in Urdu, printed on good, white paper and is nicely lithographed. "Weekly Notes of Cases Decided by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, 1881," edited by W. K. Porter, Barrister-at-law, contains notes of cases decided by the High Court. The editor has republished the judgments from the records of the High Court and has added head notes to them. This is the only work on Law in English. "Act No. XIX of 1873," contains in Urdu the rulings and circulars of the Board of Revenue on Rent and Revenue Law. "The Essence of Law, Part I," is an abstract by an amateur of some of the sections of Rent and Revenue, Stamp and Court Fees, Limitation, Registration, Excise, Evidence, and other Acts. Another work worth noting is "The Ordinances of Manu" with a commentary by Pandit Bhim Sen. Most of these works are published under the idea that they will be of practical use to those studying or practising law.

Medicine.—There were 29 works registered under Medicine, of which seven were new editions and five translations. Of the four works in English on the subject, three have been prepared by natives. "The Medical Manual for Young Men" is on sexual physiology. "Till the Doctor comes" is intended for family use, and contains 16 homœopathic medicines, with some allopathic prescriptions. "The Family Doctor,"

is also intended for domestic use. "An Offering to the Stable of Horses" is a little book in Hindi, treating of the most common diseases of horses, with their diagnosis and the best medicine for them. "The Great Elixir" by Muhammad Zafar, contains the use of homœopathic medicines in the different stages of cholera. "*Nighant*" "*Bhasha*" is the Hindi Materia Medica, containing names of medicines and their properties. "Experiences of Europeans" and the "Joy of Skilfulness" are the two works in Persian. The former contains the diagnosis of diseases and prescriptions; the latter treats of the different temperaments, classes, causes, and symptoms of diseases and of the laws of the preservation of health. "*Ashtang Hirdai*" is a translation of "*Bagbhatta*," a standard Sanskrit work on the subject. A translation of the "Sufficiency of Mansur" treats of theoretical and practical medicine, or the art and science of medicine. The theoretical portion includes sanitation, pulsation, and temperament; the practical contains prescriptions for numerous ailments of which the diagnosis is given. "The Requirements of the Inquirers" contains technicalities of the science, specifics for ordinary diseases, with the names and properties of a few medicines. "The Method of Deliverance" is a treatise on fevers. "Remedy for Poison" is a translation of passages from standard Sanskrit and Bengali authorities on the subject and contains antidotes for poisons. "The Antidote for Poisons" prescribes remedies for mineral, vegetable, and animal poisons. "The Benefits of *Qutub* in the Verification of Weights used in Medicine" is a bilingual work in Arabic and Persian, in which the different weights used in medicine are alphabetically arranged, with a list of Indian and English apothecary weights at the end. "The Specifics of Akbar" is a translation of a Persian work known as "*Mujarrabat-i-Akbari*." "The Balance of Medicine" is a discourse on pulsation and medical science. "Homœopathic Treatment of Cholera" is a Hindi work on the subject and, unlike the Urdu book by Muhammad Zafar, called the "Great Elixir," is written by a professional man, Binod Behari Paul, a homœopathic practitioner. A Hindi edition of Hankin's "The Causes and Prevention of Cholera" was published. "Cure of Bodies" is a Persian work, in the first chapter of which the author gives his own method of treatment, and in the second and third the habit and kind of patients. The rest of the book is devoted to the requirements of a good physician and his moral influence, pulsation, springing up of good and bad new diseases, indications of death, and treatment of children. The source of inspiration of the publications on this subject may be traced back to Sanskrit and Arabic severally and jointly, and to Persian and English to a certain extent.

Miscellaneous.—Two hundred and fifty-four of the publications of the year are classed as Miscellaneous. The following works are notable:—

"The Indian Yule Tide" is full of tales and anecdotes and riddles for Christmas week. "Wine and Meat" is a translation of a lecture delivered by an Australian professor on vegetarianism. "The Quintessence of Secret Sciences" treats of palmistry, phrenology, and other allied sciences. "The larger Almanac for 1898" contains other useful information besides that of a calendar. A view of Constantinople from the Golden Horn, the busts of Turkish Emperors, followed by brief historical accounts of their reigns, phrenology, some geographical and other information, are also included in this calendar. The pictures are beautifully drawn and coloured. "A Tray of Medical Science" pleads against flesh eating and differs from "Wine and Meat" in being an original work. "The Essence of Investigation" treats of foretelling. "The Happy News" is a laudatory tract in justification of the honors conferred on Jai Prakash Lal, of Dumraon. "Interesting Admonition" disapproves of singing. "Blossom of Talisman" contains a few important receipts and wonderful experiments. "A Sea of Talisman" contains magic squares and incantations for love, enmity, destruction of enemies, prosperity, discovery of thieves, and capture of evil spirits.

"The Diamond Jubilee Speeches" is a collection of lectures delivered at the Diamond Jubliee commemoration meeting of the Benares students. "Cure for Snake Bite" is a translation of an English book on the subject. "The Matchless

Garden of Serenity" shows by means of seven examples how man and animal have been saved from impending danger by patiently relying on God. "A Present to Darwesh or a Wreath of Flowers" gives an account of the various religious sects among Hindus and of their practices and saints. The author prefers the "practise of sound," of which he gives the details. "The Machinations of Indra" contains magic squares and charms. "Useful to the Public" contains information regarding the Postal Railway, Telegraph, and other Departments, receipts for preparing varnishes, cups of camphor and mercury. "The Staircase of Astrology" contains directions for finding out auspicious moments for the performance of certain ceremonies. "The Exploits of Rámá for Interrogation" is a method of bibliomancy from the verses describing the exploits of Rámá. "A Rare Collection" contains prescriptions and receipts for preparing false pearls, rubies, &c. "The Sayings of Hazrat Ali" is a translation from Dr. Oakley's History of the Muhammadans. The translator regrets that the Sayings of Ali are not to be met with in Arabic or in any of the books of that language. "*Tasbil-us-Sitar*" contains songs, with the different modes of playing on the guitar. "*Taskhir-i-Hamzad*" gives the magic process of subjugating the "double."

"Regulations of the Empress" is written in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. "The Muhammadan Women" is a translation of an Arabic work by a Muhammadan lady, containing the account of an interveiw between a French and a Muhammadan lady. "The Treasure of Husain" contains magic squares, charms, amulets, and incantations. "*Prait Nagar*" gives an account of the spirits and of the plane of their existence; it also contains a short account of spiritual séances and treats of psychometry, psychography, and mesmerism. "The Mirror of Famine" gives an account of the famine at Agra and of the help afforded to the poor by the benevolent inhabitants. "Copy of a Congratulatory Letter" is an address to the Sultán of Turkey, congratulating him on his victory over the Greeks, and is distributed free. "The Diamond Jubliee" is a trilingual encomium in commemoration of the occasion by different authors in prose and verse. The above-noted books show that books containing charms, and treating of astrology, bibliomancy, phrenology, palmistry, psychometry, and mesmerism, are in much request.

Poetry.—The books registered under this head are exactly three times those that were registered last year, being 237 against 79. Leaving out religion, poetry embraces the largest number of publications of the year, which are metrical compositions on various subjects. The following furnish examples of the subjects comprised under this head: "*Shabha Bilas*" is a diversion for social gatherings. "*Niti Mala*" contains morals. "*Kal Lila*" contains an account of the famine of 1896. "A Rose Bush of Chronograms" is a bilingual work, consisting of chronograms of the birth of a son to a Nawáb. "A Collection of the Essence of Piety" contains religious advice. "A Garden of Virtues" and "The Brilliance of Ilmi" contain verses in praise of Muhammad. The "Hindi Ballads," describing the marriage of Alha and the battle fought by him, have been rendered into Urdu. In the "Garden of Sarwar" the author, Ghulam Sarwar, has made attractive by his verses the duty to God, father, king, teacher, subject, and son, universal love, care of relations, the poor and guests, patience, justice, and purity of conduct. "Poem of Narayan" contains an account of Shandil Rishi and of his family. "The Vernal Blossoms of Language" contains the poems of three contemporary poets, Átish, Násikh, and Ábád, in the same metre, arranged in parallel columns. "Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Empress of India" contains songs of different notes; the first one is in praise of God, the second immortalizes the fifty years' Jubilee. "An Account of the Battle of Badar" describes the battle fought at Badar Well between Muhammad's generals, Haidar, Masaband Sad and the Kafirs under the leadership of Bin Sufyan. The well-known story of *Sakuntala* has been translated into Urdu verse by Pandit Sham Lal. "A Photograph of Life" is a versified account of childhood, youth, and old age. "An account of Sudama" contains the story of Sudama's poverty and his subsequent and

instantaneous richness by the grace of Krishna. "The Ocean of Reality" begins with "whoever knows himself knows God." In this book are given two methods of knowing one's self and truth about the soul.

Generally speaking, Urdu poetry is erotic. In Hindi there are metrical translations and original compositions, which contain some morality or describe important events.

Of the works on religious poetry in Urdu, "The Elegies of Mirza Dabir," the famous elegist of Lucknow, have been published in more than a dozen volumes. These beautiful and impressive verses contain the best similes and metaphors, and are characterized by the highest graces of poetry. "The Poetical Works of Her Highness Nawáb Sháhjahán Begam of Bhopal, is worthy of note as the work of a poetess. The Urdu anthology, "*Mukhtar-i-Ashar*," contains selected verses of standard poets and is edited by some of the best Urdu scholars.

Politics.—Politics is a subject little understood and little cared for by the public, and the epithet of barrenness applied to it last year is applicable this year also. The solitary work on this subject, "Our Home Politics; A thought, Part II," is an incomplete work by a Bengali gentleman of Benares.

Philosophy.—"The Philosophy of Existence" by R. C. Sen, a retired educational officer, has been reviewed by Dr. Foster, of America, and an abstract of his review has been published. Dr. Foster calls the book "a complete thought system, worthy of a thoughtful study, and a very compact, thoughtful, and thoroughly systematic view of evolution as seen by an oriental *savant*." The book is exceedingly interesting as forming a contrast to the evolution theories prevailing in the West. "A collection of explanations" by Mahamahopadhyaya Laugaksha Bhasker, contains notes on *Jaimini's Mimansa*. "A collection of Commentaries on the Knots of Jalali" is a collection of five commentaries on *Jalali*, an Arabic work. "*Vyapti Panchkam*" is a commentary on Sanskirt logic, treating of the "five universal accompaniments of the middle term by the major," a peculiartiy of Sanskrit logic. "The Aitri Upanishad of the Rigveda" contains the text, with its Hindi translation by Pandit Bhim Sen. "The translation of Yog" is a bilingual work, in which the aphorisms of Patanjal on Yog, with Vyas' commentary, have been translated into Hindi. "A Garland of Predicates" is another work on Sanskrit logic. "The Niyaya Philosophical system of Gautam," one of the six schools of Hindu philosophy, has gone through a second edition.

The aphorisms of the "Vaiseshika Philosophy by Kanad, with the Commentary of Prasastapada and the Gloss of Udayanacharyad," forms No. 50 of the Benares Sanskrit series, edited by the learned Pandits of Benares under the superintendence of R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., a late Director of Public Instruction, and Dr. G. Thibaut, Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad. Kanad has, in his aphorisms, introduced an extra special (*vaisesh*) element, which has given the designation of Vaisesheka to his philosophy. The nine eternals, or the *Drava Padaraths*, as they are called, are the earth, water, fire, air, sky, time, space, self, and mind. Kánad substantiates the eternity of the *Drava Padaraths* wherein lies the peculiarity of his philosophy. Two volumes of the Vizianagram Sanskrit series edited under the superintendence of Arthur Venis, Esq., Principal of the Sanskrit and Queen's College Benares, have also been issued.

The work done by the Sanskritists connected with the Educational Department deserves credit. They are not only saving from oblivion the philosophical works of the great minds of India, but are making them easy of access and are widening the scope of their utility.

Religion.—Four hundred and thirteen publications were registered against this head.

Besides the three great religions, Hinduism, Christianity, and Muhammadanism, whose tenets have been sufficiently expounded in the publications of the year under

report, the increase in the tracts and books of the Arya Samajists, which outstrip those issued by any other religious body, is noticeable. The Jains, who have hitherto kept their religious books to themselves, are now following the suit of other religionists. The Radha Swami Sect has produced several books, and is becoming prominent. The Theosophical Society, which does not call itself a religious body, but which represents every religion and holds the esoteric teaching of every religion to be the same, has influenced the English reading public by its literature issued from Benares. Its effect on vernacular literature is the production of books on phrenology, psychometry, and mesmerism.

The following furnish examples of the variety of religious subjects treated in the works registered under this head:—

In "A Brief view of *Radka Swami* Faith" this religious sect is said to have its origin in its original founder, Radha Swami, or the Supreme Being, who appeared in the world and designated himself *Sant Sat Guru* or perfect saint. The book contains an account of what it calls "the three factors in creation," according to which our solar system belongs to the third degree. The book treats also of the superiority of "sound practice" over external religious observances, and goes on to say that "sound" is not the property of ether. "A Present to Islam" treats of fasting. "A Direct road to Holy Law" contains religious precepts and prayers. "A Catechism on Salvation" and "A Tentative translation of the book of the Prophet Jeremiah" are Christian publications. "A light to the Incomprehensible" gives the meanings of difficult and technical expressions occurring in "*Sar Bachan Radha Swami.*" "The Removal of the points of Doubts" is a controversy on *Shradha* ceremony, the offering of rice balls to the manes of dead ancestors. "An investigation into the true religion and the false" endeavours to refute the teachings of the Christian religion and to show that the Vedic religion is the only true religion. "The Hymns of the Rig Veda" have been translated, with a popular commentary by R. T. H. Griffith, of which we have received the second volume. "The Three Paths" contains the three lectures delivered by Mrs. Annie Besant at the 6th annual convention of the Indian section of the Theosophical Society on the topic of the three paths, *Karmo, Gyan,* and *Bhakti,* as explained in the *Bhagwat Gitta.* "Instruction for Children" contains prayers, sermons, and hymns for Christian children. "The Delight of Mankind" contains verses in praise of Imam Husain. "The Ornament of Faith" gives an account of the birth of Muhammad in the first part and of his miracles in the second. "A Solver of the Subtleties of the Religions of India" is in the form of a catechism, and the author, in answering the questions, expounds the whole theory of evolution according to the Hindu *Shastras.* "A Trilogue" with four others, is a tirade on *Nadwat-ul-Ulama,* a conference of learned Muhammadans. "Miracles of the Posterity of the Prophet" contains an account of the generosity of Ali in giving over his sons to a mendicant, of their wonderful arrival at Jalsa, and of their final release. "The Star of Heaven" shows how Muhammad, the prophet, ascended through the seven heavens into the presence of God. "*Bais Parishah*" describes the twenty-two austerities performed by Jain ascetics. "The Elucidator of the Practice of Radha Swami" describes the obstacles which hinder the progress of a novice in the Radha Swami faith, and gives the method of overcoming them. It is intended for private circulation. "The Deliverance of the Human Monad" and the "Hindi translation of the Songs of the Lord" and "Hundred Verses on *Vyrag*" are Arya Samajic publications. "*Varma Vyavastha*" assigns reasons for the superiority of the three castes over the fourth, and is the work of an Arya. "Vedic Text No. 2" contains a scientific explanation of the eighth and ninth *mantras* of the "*Surya Sukta*" on the septenary composition of solar light. "A Vork on the Five Sacrifices" by an Arya, describes the five daily sacrifices and the method in which they should be performed. "Rebirth" contains quotations from Sanskirt on metempsychosis, with their Hindi translation. "Consideration of Soul in the Immovables" discourses on the question whether plants have souls. "Knowledge of the Divine Truth,"

with its Hindi translation, enumerates the four preliminary qualifications of those desirous of emancipation from rebirth. "A Collection of Oriental Mysticism" explains some of the technical expressions of the Sufis. "Allurement for Love" contains verses of the *Koran*, with the mode of their recital for special benefits, such as the creating of love and hatred and the acquirement of wealth. "Tract No. 37" treats of the meditation of God and is an Arya Samájic tract. "The Right Path of Muhammad" contains letters written by the author to his daughter, in which he marks out the religious path to be followed by her.

Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).—There are 84 works under this head, of which only three are non-educational. Of the educational works, one, *viz.*, the "Manual of Practical Physics; Part I, Practical Geometry," by Mr. Murray, Professor, Muir Central College, has been written to meet the requirements of the new elementary courses in science, and the objects aimed at are (1) to train hand and eye; (2) to develop habits of neatness and accuracy; (3) to teach a clear and orderly method of recording facts; (4) to give a training in methods of exact measurement; and (5) to cultivate the powers of observation. The non-educational works, being rules in Hindi for the preparation of astronomical tables and the calendar, hardly call for any remarks.

Science (Natural and Other).—There are only six publications under this head, against 13 of last year. Half of the works are classed as educational and half as non-educational. The only work which deserves notice is the "Testing with Wheatstone's Bridge" practically explained." The book illustrates by examples the theoretical and practical mode of testing with Wheatstone's bridge and is intended for those belonging to the Telegraph Department.

Voyages and Travels.—Eight works were registered under this head against three of last year.

In the "*Safar Nama-i-Kashmir*" the author gives an account of his trip to Kashmir. "In the *Safar-ul-Quds wa Misr*" is given an account of the author's pilgrimage to Jerusalem and Egypt. "A Trip to Khatmandu, situate in Nepal," contains an account of the religious and social rites observed by the Hindus and Muhammadans inhabiting that place. It gives an account of marriages celebrated during the author's residence there and describes the social position of the inhabitants. The book records the friendly relations that exist there between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. "A Messenger of Good News," is an account of the pilgrimage to Mecca of Haji Muhammad Murtaza Khan. "A Pilgrimage to Karbala, Najaf, Kazmain and Samar," contains an account of the author's pilgrimage to those holy places. A statement at the end of the book gives in a tabular form the dates of departure and arrival at different stages, with fares and means of conveyance available. "The series of the Just" in two volumes, is a translation by Saiyid Ali Bilgrami, an accomplished Urdu writer, of the diary of a Frenchman, M. Theono, in which is given an account of his travels in the Deccan. This is a valuable and welcome addition to Urdu literature.

It is remarkable that all the publications containing accounts of travels and voyages are in Urdu.

Periodicals.—The following new periodicals have been started during the year:—

Urdu.—Fiction.—"*Saiyara,*" edited by Nur Ahmad Ayan, is a monthly paper, containing a novel. "*Riaz-i-Sukhan*" is another monthly journal, which has fiction for its object, but has added poetry to it: it is edited by Saiyid Ali Ahsan and Iftikhar Alum. "*Urdu-i-Moalla,*" edited by Ahmad Shafi Khan, contains stories written in good, idiomatic Urdu. Fiction generally runs on love stories and intrigues with or without a historical basis.

Miscellaneous.—"*Ganjina-i-Sukhan*" is edited by Sarju Parshad Nigam, and contains articles on various subjects, interesting news, and art and humours, to

which is added poetry and enigmas. "*Sharara*" is edited by Fazal Muhammad and is issued twice a month on the 7th and 21st. The object of the above publications is neither political nor social, but purely literary.

Hindi.—Poetry.—The two Hindi monthly magazines devoted to poetry are "*Rasik Batika*" and "*Rasik Chandrika.*"

Polyglot.—Miscellaneous.—"*Bharat Opdeshak*" is a bilingual monthly journal in Sanskrit and Hindi, edited by Brahmanand Saraswati. It deals with social and religious topics and with the Vedic philosophy.

"The Indian Veterinary Journal," edited by Veterinary-Captain H. T. Pease, is a quarterly magazine, which has been revived in the year under report.

Some of the periodicals have an ephemeral existence and do not last longer than a year or two.

The under-mentioned periodicals still continue :—

English.—The Prasnottara, Kaystha, the Allahabad Parish Magazine.

Urdu.—Muraqqa-i-Alam, Risala-i-Mufid-ul-Mazarain, Gulchin.

Marathi.—Nyaya Darpan.

Polyglot.—Mehr-i-Munir, Anand Kanan, the Pandit, Arya Sidhanta, Makhzan-i-Masihi.

(*b*) *The Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press.*

THE two following statements give details of the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897 :—

I.—Classification of newspapers according to the intervals of time at which they are published.

Monthly.	Twice a month.	Three times a month.	Weekly.	Twice a week.	Daily.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1897.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1897.	Number of newspapers remaining on the register at the end of the year.
40	12	•6	57	1	2	118	23	29	89

II.—Linguistic classification of newspapers.

Urdu.	Urdu-English.	Hindi.	Hindi-Urdu.	Marathi.	Gurkha.	Total.
81	2	28	4	2	1	118

There were 118 papers on the register during 1897 as compared with 123 in the preceding year. Twenty-three new papers were brought on the register; while 29 were struck off, 28 ceasing to exist. There remained on the register 89 papers at the end of the year. The weekly papers continue to be the most numerous. The second statement shows that there were 81 purely Urdu papers against 28 purely Hindi ones.

Among the twenty-three new papers which were started or received for the first time, the following four, which had been extinct, were revived during the year and the last two of them again stopped publication :—

(1) The *Árya Patra*, a journal of the Arya Samáj, which is chiefly devoted to publishing information connected with the orphanage established by the Bareilly Árya Samáj.

(2) The *Bundelkhand Punch*, which, though pretty loyal on the subject of the frontier, does not approve of the forward policy, and keeps a sharp look-out for the shortcomings of local magistrates.

(3) The *Hámid-ul-Islám*, a paper of little importance, which contained articles on current topics.

(4) The *Kurmi Samáchar*, which was intended to encourage social reforms among the Kurmi community.

Among the other new journals the following eight became defunct before the close of the year:—

(1) The *Anmol*, an ephemeral paper, containing miscellaneous news.

(2) The *Diamond Jubilee Paper*, which was moderate in tone.

(3) The *Hitchintak*, another ephemeral paper, which contained general news.

(4) The *Ját Hitkári*, a national journal of the Ját community similar in tone to the *Ját Samáchár*, which chiefly sought to encourage social reform and improve the condition of that community.

(5) The *Jhánsi Gazette*, a harmless paper which interested itself chiefly in Muhammadan affairs.

(6) The *Ráh-ul-Amin*, of which only one number was received which contained articles in favour of mesmerism and the Muhammadan religion, and copied miscellaneous news from other papers.

(7) The *Sharif Dost*, the organ of a benefit society at Muttra, the object of which was to supply the members with funds to defray marriage expenses.

(8) The *Tribeni Tarang*, which gave local information and general news.

The other papers brought on the register during the year and still in existence are:—

(1) The *Agent-Hindustán*, which is rather given to singing the praises of native princes as opposed to Government, but is moderate in tone.

(2) *Al Islám*, which publishes general news, particularly of the doings of Muhammadans.

(3) The *Bháratodharák*, started by Brahmánand Saraswati, which generally supports the Árya Samáj principles and advocates the reformation and improvement of Hindus.

(4) The *Gurkha Samachár*, which is published by a Nepálese book-seller at Benares in the Gurkha language, and contains short stories and general news.

(5) The *Kálbhairava*, a Maráthi newspaper started at Benares, which contains general news and has a moderate tone.

(6) The *Khair Khwáh-i-Ám*, which reprints general news from other newspapers and contains articles on subjects of local interest, the tone being unobjectionable.

(7) The *Mushir-i-Saltanat*, an ordinary paper, which has no special or objectionable political bias.

(8) The *Shahna-i-Hind and Tuti-i-Hind*, an old paper published by Maulvi Ahmad Hasan Shaukat, member of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmáns, but received from April 1897. It discusses political matters and supports the Hadis.

(9) The *Sharárah*, which is edited by Jalal-ud-din, a master in the Government High School at Moradabad, and devoted more to the translation of English novels and historical works than to publication of news.

(10) The *Ved Prakásh*, an Arya Samáj journal, which generally supports the Vedas.

(11) The *Vidyá Vinod*, a journal devoted to politics and Hindi literature, which freely criticises Government measures.

Among the newspapers which ceased to exist during the year were the following:—

The *Áina-i-Álam*, the editor and the publisher of which were both convicted of defamation; the *Alwaqt*, which sought to conciliate both Hindus and Muhammadans; the *Árya Bháskar*, an Árya Samáj organ, which was in favour of the National Congress and the *Gorakshá* movement; the *Ázád*, an old paper, which was conducted with moderation and intelligence; the *Bhárat Bási*, which dealt with religious and political matters; the *Dabír-i-Hind*, a small paper of little influence, which, when speaking of public events, gave a side thrust at Government, endeavouring all the while to veil its malice in high-flown phrases; the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* of Moradabad, which had a very offensive tone, and the editor of which was convicted of sedition; the *Ját Hitkári* and the *Ját Samáchár*, which were national journals of the Ját community; the *Khurshed-i-Anwar*, which advocated social reform and reported on matters connected with the Saráogi religion, and the editor of which was convicted under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code; the *Matlá-i-Núr* and the *Núr-ul-Anwár* of Cawnpore, which were chiefly made up of extracts from other papers, but were of long standing; and the *Pratáp*, which meddled with politics and had an objectionable tone.

Moradabad headed the list with the largest number of Vernacular newspapers (18) during 1897, the papers supplied by the others centres of the Vernacular Press being as follows:—Meerut 16; Lucknow and Agra 15 each; Cawnpore 8 and Allahabad and Benares 7 each. Both the Maráthi papers (the *Káshi Vaibhava* and the *Kálbhairava*) and the only Gurkha journal, *Gurkha Samáchár*, are published at Benares. Of the seven Árya Samáj papers published in these provinces Meerut claims 3. There are four professedly comic papers, the leading one among them being the *Oudh Punch*.

The circulation of the Urdu daily, the *Oudh Akhbár*, slightly rose from 521 to 526 during the year; but that of the Hindi daily, the *Hindustán*, remained stationary, being 470, as it was during 1896. The *Bhárat Jiwan* continues to be the most popular weekly paper, with a circulation of 1,500. The other more popular weekly journals are the *Anis-i-Hind* and the *Prayág Samáchár*, 800 each, the *Jain Gazette* 700, the *Hindustáni* 600, *Alwaqt* 575 and the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* and the *Vernacular Advertiser* 500 each. The circulation of the *Káyasth Conference Gazette* and the *Káyasth Hitkári*, published three times a month, is 1,200 and 500 respectively, and that of the *Pratáp*, published twice a month, 600, as in the preceding year. The *Bháratodhárak*, with a circulation of 1,000, heads the list of monthly papers. The other more popular monthly papers are the *Vaishya Hitkári* 900, the *Ját Hitkári* and the *Ved Prakásh* 700 each, and the *Ját Samáchár*, the *Maheshwari*, the *Muraqqa-i-Álam* and the *Satya Sindhu*, the *Jain Hitopdeshak*, the *Bhárat Bási*, the *Khatri Hitkári*, the *Kurmi Samáchár*, the *Gurkka Samáchár*, the *Árya Darpan*, *Al-Islám*, and the *Doctor* which have a circulation between 600 and 500.

During the year the editors and proprietors of several vernacular papers figured in the criminal courts. Nannhu Prasad, the editor of the *Bundelkhand Punch*, Jhánsi, was convicted of libel and sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, the Station-Master of Mau being the complainant. The Samthar State officers prosecuted the editor (Rai Kamla Prasad) and the Manager (Ramcharan) of another Jhánsi paper, the *Áina-i-Álam*, on a similiar charge; and both the accused were convicted and sentenced to a year's simple imprisonment and fine a of Rs. 250, and to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 respectively. Hafiz Nizam Ahmad, the proprietor of the *Riáz-ul-Akhbár*, Gorakhpur, was fined

Rs. 100, and Mirza Abdullah Hasrati, the late editor, was sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. The sentence of imprisonment was reduced to one year on appeal. Amba Prasad, the editor and proprietor of the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm*, Moradabad, was convicted under section 124A of the Penal Code and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for a seditious article headed "A sample prior to the abolition of the liberty of the press" in his paper dated 14th July 1897. The article was in connection with the Calcutta riots. Kazi Jamshed Ali, Mukhtar by profession, and editor of the *Jám-i-Jamshed*, Moradabad, was convicted under section 82, Act III of 1877, and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. Shikri Prasad, the proprietor of the *Khúrshed-i-Anwar*, Saháranpur, was fined Rs. 200 under section 182 of the Penal Code.

The following is a summary of the views expressed by the various newspapers on the principal subjects discussed in the issues of the year 1897 :—

I.—Political and Foreign.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* published a letter from Háji Muhammad Ismail Khan, who expressed great indignation that the proposal for equal representation of Hindus and Muhammadans in all representative bodies was not to be laid before the National Congress, which showed that Muhammadans who joined it were neither representatives nor well-wishers of the Indian Musalmáns, caring more for their own interests than the good of their co-religionists. The action of Mr. Sayani in sending a telegram to Mr. Gladstone congratulating him on the anniversary of his birthday was condemned, and, it was urged, could not possibly be taken as coming from a representative of Muhammadans, as Muhammadans could not think of congratulating Mr. Gladstone after the way he had abused the Sultan and, through him, their religion. The *Akhbár-i-Álam*, alluding to Háji Muhammad Ismail Khan's draft resolution which was not brought forward, accused the leaders of the movement of not using the best means in their power of winning over Muhammadans to their camp and thus making the Congress a truly national institution. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* published a communication on the 7th of August from Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan, in which he said that the Congress was mainly responsible for the feeling of unrest in the country, having preached its fallacious doctrine that English rule was oppressive; and Government was advised to tighten its hold over the vernacular press. The *Nasim-i-Agra* thought it a great pity that Muhammadans did not support the Congress movement more, as their political interests were identical: in fact the editor said that the only bone of contention was the cow-killing question. The *Zamánah* censured the Congress for spending large sums of money on the meeting when it had done nothing towards relieving the distress of famine-stricken people. The *Ázád* said that the meeting should not be looked upon as useless, but at the same time no new information seemed to have been gathered, and the absence of any explanation of the aversity of Muhammadans to the Congress was considered unsatisfactory. The appeal made by His Excellency the Viceroy to England and the Colonies for Indian famine relief was, in the opinion of the *Hindustán*, the direct outcome of the telegram sent by the National Congress, and the *Bhárat Jiwan* thought that Lord Elgin had refused to ask for assistance earlier as the British public, if called upon to contribute, might demand an inquiry into the state of Indian finances. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár* considered that India owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Congress for having sent the telegram. Suggestions were made to suspend the session of the Congress which took place at Amraoti at the close of the year on account of the plague, as it was thought that delegates would be compelled to endure great hardship. The *Diamond Jubilee* paper urged that the session should on no account be suspended, as it was of the utmost importance for the Congress to consider the Press prosecutions instituted by Government, though the attendance might, if it were thought necessary, be limited.

On the occurrence of the Tochi Valley disaster in June, the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* found fault with the Government for delay in equipping the expedition and sarcastically observed that Turkey, who did not possess the same facilities of communication, had put a larger army into the field with far greater despatch. The summoning of Mullas to Afghanistan by the Amir was viewed with apprehension by the *Hindustáni*, but the *Zamánah*, on the other hand, expressed surprise that it should have attracted attention, as, in the opinion of that paper, it had no political significance. The *Anis-i-Hind* declared the Amir to be a bitter enemy of the Government which had regularly paid him a liberal subsidy; and his action in selling cheap rifles to the tribes was looked upon as most unfriendly by a number of journals. Several papers expressed their opinions that the Amir's book on *jehád* had been the cause of the sudden outbreak of fanaticism among the tribes, while some suspected His Highness of complicity and treachery, though they changed their minds after the correspondence between the Government of India and the Amir had been made public. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm*, in noticing how little there was to be gained, and how much might be lost, in the frontier expedition, recommended nothing short of complete occupation of the enemy's country. The question of whether a *jehád* would be lawful or not was a good deal discussed in the press, and several of the leading papers expressed their opinions that it could not be valid unless declared by a Prophet or a true Imám. The *Najm-ul-Hind* considered the annexation of Chitral, coupled with the forward policy of Government, to be the cause of the outbreak.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* argued that the tribes had risen from purely selfish motives, seeing that the British Government made so much of the Amir of Kabul, and they hoped to secure for themselves handsome subsidies, while the Mulla Hadda and other ambitious subjects thought that the Government, to save itself further trouble, would establish a separate independent kingdom for them. The *Oudh Akhbár* praised the manner in which the Amir had played his part between the Afridis and the British Government, and thought he had displayed great tact in avoiding being involved in the imbroglio. The conduct of General Ghulam Hyder Khan in connection with the risings was commented on, and surprise was expressed that the Amir did not reprimand him if he was really as loyal to the British Government as he pretended to be. The *Naiyar-i-Âzam* made allusion to the letter found in Mulla Hadda's house, showing that the tribesmen were acquainted with the victories of the Sultan of Turkey over the Greeks, and was of opinion that the spreading of the news among them was largely responsible for the rising, they having been egged on to strike a blow in the cause of Islám.

The *Hindustán*, referring to the participation of Native Chiefs in the frontier expedition, said it was a clear indication of their unswerving loyalty; and the action of Government in allowing them to send their armies and go to the front themselves was highly approved.

At no time was uncertainty expressed as to what the result of the campaign would be, although many allusions were made to the difficulties our troops would have to encounter before the tribes were thoroughly subdued. The gallantry displayed by the troops, both British and native, was viewed with favour by the press, and the *Oudh Akhbár* urged well-to-do natives to raise subscriptions for rendering help to the families of those who had been killed. The question of opening the Victoria Cross to the Native Army was brought forward in connection with several cases of conspicuous gallantry.

The *Âzád* considered that, after watching the movements of Russia in Central Asia for some years past, it was only reasonable to suppose that India would some day become a bone of contention with Russia. The forward policy was condemned, and the editor deplored the enormous sums of money which were constantly being spent on frontier expeditions, all to no purpose. He thought that the tribes should not be subdued, but, on the other hand, be well armed and their martial spirit encouraged, so that they might be a thorn in the side of Russia, should she ever

attempt the invasion of India. The *Oudh Akhbár* was for breaking their strength, once for all, and thereby putting a stop to frequent expeditions. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* said that the ill-advised frontier policy had been strongly denounced in the press from time to time, and it was to be regretted that no notice had been taken of the warning, as it had now led to evil consequences. The editor urged that the question should be taken up in Parliament and the heavy drain on the Indian treasury caused thereby stopped. The *Najm-ul-Hind* noticed a tendency of a civilized nation to absorb an uncivilized people living in its neighbourhood, and hoped no further annexation of territory would be made until the State coffers were full. The majority of papers were for withdrawing from Tirah and all posts except those actually occupied before the fighting commenced.

The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár*, in alluding to the possibility of a Russian invasion, said that now that the frontier expeditions were practically over, the future policy should be seriously considered. Government was advised not to fritter away money on small wars, but to stand prepared for the great struggle. The same paper, in noticing the transport difficulties our army has had to contend with, said that the same remarks applied to Russia, and it did not consider an invasion possible, any ordinary-minded individual being able to see at a glance what an enormous undertaking it would be. The *Shahna-i-Hind* thought that Russia with her improved railway system would find no difficulty in taking the country if she wished, and Government was warned against placing reliance on either Afghanistan or the frontier tribes, neither of which could be relied upon with any degree of certainty to act as a buffer.

The action of the Amir of Afghanistan at the commencement of the year in connection with the Mitai Valley question was severely criticised, and the *Oudh Punch* and the *Najm-ul-Hind* considered his attitude unfriendly towards the Government of India, and thought he must have been egged on by some stronger power to quarrel with the British Government. The *Pratáp* and the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm*, in alluding to the liberal treatment of the Amir by the Government of India, compared it with the treatment of Indian chiefs who, it was said, were treated with scant courtesy when they visited England compared with Nasr-ullah Khan. The editors much regretted that in spite of all the consideration shown to the Amir by the Government, all it received in return was ingratitude, and several papers advised it to discontinue the subsidy paid to him and come to an understanding with Russia at once. The *Akhbár-i-Islám*, referring to the book on *jehád* compiled by the Amir, thought that he was fulfilling his duty in explaining to his co-religionists the meaning of it. The *Rahbar* said that the book had created a deep sensation, and enquired whether it was the intention of the author to stir up fanaticism in India and then wage war against the British Government. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* advised the Amir to take care, as, the coffers being empty, he could expect no sop, and the British Government was never opposed to the annexation of new territories. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* disbelieved the rumour that the book had been circulated among the soldiers in the Native Army, and said that even if it had, there was no cause for alarm, as everyone knew full well how the Amir persecuted his co-religionists in Afghanistan. The editor was of opinion that the declaration of a *jehád* in India depended upon the treatment by Government of Muhammadans, and not on the instigation of any Muhammadan ruler. Several papers considered the publication of such a book by a friendly power an act of ingratitude and unfriendliness, and said that if the Amir was relying on Indian Muhammadans to help him he would find himself sadly mistaken. The *Anís-i-Hind* admired the attitude of the Government of India towards him, and thought the utmost credit was due to it for its forbearance towards one who had secretly intrigued against it without provocation.

The *Áina-i-Álam*, referring on the 16th of March to the Cretan imbroglio, said that it had assumed such serious proportions that war was inevitable owing to the interference of Greece on the part of the Cretan insurgents. It was feared that England and Russia would be drawn into the war, and that if they were it would extend

to India, the consequences of which could not be viewed with equanimity. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* praised the courage and firmness displayed by Turkey, who was busy preparing for a great war, while the other Powers seemed to be under the impression that they could annex new territories without bloodshed. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* attibuted insincere motives to the European Powers in the share they had taken in Cretan affairs, and said they had encouraged the Christian Cretans to fall out with the Turkish Government. The editor considered that Turkey was entitled to immense praise for impartial treatment of Christians, to whom the highest posts in every department were said to be open. The *Shahna-i-Hind* observed that it was patent that Greece was no match for Turkey and had gone to war firmly believing that some of the other Powers would support her.

A correspondent, writing to the *Zamánah*, endorsed what he said was the general opinion of Muhammadans in India, *viz.*, that Englishmen deliberately sent false information to India regarding the war, in order to mislead the Muhammadans into thinking that the Sultan was weak, and thereby lessen their attachment to His Majesty. The progress of the war was followed carefully in the press and the conduct of the Turks was alluded to throughout in flattering terms, most papers considering that it had been marked with forbearance, dignity, and courage. The public were called upon to subscribe money in aid of the wounded and to enable the Sultan to carry on the war efficiently. The *Ázád*, in urging Muhammadans to subscribe liberally, said there could not possibly be any objection to their doing so, and that it would be cowardice on the part of Government to view their action with suspicion. *Ar-Rashid* said that it was an opportunity of showing that they were the same people and always ready to help their religious leader. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár* discouraged the collection of subscriptions in India and scoffed at the idea of the Turkish Government standing in need of it. It was strongly advised by the *Zamánah* to place no reliance on the other European Powers, but rather to strengthen its position in the world by forming a triple alliance with Persia and Afghanistan. The *Naiyar-i-Ázam*, referring to the pressure brought to bear on Turkey to evacuate Thessaly, was most indignant that she should have been compelled to give up a country which she had conquered, without receiving compensation in return. The Powers were warned against the danger of quarrelling with Turkey, as the war would in all probability wear a religious aspect; but England was assured that the Muhammadans of India would remain loyal to her as long as she sided with Turkey! The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* took Muhammadans to task for making so much ado over the Turkish victories, and said that they were likely thereby to bring every Musalmán into disrepute. The writer, in pointing out that the chief characteristics of Islám were humility and benevolence, said it was a subject for regret that Muhammadans were now to be found returning to Government evil for good.

A long discussion took place between various papers as to the right of the Sultan of Turkey to the title of Khalifa. Opinions were divided. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* asserted that he had no right whatever to the title, as he did not belong to the Quraish tribe. The *Áina*, although admitting that he did not fulfil the conditions of a Muhammadan Khalifa, urged that the sense of religious brotherhood and unity among Muhammadans was very strong, and that they were taught by their prophets that they could only obtain salvation by loving their co-religionists. The *Ázád* said that the sympathy shown by the Muhammadans of India for the Sultan was only natural, and that it was quite possible for them to look up to him as their Khalifa and at the same time obey their rulers. The *Ázád*, referring to the abuse of the Sultan by the English papers, thought the point at issue was whether Mr. Gladstone and others had by their conduct caused disaffection among the Indian Muhammadans. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* also agreed with this view, and thought that the Muhammadans of Madras having memorialised Government on the subject was a plain indication that such was the case. The *Naiyar-i-Ázam*, in an article alluding to the relations

of Muhammadans to their respective Sovereigns, thought that Indian Musalmáns were under the spiritual rule of the Sultan, and under the temporal rule of the British Government, and that their well-being consequently depended upon the existence of friendly relations between these two rulers.

The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* and the *Akhbár-i-Álam* considered the conduct of the English papers in abusing the Sultan most reprehensible, and thought the people in this country had acted wisely in entering a protest against it. A correspondent, writing to the *Akhbár-i-Islám*, admired the manner in which the Sultan had held his own in spite of the fact that for the last three years the European Powers had left no stone unturned to weaken and destroy the Turkish Empire, under the pretext of showing human sympathy to Armenians and other Christian subjects in Turkey. The *Áina* said that Mr. Gladstone's speech at Liverpool was so inflammatory that, but for the Sultan being an extremely forbearing ruler, coupled with the fact that England was afraid to tackle Turkey single-handed, there would certainly have been war between them; and it was stated that all the massacres which had taken place must rest on the heads of the European Christians who fomented a rebellious spirit among the Armenians and Christians by their speeches and so-called humane sympathy for them. A correspondent, writing to the *Oudh Akhbár* regarding the commencement of hostilities in Crete, expressed his conviction that Muhammadans all over the world were tired of always having to sacrifice their interests to keep some European Power in a good humour, and that they earnestly wished for the outbreak of a *jehád* or religious war, so that they might have a chance of trying their luck against Christians. The writer asserted that if such a war once started it would extend to all parts of the world inhabited by Muhammadans, and there would be a general rising. The *Áina*, in an article written after the Greco-Turkish war had broken out, said that the Muhammadans of India might possibly become excited if the war came to wear a religious aspect, but that even in this contingency they would never dream of rebelling against the British Government. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz*, alluding to the relations of European Powers, said that they were strained over Egyptian and other political affairs, which was providential, as in this alone lay the safety of Turkey. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* also thought it was a good thing for Turkey that there was so much jealousy among the Powers, as had they been able to agree over her division she would long since have ceased to exist. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* censured the Muhammadans of this country for their excessive enthusiasm over the victories of the Turks, and said it was simply preposterous that the victories should be designated as the triumphs of Islám. The editor agreed with other papers that the excitement shown was to a great extent due to the deep offence given by Mr. Gladstone and others by their abuse of the Sultan and his people.

The *Zamánah* in several of its issues advised England to evacuate Egypt quietly, its occupation being a breach of honour. It was said that other European Powers were casting wistful eyes on it, and unless England left Egypt of her own accord, she would be compelled to do so before long. England, the editor thought, had seen the tactics which Russia had been displaying in Turkish affairs, and had no doubt noticed some deep laid plot on her part in insisting on the Dardanelles being open to Russian ships only. The *Oudh Akhbár* compared the British occupation of Egypt with the conduct of a contractor who with a show of excessive sympathy undertakes the repair of a man's house and declines to leave it when the owner insists on his withdrawal, but continues to make work in order to delay his departure. The *Nasím-i-Agra* was inclined to think that Turkey, after her victory over Greece, would, relying on the friendship of Germany, endeavour to assert her suzerainty over Egypt. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár* pointed out that, however disagreeable the British occupation of Egypt might be to the other Powers, England had good reason to retain possession of the country, and that British interests demanded that British influence should be supreme in the Suez Canal and neighbouring seaports

and coasts. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár*, in discussing the situation, stated that Egyptains were dissatisfied with the British protectorate, the cause of which was not far to seek. The editor thought that the Turks, seeing their influence in Egypt vanishing, tried to maintain it by stirring up discontent there against the English. The *Rahbar* said that from the opinions expressed by Russia regarding Egypt, it was obvious that a crisis was fast approaching.

The *Zamánah* was of opinion that in spite of the multifarious blessings of British rule, the country had in many senses degenerated; that distress was apparent on every hand and there seemed no hope of its abatement. It said that the people were divided amongst themselves, and those who had money did not know how to use it to the advantage of their fellow countrymen. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* sarcastically observed that there was nothing in common between the rulers and the ruled, and that the former, being traders, were not content with levying taxes and exacting loyalty, but also monopolised all positions of responsibility, and all trade and industries. The editor maintained that the country was being drained of its wealth by Anglo-Indians who made their money in India and then departed, which prevented the growth of sympathy between them and the children of the soil, on which depended entirely the attitude of the people towards Government in the event of trouble from within or without. The *Pratáp*, writing in a general way on the 15th of February, stated that the present policy of the British Government showed that there was not a single statesman throughout the whole length and breadth of the Empire capable of winning on behalf of the Government the confidence of the people, and the editor expressed his opinion that the present policy was creating disaffection and distrust among even the loyal subjects, and that the maintenance of peace was due entirely to the gratitude of the people for past and not present favours.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, although it considered there were several palpable defects in the administration, censured its contemporaries for harping on one grievance or another and carping at each and every Government measure. The *Oudh Akhbár* alluded to the innumerable blessings of British rule, amongst which religious toleration was the most valuable. The *Prayág Samáchár*, in an article commenting on the arrest of Mr. Tilak and the Natu brothers, said that India could not possibly get a better Government than the present one on the face of the earth, and it would be folly for natives to denounce it.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* was anxious that a statue of Her Majesty should be erected at some famous sacred place to commemorate her long reign. Several suggestions were made as to the manner in which the happy event should be celebrated, amongst which were :—The remission of the arrears of land revenue, the restoration of confiscated religious endowments, the grant of certain postal concessions, and the establishment of poor-houses and orphanages all over the country.

The *Hindustáni* protested against the attempts made in some quarters to celebrate the event separately, and said that as equal affection and sympathy had been shown by Hindus and Muhammadans all over the country, there should be perfect union, and no race distinction should on any account be permitted. The *Azád*, the *Oudh Akhbár* and others were also enraged at what was called the "Aligarh party," for not trying to act in concert in such a matter of national rejoicing.

The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* expressed indignation that congratulatory addresses should contain praise of Government measures, more especially famine administration, which, the editor considered, had been a dire failure. The *Dabír-i-Hind*, in a long article, criticised severely the congratulatory addresses, and said that the people had little to be thankful for, as they did not enjoy religious freedom. Several instances of supposed interference were given, such as the stoppage of pilgrimage, the demolition of mosques, &c., &c. The writer challenged any one to come forward and name any Hindu or Muhammadan Sovereign in whose reign so many crores of human beings had died of starvation.

The *Oudh Akhbár* gave a sketch of the life of Her Majésty the Queen in its issue of the 21st of June, and recapitulated the tremendous progress which had taken place throughout the British Empire, especially in India, during Her Majesty's long reign. This paper, as well as many others, gave vivid accounts of the cheerfulness and splendour with which the Diamond Jubilee had been celebrated in every part of India.

The appointment of Europeans in Native States was disapproved of, and the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* had a good deal to say on the subject, endeavouring to show how Political Agents tyrannized Native rulers. The same paper, in making general comments on the conduct of Political Agents, said that when they had once been appointed they became completely demoralised and disregarded entirely the honour of Native chiefs. The *Cáwnpore Gazette* and the *Najm-ul-Hind* also considered that they fleeced the States in various ways, and asked that an Act might be passed defining exactly the powers of Political Agents, and laying down rules as to how far they were empowered to interfere in the administration.

The *Ázád* highly approved of the expulsion of Sarwar Jang from Hyderabad, and said that during the few years he had been in power he had by his high-handed proceedings created more discontent than would have been produced by a hundred years' misrule. The *Hindustáni*, on the other hand, considered that it showed weakness on the part of the Nizam, who had apparently dismissed him at the instigation of the Resident, who had helped Sarwar Jang to acquire the high position he held in the State.

The famine administration in Rewah and Samthar was severely criticised by the *Almora Akhbár* and the *Áína-i-Álam*; but the *Sitára-i-Hind* replied to the article in the latter, saying that the charges were utterly false, and that the Raja's administration had been all that could be desired. The *Áína-i-Álam* deplored that the Samthar State was being grossly mismanaged, and that the Raja and his Prime Minister spent their time in riotous living and that people were emigrating owing to the misrule.

The deposition of the Mahárája of Jhallawar was much discussed, and the general consensus of opinion was that he had been unjustly treated and that his downfall was due entirely to the action of the Political Agent, whom His Excellency the Viceroy had afterwards regretted having supported.

The state of affairs in Rampur was described as most unsatisfactory by the *Surma-i-Rozgár*, which said that men of low degree were appointed to high posts in the State, the Nawáb paying practically no attention to the administration. The *Rohilkhand Gazette* maligned His Highness the Nawáb on several occasions.

Gwalior also came in for some severe censure, and the Mahárája Scindia was accused by the *Shahna-i-Hind* of spending all his time in amusements, and of leaving the administration in the hands of Europeans, who had been appointed in utter disregard of the claims of his own relations.

II.—General Administration.

The proposed amalgamation of the Oudh Judicial Commissioner's Court with the North-Western Provinces High Court was discussed and opposed, more especially by the Lucknow papers, and the *Oudh Akhbár* said that if the scheme were carried out, it would be done in distinct violation of the promise of a former Government.

The question of whether Deputy Collectors were subordinate to Superintendents of Police was taken up from the English papers, and a good deal discussed. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* thought that a Deputy Collector would not dare to dismiss a criminal case sent up by the police, if native officers were compelled to call on Europeans; and great injustice was likely to result.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, quoting the comments of the *Hindustáni*, published at the close of the previous year, on the decision of the Secretary of State regarding

the superiority of the Executive Governments over the High Courts, regarded the decision with apprehension, and said that the Executive, being influenced by ulterior motives, was incapable of dispensing justice with impartiality.

The acquittal of Europeans in cases in which natives had met with their death was received with indignation by the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm*. The editor observed that natives laboured under the misapprehension that they were in the eye of the law on terms of equality with Europeans; and he thought the cost of litigation was a bar to justice, which could not, under the circumstances, extend to the poor.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* highly approved of the punishment inflicted on Lala Sideshwari Narain, late Deputy Collector at Sitapur, and said that the policy of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in bringing corrupt officers to justice was viewed with great satisfaction by the people.

The *Rohilkhand Gazette* expressed its conviction that the increase of crime was due to the inadequacy of punishment, and averred that the punishments provided in the Indian Penal Code were calculated to encourage crime and increase the public revenues, rather than to check it. The editor considered English law unsuited to the people, who were not sufficiently enlightened to understand it, and the ancient Muhammadan practice of cutting off the hands of thieves was the proper way to deal with them. The *Police News* also recommended reversion to the old uncivilized forms of punishment in cases of serious crime.

The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* suggested the extension of the system of trial by jury to criminal cases in India, and accused Judges of being unacquainted with the manners and customs of the people, not even understanding their language properly.

The *Anís-i-Hind* advocated the abolition of capital punishment and disapproved of more than one person being hanged for a single murder. The *Police News*, on the other hand, did not consider that it was carried out in a sufficiently horrifying form to have a deterrent effect.

The *Káshi Vaibhava*, referring to the criminal prosecution instituted against Mr. Tilak under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, said that Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and even unprejudiced Englishmen were much grieved at the fate which had befallen him, but that mere expressions of sympathy were of no use; they must assist him with money. He was said to have sacrificed himself for the good of his country, and the least the people could do was to stand by him in his hour of need. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* hinted that he had been arrested in connection with the plague rules and the Poona tragedies, and thought it strange that Government should have taken proceedings against him for a speech made on the occasion of the festival of Shivaji. The editor, probably by way of excusing himself for some of his own violent writing, said that "neither all the native papers put together, nor ten thousand men like Mr. Tilak, could injure the British Government by anything they might write or speak." The *Hindustáni* published a translation of the speech and dwelt on the improbability of a man in Mr. Tilak's position entertaining feelings of disloyalty. This paper thought that the Government of Bombay had committed a serious blunder and thereby caused a feeling of restlessness in the whole country. Several others of the leading papers also published translations of the speech. The *Zamánah*, referring to the rejection of the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, said that the officer who decided the case against Mr. Tilak in Bombay must have done so with due care, and it was unwise to be dissatisfied with his decision and to continue to throw away money by carrying the matter further.

The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* described the arrest of Maulvi Hidayat Rasul as the fourth blunder committed by the authorities during the year, and, doubting the truth of the charges brought against him, urged the residents of Lucknow to come forward and furnish the required security at once. If they failed to do so through fear, it would be thought that to advocate the cause of the people was a dangerous game. The

Hámid-ul-Akhbár looked upon the case as one of special interest, as the Maulvi was a strong advocate of good feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* did not consider the sureties demanded by any means unreasonable, and thought that, considering the gravity of the offence in having the audacity to abuse Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, he had been treated with moderation. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* in approving of the punishment, observed that, until a few more examples were made, men were not likely to submit to the plain dictates of reason and religion and sentiments of loyalty to the Queen.

The usual complaints of high-handedness and oppression were made against the police; and the *Almora Akhbár* stated that the force, which was intended to protect the lives and property of the people, abused its power and was corrupt to the core. Although scores of policemen were convicted, the number who escaped justice was far larger, and Government was advised to adopt the practice said to have been introduced into Madras, of Divisional Magistrates making preliminary investigations in cases of serious crime. If this were done, it was urged that a great deal of police oppression would cease. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* also agreed in this, and disapproved of the system of judging the work of individual officers. The *Police News* rebuked its contemporaries for making sweeping assertions of bribery and corruption without being able to give specific instances of it, and this paper generally throughout the year sided with the department. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* republished an article from the *Police News* and took the editor severely to task for what was looked upon as indiscriminate praise of the police, whom he accused of extortion and oppression. The *Anís-i-Hind* also upbraided the same paper for championing the cause of the department. The *Ját Samáchár* considered the police a greater pest to society than dakaits and thieves. Attacks on the police in connection with the plague rules were numerous. The *Anjuman-i-Hind*, referring to the conviction of police officers for torture, mentioned in the Annual Administration Report, argued that the percentage test was at the bottom of the evil. It was remarked that the promotion of police officers should depend on the satisfactory discharge of their duties in general, and not on the percentage of convictions obtained.

The *Rohilkhand Gazette* said that increased facilities in communications were making the financial condition of the country worse and worse, and, in discussing the Indian Currency question, thought the solution of the problem lay in employing more natives in Government service. The *Áina-i-Álam* complained bitterly against the ever-increasing taxation and regarded the income tax as a source of oppression to the trading classes, who have no fixed income. The *Ázád* described the financial administration of India as unsatisfactory, and accused the British statesmen entrusted with its destinies of indifference.

The *Hindi Pradíp*, in commenting on the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, predicted that it would be a failure, like its predecessors, and only an extra expense. The same paper urged that the military expenses should be curtailed, the import duty revived, and cheap native agency employed more largely in the administration. The *Hindustáni* pointed out that military expenditure was not likely to be curtailed as long as there were three retired military officers on the Indian Council, and expressed surprise that the Council did not contain a single native member. The *Oudh Punch* made cynical remarks in its issue of the 3rd of June in regard to the Royal Commission, and represented the Government as very extravagant and at the same time parsimonious and ready to lecture others on economy. The article was headed "Who can convince me against my will?" A correspondent of the *Riáz-ul-Akhbár*, writing on the administration of the Government of India, stated that as regards the number of taxes, they could not be objected to, inasmuch as their proceeds were spent on the protection and well-being of the country itself, and the Government of India had to compete with European Powers, all of whom were compelled to be extravagant in their expenditure in order to keep pace with the times.

The large area affected by famine was deplored by the press, and it was pointed out that the abject state of poverty into which the country had fallen could be gathered from the circumstance that the failure of a single crop had caused a severe famine from one end of the land to the other. Satisfaction was expressed that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress had been the first to subscribe to the fund started to alleviate distress. At the commencement of the year the *Dabír-i-Hind*, the *Oudh Punch*, and several others condemned the famine policy of His Excellency the Viceroy, and declared that he made a wrong calculation in denying the existence of severe distress, and that, had he appealed to British charity earlier, many would have been saved from starvation. The *Zamánah* stated that the Viceroy prohibiting England from opening the fund earlier was a good illustration of the narrow-mindedness of Englishmen, and praised Russia for coming to the rescue, saying that the charges of tyranny and oppression levelled at her were untrue, and that she was a sympathetic and humane country, ready to help India with money, and that any obligation conferred by her at this juncture would have a lasting effect. The *Káshi Vaibhava* thought it was only natural for England to open an Indian Famine Fund, seeing that England owed much of her present prosperity to India.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* and the *Rafiq-i-Saltanat* said that as long as the food-grains produced by the sweat of the peasantry continued to be freely exported, India would never be free from famine. It was also urged that the present poverty and distress of the country were due to the neglect of the cultivation of industrial arts and those things manufactured locally, to obtain which the people now had to part with their staple food. It was recommended that technical schools should be opened all over the country, and the growth of local trade thereby promoted. In the opinion of the *Dabír-i-Hind*, poverty, destitution and starvation were the necessary accompaniments of British rule in a foreign country.

The prompt action of Government in opening relief works was lauded, but the dishonesty of some of the subordinates employed was deplored. By a portion of the press the wage paid was considered too low, though some papers grasped the fact that it was not the intention of Government to make the works attractive, but to provide employment for those really in need of work. Amongst the numerous causes assigned for the poverty of the people, the increase in litigation was one. The *Oudh Akhbár*, whilst admitting that the famine would affect all classes of the community, averred that it would tell most heavily on the landowning classes, who, although deeply involved in debt, still continued to keep up their show and grandeur. The *Hindustáni* stated that the causes of famine were grossly misrepresented to the English nation, and that nothing short of the destruction of 50 per cent. of the population would open their eyes. The *Prayág Samáchár* compared the prices ruling in the time of Akbar, when a man could live on six annas a month, to the enormous prices paid for food-grains at the present time, and attributed the rise to wholesale export. The same paper declared the famine was a visitation sent by the Almighty as a punishment for sin and crime, which had spread to every class of men.

The *Hindustáni*, in referring to the discussion raised by Sir William Wedderburn in the House of Commons on the recurrence of famine in India, and to the speeches made by various members on the subject, expressed great indignation that Mr. Bhownagree, who calls himself an Indian, should have sought to ridicule and abuse Sir William for his advocacy of the poverty-stricken Indians. The editor went on to say that the number of men who were, like Mr. Bhownagree, ready to sacrifice the interests of the country, however important, for their own personal benefit, was very large in India.

The *Kárnámah* and other papers complained that, in spite of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having assured them that no coercion would be used in collecting the revenue assessments, Collectors and Tahsíldárs continued to collect them

with great severity from defaulters. The *Hindustáni*, commenting on the action of Government in giving cash to cultivators to buy ploughs, cattle, &c., expressed disapproval of the scheme, and feared that the money would pass into the hands of their creditors, and the object of a benevolent Government be frustrated. The *Anís-i-Hind* also feared that this would be the case, but the *Dabdába-i-Qaisari*, on the other hand, considered the plan an excellent one, as it would also benefit landholders, inasmuch as they would be saved the heavy losses which the ruin of their tenantry would entail. The *Hindustán* observed that the cultivators could not be sufficiently thankful to Government for the timely intervention. The *Oudh Akhbár* rebuked a contemporary for cavilling at the famine policy of Government. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* accused Government of not wishing to save famine-stricken people from starvation, and jeered at the results of the efforts made to save plague patients, not even 5 per cent. being cured. It was stated that 99 per cent. of famine-stricken persons could be saved if desired, but that all the fuss had been made over the plague, which affected Europeans, whereas famine did not. One of the features in the famine administration which attracted the largest measure of popular approval in the press, was the consideration shown to indigent members of ancient families that have fallen in the social scale through impecuniosity.

The *Hindustáni*, in reviewing the Local Government's resolution on the famine in the United Provinces, praised the way in which every officer from the highest to the lowest had, without regard to his own comfort or health, spared no efforts in fighting so terrible a foe. As regards the political effect of the excellent policy pursued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the editor, who was in a position to know, had no hesitation in saying that it would long be remembered with gratitude. The famine had been combated in such a splendid manner that every individual praised the liberality of the Government and joined Lord Elgin in congratulating Sir Antony MacDonnell on his successful campaign against the dreadful enemy. These and such like sentiments were expressed by a large section of the press.

The *Rohilkhand Gazette* was the first to take exception to the precautionary measures adopted by Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the prevention of bubonic plague and objected strongly to the Health Officer, appointed to enforce the rules, being empowered to have a person segregated on mere suspicion. The powers given to both the Police and Medical Departments were considered most arbitrary, and general disfavour was expressed. The majority of the papers were of opinion that the precautions were likely to be more dangerous than the plague itself, and many violent attacks appeared in the papers before the rules were amended, the segregation of women being objected to in particular. The examination of passengers travelling by rail was considered offensive, and the staff employed came in for a considerable share of abuse. The most offensive articles were contributed by the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm*, which paper remarked that the rules had been the means of effecting union between the Hindus and Muhammadans, which Government might some day have cause to regret. The reconciliation was hailed with delight by the *Akhbár-i-Álam*, which paper remarked that possibly the day of India's well-being was near at hand, now that the thoughts of her children seemed to turn from discord to union and mutual good-will. The modification of the rules was accepted with general satisfaction, and the *Oudh Akhbár* said that they should now be carried out as no cause for dissatisfaction remained. The *Kárnámah*, on the other hand, though approving of the amendment, stated that the masses had not been reassured. The inability of European doctors to cope successfully with the plague was noticed, and it was advised that native physicians should be consulted and asked to suggest a remedy. A correspondent, writing to the *Anís-i-Hind*, stated that in Bombay patients were seized by the doctors and put out of the way, by being made to smell a certain medicine which killed them at once. The *Rohilkhand Gazette* sarcastically observed that the more sanitary measures were adopted, the greater were the number of new diseases imported from Europe. The *Ázád* thought that if more

timely measures had been adopted the pestilence would have been bstamped out at its inception.

The *Jami-ul Ulúm*, after writing in the most abusive tone, posed as an adviser to Government, although the editor thought Government was ever ready to pour the vials of its wrath on the head of the person who took upon himself to warn it against the coming danger. The stopping of the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz called forth violent criticisms as to the motive of Government, and the *Násir-i-Hind* censured certain papers for suggesting that it was done through base religious motives, and the writer was unable to describe the injury which the papers in question would do to their fellow Muhammadans by calling in question the integrity of Government in this fashion. The *Ázád* replied that the Muhammadans had willingly acquiesced in the prohibition of the pilgrimage, although fears were entertained in some quarters that the measure might be distasteful to the people. The same paper and the *Khurshed-i-Nánpára* said that the Government of India would have been much to blame had it not adopted this necessary precaution. The *Naiyar-i-Ázam* attributed the outbreak of plague to the consumption of rotten raw grain, and vegetables, as well as foreign food stuffs, to which the people were unaccustomed. The *Najm-ul-Hind* in referring to the order issued by Government warning pilgrims of the danger in visiting Hardwár during the fair, thanked it for the consideration shown and hoped that pilgrims would take the advice given. The *Sitára-i-Hind* urged the enforcement of strict sanitary precautions and spoke in high praise of the promptness with which plague had been stamped out at Kankhal and Hardwár, which was due entirely to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having personally supervised the arrangements, and said that if the authorities in other affected areas adopted the methods of Sir Antony MacDonnell, there would be no cause for complaint. The people were reminded that it was their duty to help the Health Officers to their utmost. The press, with the exception of a few papers, commented on the hardships of the poor people who lived within municipal limits being compelled to whitewash their houses, and suggested that the cost should be borne by Government.

The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár*, in criticising the Calcutta riots, said that the rioters had offended more against the Muhammadan faith than the British law, in that they acted against the teaching of their religion in building a mosque on a piece of land which did not belong to them. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* averred that the disturbances were due to the ignorance of the law of Islám, which forbade Muhammadans to resist orders issued by the authorities, even if they conflicted with their religion in any way. The *Hindustáni* considered that a law which allowed sacred buildings to be demolished could not but be condemned. The *Zamánah* lamented that another case for friction should have arisen between Hindus and Muhammadans just as they were beginning to sink their differences. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* described the incident as most unfortunate, and said that it was a pity ignorant Muhammadans invariably allowed passion to get the better of their reason in religious disputes, that the frequent occurrence of riots would seem to indicate that the lower classes underrated the strength of Government, which was in a large measure due to the mischievous cry of the National Congress. The *Prayág Samáchár*, writing on the same subject, praised the blessings of British rule and censured the Muhammadans for foolishly courting their ruin.

The *Ázád* referring to the Poona murders, stated that the offenders had adopted a most misguided course in choosing the Jubilee day, as it might be taken as an insult to Her Majesty. It also remarked that both the plague rules and the manner in which they had been carried out in Poona were open to grave objection, and that no regard had been paid to the customs or religion of the people who were bound to be exasperated, distressed as they already were with plague and famine. The same paper and many others condemned the action of the Bombay Government in imposing punitive police, and thought it was poor policy to punish the innocent along with the guilty. Several violent attacks appeared in the *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* on the subject, the

editor being bitterly opposed to the imposition. He considered a conciliatory policy was the proper one, and thought undue severity would only lead to increased activity on the part of the perpetrators. In alluding to the murder of Mr. Rand, he said that matters looked as though the whole population of India deserved to be massacred for the murder of a single European; that natives were killed daily like pariah dogs, but still their countrymen were ready to tender thanks to their tormentors. Was Mr. Rand a prince that his murder should be attended with a revolution in the country?

The *Rohilkhand Gazette* expressed its opinion that municipal elections had become a prolific source of spite and ill-will among the people and that high taxation was being imposed when the people were already groaning under what they were compelled to bear. The *Prayág Samáchár* and the *Bharat Jiwan* complained that the high water-tax which residents had to pay was a source of great hardship. The *Hindustán* urged that members of District and Municipal Boards should be given the right to interpellate their presidents on local public matters.

The *Rohilkhand Gazette* remarked that the increase in educational institutions seemed only to augment ignorance and bigotry in the people. Female education was deprecated by the same paper, which said that it made women think their homes were prisons. The *Zamánah* was of opinion that higher education was superfluous, but that the country required that its children should be trained in indigenous arts, which would enable them to earn their bread. The *Zamánah* agreed in this view and urged that the rising generation should be taught to grow up independent of Government service. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* attributed the poverty of India to the hankering after Government employment and the apathy displayed in trade and industry. The *Cawnpore Gazette* attributed poverty, increase of religious prejudice and crime to the spread of education among the lower classes who abandoned their hereditary professions and looked to Government service as their only means of gaining a livelihood.

The *Naiyar-i-Âzam* regretted that Muhammadans had pursued English education to the utter neglect of their religious study. The result was that an entire change had come over them in the last 25 years. The *Zamánah* observed that the Parsis were the only people who had derived any benefit from western education, distinguishing themselves in all phases of public career like Englishmen.

The *Hindustáni*, in commenting on an article in the *Educational Magazine* written by Babu Ram Nath Chaterji, M. A., contended that the backwardness of education in the United Provinces was due to Government in the past having neglected its duty in not spending more money on it. It was urged that primary education should be given free. The *Dabír-i-Hind* expressed indignation that with a population of 300 millions, natives were not admitted to the higher ranks in the higher services, and if it were contended that they were not fit for the higher posts, such a contention would be most discreditable to the English system of education introduced into India. The *Azád* and the *Zamanáh* protested against the new educational prospectus issued by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and thought that the reversion of the numbering of the various classes would cause inconvenience. The standard was considered too severe, and the tuition fees excessive. Disregard of birth was also resented in the matter of appointment, the innate aversion of Orientals to subjection to men of inferior origin being noticed.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* suggested that such of the aided schools as impart moral education also to the students should be exempted from the operation of tuition fees, the enhancement of which, it was considered, had told seriously on high education.

The *Zamánah* took exception to the teaching of history in aided schools and colleges, and said that the text-books, which had set Hindus and Muhammadans by the ears, could not be too highly condemned. Government should replace the text-books now in use, by those treating of the power and resources of the British Government, so that the unfortunate events which had given Poona such an unenviable

notoriety, might not be repeated elsewhere. The articles published in the London *Times* against the teaching of history were a good deal discussed, and the *Hindustáni* stated that if there existed disaffection or disapprobation of certain Government measures, it was in no way due to history, and the writer seemed to have based his views more on imagination than on actual facts. It was thought that if Government endeavoured to drive out the idea of India's past grandeur from the people's minds, it would destroy the footprints of its own mission of civilisation. The *Vidyá Vinod* also contended that the more history was read, the more would the blessings of British rule be brought home to the people. The same paper protested against the system of appointing Europeans to be examiners in the vernacular and Oriental Classical languages in the departmental examination of junior officers and University examinations, when competent and thoroughly qualified natives were available and willing to give their services. Hope was again expressed that Hindi would be made the language of the Courts.

III.—Legislation.

The proposal to check by law the transfer of land in execution of Civil Court decrees was viewed with apprehension by the *Rahbar*, which said that such a law would interfere with the freedom of the people, lead to reduction in the value of land, and render it very difficult for landholders to borrow money in time of need. It was recommended that the Government, if it really wished to save the people from the clutches of the village Shylocks, should start agricultural banks for their benefit.

The draft Bill relating to religious endowments, prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, was viewed with favour by the *Hindustáni* and the *Akhbár-i-Islám*, as, unlike the scheme hitherto proposed, it involved no interference on the part of Government in religious matters. The *Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak* was, on the other hand, opposed to it on the ground that Mahants and Hindu priests generally made a proper use of the endowments. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* was of opinion that the Act of 1863, relating to religious endowments, was quite sufficient to deal with corrupt priests, and no amendment was necessary. The same paper considered the Bill an interference with the religious endowments of Hindus and Muhammadans, which the Government promised not to do when passng Act II of 1863, and it was hoped that English educated Babus would not be allowed to supplant the priests. Government might rest assured that no orthodox Hindus would ever give their consent to its interference in any matter relating to their temples.

The *Hindustán* approved of the Bengal Rain Gambling Bill, and advised Government to pass a similar law in these provinces.

The same paper, in commenting on the amendments which the Local Government desired to make in the law relating to the Court of Wards, approved of the proposal to disqualify for life a landholder who, in full possession of his senses, once declared himself incapable of managing his estate and placed it under the Court of Wards. The editor was averse to the estate of a reckless landlord being placed under the Court of Wards without his consent, as it would be difficult to ascertain whether the landlord had actually been guilty of recklessness—most landlords being in debt. It was feared that if Government were entrusted with the power in question, every landholder who happened to incur the displeasure of the District Officer, would at once find himself in difficulty. His enemies might also put him to heavy expense by litigation, and then apply for his estate to be taken over by the Court of Wards.

The *Rahbar* approved of the changes introduced by Mr. Chalmers into his draft Criminal Procedure Code, and hoped they would be attended with good results. The *Police News*, commenting on the amendment regarding the right of accused persons to see police diaries, considered the step a retrograde one and likely to prove a source of incalculable mischief. Europeans and natives would both be placed at

the tender mercies of unscrupulous police officers, and even the Judges of the Allahabad High Court held adverse opinions on the subject.

The *Hindustáni*, referring to the new Cantonment Act, remarked that no memorials had been submitted against the enactment as everyone knew it was useless to oppose it; and the editor was shocked that members of the Royal Family should have interested themselves in the subject regarding which he thought men might have been trusted to produce sufficiently cogent arguments.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

The *Ázád*, commenting on the strike of railway guards on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, expressed its opinion that it was a clear indication of the disaffection prevailing among railway servants, due to the shabby treatment they received, and urged that a commission might be appointed to enquire into their grievances. The arrangements made on the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Indian Midland Railways for the supply of drinking water to passengers were a constant source of complaint. It was said that no regard was paid to the rule of not overcrowding.

The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* suggested that the happy event of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee should be signalised by reducing the rate of commission on money-orders and issuing one pice postage stamps for newspapers. The *Anís-i-Hind* also urged that the commission on money-orders should be reduced to four annas a hundred, and recommended that revenue payments should be made through the Post Office. This last suggestion was intended to protect zamíndárs from unjust demands of Government employés. Complaints were made against the department by the *Prayág Samáchár* on several occasions for the unsatisfactory arrangements in the delivery of letters and value payable articles.

The murder of Lekh Ram in the Panjáb was much discussed in the press of these provinces, and the Muhammadan papers naturally resented the imputation that he had been killed by a Muhammadan. It was said that he showered abuse freely on leaders of all religions indiscriminately, and that the Muhammadans consequently owed him no special grudge. It was hinted that his immorality led to his death. The *Zamánah* advised the Hindus and Muhammadans not to become excited and stir up religious animosity over the occurrence, but to leave it to Government to bring the culprit to justice. Lekh Ram, the editor pointed out, was, after all, only a man, and for Hindus and Muhammadans to live at enmity because he had been murdered, was absurd. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* also exhorted both communities to live in peace and profit by the religious tolerance of the British Government which treats them both with impartiality.

V.—The Press.

The *Hindustáni* and the *Aína* alluding to the question of Sir William Harcourt, in the House of Commons, regarding the proposal to alter the Indian Press Law, and Lord George Hamilton's reply thereto, observed that the Government seemed determined to deprive the Vernacular Press of its liberty. This was considered a poor reward for the services it had rendered in supplying it with true information, sometimes at great risk to proprietors. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* also said that "two British donkeys" were recommending the abolition of the Vernacular Press, and, jeering at them, said that Muhammadan rulers had not even found it necessary to resort to an Arms Act. About the time of the Poona tragedies a good deal was written about the revival of the Press Act, and many papers feared that their freedom would soon be a thing of the past. It was urged that if the Native Press was gagged, the only means of bringing their grievances to the notice of Government would be debarred the people. The *Jámi-ul-Ulúm* expressed its conviction that the Government would never be so unwise as to pass a Vernacular Press Act, as it knew full well the incalculable advantages of a free press. The Native Press was described by the *Prayág Samáchár* as passing through a

terrible crisis, because all Government servants were hostile to it, and the conviction of an editor put on his trial was a foregone conclusion. At the same time, they were advised to refrain from using inflammatory language, than which nothing could be more foolish. The proposal to hold a conference of Hindu editors under the auspices of the Hon'ble Rája Rampal Singh, the editor of the *Hindustán*, was viewed with approval, and the *Kárnámah* expressed concurrence with the *Ázád* that the establishment of a Native Press Association would be beneficial, especially as the Anglo-Indian Press had declared a crusade against the Native Press and was doing all an its power to bring it into disfavour in the sight of Government. The attitude of the Anglo-Indian Press towards the Native Press was much discussed, and the latter said that, whilst the former had been busy pointing out how seditious the Vernacular Press was, it had failed to notice what disaffection it was spreading in its own columns. The *Hindustán* said that the Anglo-Indian papers were all rebels, and the *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* accused them of trying to get the Native Press gagged in order that they might have the monopoly.

The *Ázád*, referring to the prosecution of certain editors, said it was manifest that the existing law was ample to deal with seditious papers, and that if any went astray they did so in trying to imitate their Anglo-Indian contemporaries. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* admitted that the tone of the Bombay and Poona papers was somewhat violent, but considered the tone of the press in these provinces moderate. The *Agra Akhbár* approved the wholesale prosecutions of sedition-mongers, and said that people who endeavoured to raise subscriptions for their defence should be dealt with summarily.

A series of articles appeared in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* touching on reform in the Vernacular Press, and editors were strongly advised to refrain from politics, which the Indian general public was not sufficiently educated to understand and, therefore, apt to misconstrue. The freedom of the press should not, it was said be allowed to degenerate into the ravings of a maniac; whereas, on the other hand, fulsome flattery was equally derogatory to a journal. The vernacular journalists were also told to bear in mind that there was a wide gulf between the customs of Native and British rulers, so that, if the latter introduced rules or passed orders, such as the plague rules, which seemed or really were unsuited, their honest intentions should not be impugned. The Native papers were therefore urged not to imitate Europeans in criticising the Government.

The *Hindustán*, in referring to an article in the *Lucknow Advocate*, in which the latter said that the conviction of Mr. Tilak by the Bombay High Court had frightened the Native Press and that several papers had stopped publication in consequence, said that if they wrote in loyal and temperate language, they would have nothing to fear, but that, if they yielded to excessive patriotism and made unfair attacks on Government or its officers, they would be sure to get into trouble.

4.—Literary and Scientific Societies.

(For standard section, see pages 303 to 307 of report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Epigraphical Section.

Doctor A. Führer, the Archæological Surveyor, spent the camping season of 1897-98 outside these provinces in superintending the Nepalese excavations in the Western Tarái, which have established beyond doubt the correctness of Hiuen Tsiang's description of the ruined city of Kapilavastu in three very important points. According to his *Si-yu-ki* (Volume II, page 20), "the place of massacre" of the Śâkyas who fell in battle with the Kosalan army of king Viḍûdabha of Śrâvastî, shortly before the demise of Gotama Buddha, was situated to the north-west of the capital. Following this direction, Dr. Führer dug into the vast brick ruins skirting the eastern bank of the Bângangâ and stretching far away between the Tháru villages of Sagrâva and Bandhaulî, and was rewarded by finding a great number of small square relic-stûpas, built of well-burnt carved bricks, and varying in size from 19 feet by 19 to 7 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 9 inches in length and breadth, and from 12 to 5 feet in height. These square relic-stûpas are probably the oldest monuments ever unearthed in India. Hitherto only hemispherical-domed relic-shrines had been known. Just as described by Hiuen Tsiang, "several hundreds and thousands" of these small stûpas are arranged in long symmetrical lines on the four sides of the largest square stûpa standing in the centre of the battle-field, and measuring 43′ 6″ by 43′ 6″ by 22′ 9″. About 7′ 9″ above the solid base of this brick stûpa, a peculiar arrangement was revealed: the whole surface being divided into 49 squares, comprising 7 squares in 7 rows. On the level of the foundations, exactly in the true centre of the stûpa, the relic-chamber was reached, which contained a cylindrical red earthenware casket covered with an ornamented copper lid. In the relic-casket were several small pieces of human bone and a series of the precious things which are usually placed along with the relics of an eminent person. These consisted of two heavy triangular bits of gold and silver, two small images of Nâgas worked in gold, pieces of a pale greenish crystal, a garnet and a ruby, besides some grains of rice and fragments of black and white talc. * Adjoining this stûpa on the east were disclosed the solid foundation walls, still 24 feet high, and 6 feet broad, of a large monastery, built in the form of a cross and measuring 79′ 4″ from north to south, by 52 feet from west to east, and comprising twelve rooms, each measuring 10½ feet by nine. Of the small square stûpas seventeen were opened, which contained in beautifully worked and moulded copper and bronze urns the ashes of seventeen Śâkya heroes. These small square stûpas are built of well-burnt bricks, laid in clay, each measuring eleven inches by seven by one and a half. Exactly in the true centre of each stûpa, at the level of the foundation, the relic-chamber was disclosed, built up of nine, seven, or five bricks, impressed with well-executed designs of a full-blown lotus-flower or a svastika, under which the relic-caskets were buried in the soil. The remaining bricks, forming the relic-chambers, bore representations of the arms and instruments used by the Śâkyas in the battle, such as daggers, swords of different sorts, javelins, battle-axes, tridents, thunderbolts (*i. e.*, symbols of universal dominion), shields and standards. The lids of the copper and bronze urns were secured by oxidation, and on opening them burnt human bones were found, and the seven precious stones and metals, which are usually deposited with the holiest relics, such as gold, silver, diamond, lapis lazuli, amethyst, ruby, and pearl.

In order to test in another instance the accuracy of Hiuen Tsiang's description of Kapilavastu, Doctor Führer examined the ruins of the ancient Śaiva temple, which was situated outside the eastern gate of the city. Accordingly a thorough exploration of the ruined mound to the north of the Tháru village of Bikulî revealed the foundation walls of one small square temple and two large octagonal brick temples of

* This stûpa was destroyed by the Nepalese excavation. (V. A. S.)

Śiva [1]. The largest octagonal temple has a diameter of 74½ feet, whilst the small square temple measures 11′ 3″ by 10′ 9″ only; all the three buildings being still 18 feet high. From the débris of the largest temple was unearthed a huge stone image of Abhayâ-devî, the tutelar goddess of the Śâkyas, sculptured as if "rising in a bent position," as described by Hiuen Tsiang [2]. About eight large stone lingams were found still fixed in their original positions; these lingams differ from those ordinarily found in ancient Śaiva temples, as they are octagonal at the base, quadrate in the middle, and cylindrical at the top.

This season's excavations, which have brought to light buildings much older than any previously known in India, have clearly proved that the city of Kapilavastu, which was destroyed shortly before the demise of Gotama Buddha, has never since been occupied. The vast remains are for the greater part buried in dense jungle, and are so extensive that their thorough exploration will require the labour and patient investigation of many years.

On his return journey from the Nepal Tarâi, Doctor Führer visited Piprâva, a village in the north of the Basti district, about half a mile south of the Nepal Frontier on the road from Uska *viâ* Birdpur to Nepal, where Mr. W. C. Peppé had been fortunate enough to make some very important finds in January 1898, by excavating a large brick stûpa situated on his estate. This stûpa is a solid hemisphere built of very large bricks, 116 feet in diameter, and still 21′ 9″ high. After a number of careful measurements the centre had been determined as nearly as possible, and a perpendicular well was sunk through the solid brick work down to a depth of 20′ 6″. After digging down about ten feet from the top of the ruined mound, a circular shaft was discovered exactly in the true centre of the stûpa, which went down two feet below the relic-chamber. This shaft commenced one foot in diameter, and then gradually narrowed to four inches. Its outer circle was brickwork; sometimes bricks were cut into shape, and other times they were moulded. The interior was clay all the way down, and at the top a broken steatite urn was found. The relic-chamber was not in the centre of the building, but 31·5 inches to the east of it, and contained a huge relic box, formed of white sandstone, and measuring 4′ 4″ by 2′ 8¼″ by 2′ 2¼″. The lid of this massivr stone coffer was found broken in four pieces, whilst the body of the chest was intact, being cut out of one solid block of fine sandstone. It was placed in the relic-chamber with the long sides towards the east. On removing the lid, the chest was found to contain four urns of mottled soapstone, measuring 7″, 6″, 5½″, and 3¾″, respectively, and an exquisitely finished casket of rock crystal, with a fish handle, measuring 3¼″, the largest yet discovered in India. Another casket of wood, in which had been enshrined portions of the bone relics of Gotama Buddha, was found in much decayed fragments. An interesting short record in prae-Aśoka characters of a cursive type is scratched round the lid of one of the steatite urns and reads as follows:—"This relic-shrine of the Lord Buddha (is the gift) of the Śâkyas, the Sukiti-brothers, together with their sisters, children, and wives." This stûpa may be, therefore, the identical one which the Śâkyas of Kapilavastu erected over their share of the relics received at the time of partition, and which was built for the express purpose of spreading the belief in the Buddha. Its present situation, just fifteen miles due south of the eastern gate of Kapilavastu, also proves the correctness of the tradition, that Kapilavastu had been utterly destroyed, shortly before the demise of Gotama Buddha. All the five urns were partially filled in honour of the Buddha's bone-relics with a marvellous collection of gold leaf stars, gold leaf squares of ⅛ inch, with impressions of a lion (the emblem of the Śâkyas), thin-plated gold images of Mahâmâyâ, seed pearls, star-shaped beads of white and pink coral, and various minute leaves most delicately wrought in cornelian, crystal, agate, beryl, topaz, garnet, and amethyst.

[1]. See the map, Plate II, in the "Monograph on Buddha Śâkyamuni's birthplace in the Nepalese Tarâi" by Dr. A. Führer (Allahabad, Government Press, 1897), (V. A. S.).

[2]. Beal, Vol. II, p. 23, Julien translates differently, (V. A. S.).

[For a fuller account of this remarkable discovery see "*The Piprahwa Stupa, containing relics of Buddha,* by William Claxton Peppé, Esq., communicated with a note, by Vincent A. Smith, I.C.S., M.R.A.S., with two plates." (Journal R. As. Society, July 1898, page 573.) Professor Rhys David suggests as an alternative rendering of the inscription :—"This shrine for relics of the Buddha, the August One, is that of the Sakyas, the brethren of the Distinguished One, in association with their sisters, and with their children and their wives." The distance of the *stupa* from Kapilavastu does not, it is understood exceed twelve miles. Mr. Peppé has generously presented to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, the stone chest and the bulk of the objects contained in it about a thousand in number. The relics have been offered by the Government of India to His Majesty the King of Siam.

Architectural Section.

Part III of Mr. Edmund W. Smith's Report on the Moghal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri, was passed through the press, and the volume is now ready to be issued.

On the receipt of Government orders all the material for the final volume, Part IV, was forwarded to the various publishers, and the work is now in hand. The volume deals mostly with the memorial and devotional buildings at Fatehpur-Sikri, including the great Jami-Masjid, "The Glory of Fatehpur-Sikri," by far the largest and grandest building in the city, measuring some 542 feet from west to east, by 438 feet from north to south.

The whole of the matter for Mr. Smith's report on the "Moghal colour decoration of Agra" was finished off and forwarded to the publishers. The plates being mostly coloured ones, will take a long time to reproduce.

In March the "Portfolio of Indian Architectural Drawings," the publication of which was sanctioned by His Honor Sir Antony MacDonnell, the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was issued from the press. The portfolio consists of fifty-two large photo-lithographic plates of architectural details of the Fatehpur-Sikri and Agra buildings. The work has been prepared in England, the plates being sent to Mr. Smith for correction.

During the cold season a survey of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra was made, and one of the Jahángíri mahal within the Agra Fort was commenced.

Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, "a vast pyramidal pile of arched galleries, flanked at intervals with cupola pavilions," stands within a walled enclosure. It is built principally of red sandstone, except the topmost floor, which is of white marble and open to the sky. On the ground floor the building measures some 339 feet square. On each side of the enclosure are huge gateways, and that on the south, the principal entrance, is inlaid from top to bottom with marble mosaics. Drawings of the gateways, as well as of the tomb itself, have been prepared, and in addition photographs have been taken.

The Jahángíri mahal, one of the finest and most elaborate buildings in Agra, is built entirely of red sandstone, and it is carved throughout. The exact age of the fabric is somewhat doubtful; but judging from the Hindu character of the design and to close resemblance to some of the Fatehpur-Sikri buildings, it was probably built by Akbar towards the end of his eventful reign, and set apart as a residence for Jahángír and his family. Owing to its magnitude and the elaboration of carved detail upon both the interior and exterior walls, it was found impossible to complete the survey. The building is remarkable for the amount of high class carved detail in stucco upon some of the interior walls and ceilings. Traces of mural paintings were found on some of the interior walls and brackets, and these have been reproduced.

In addition to the survey of Akbar's tomb of the Jahángíri mahal, a number of drawings and photographs of Kapilavastu were prepared.

Many drawings were sent for the Technical Art Series to the Assistant Surveyor-General, and the letter-press describing the plates, was prepared.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(For standard section, see page 315 of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The abstract account for the year, compared with that of the previous year and with the estimates, is as follows:—

	Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimates ...	63,400	57,400	4,88,650	4,91,588
Actuals ...	70,280	37,553	4,75,884	4,95,915
Difference ...	+6,880	—19,847	—12,766	+4,327

The large decline in receipts as compared with both the estimates and last year's figures is owing partly to the High Court's arranging direct for private printing work formerly given out through the Press, and partly to the fact that in the previous year there were large and exceptional receipts from the sale of railway rules. The decrease of Rs. 9,670 under the head "Sale of books," and of Rs. 24,076 on account of High Court appeals, more than account for the total decrease of Rs. 32,727.

On the expenditure side there was a corresponding decrease of Rs. 16,327 in the charges for printing High Court appeals, but there were increases under various other heads. A large portion of the increase was due to the cost of preparing the Famine Report and sending 1,000 sets to England. Owing to the press of work, it was necessary to employ private presses to a greater extent than in the previous year.

The estimated value of the outturn was Rs. 6,52,170 as against Rs. 5,98,220 in the previous year, the increases falling chiefly in the accounts for work supplied to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 22,213), Board of Revenue (Rs. 23,878), and Inspector-General of Registration (Rs. 14,043). The excesses were due respectively to the large amount of printing done in connection with scarcity, to a large increase in the supply of forms, and to the introduction of a new manual and the supply of new registers.

The steam engine purchased for the Press some years ago has now been transferred to the Jail at Naini, and the number of printing machines there has been largely increased. The estimated value of work done in the Jail rose from Rs. 34,339 to Rs. 51,700. The actual cost of this work to the Press, including a charge of Rs. 19,161 on account of convict labour, was Rs. 36,156. The outturn of work, which was to some extent interrupted by the releases of trained prisoners at the Diamond Jubilee, may be expected to still further increase in the future.

The receipts from the Book Depôt fell by Rs. 135 to Rs. 14,019, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,035 as compared with Rs. 4,087 in the previous year.

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A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nepál; on the south by the Ságar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal and the Province of Behar. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the districts of Almora, Garhwál, and Naini Tal to the extreme north.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún.	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.
A.-1.—Total acreage—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
4. Corresponding area in village papers	758,304	1,435,272	1,061,484	1,5[illegible],978
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	459,315	252,699	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	104,423	150,040	153,437	175,065
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	90,627	155,500	170,239	215,664
4. Current fallows	16,027	137,382	110,460	52,874
5. Net area cropped during the year	87,912	739,651	627,348	1,068,375
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*a*) Government canals	14,258	122,642	202,026	172,254
(*b*) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks	...	5,929	3,996	2,661
(*d*) Wells	31	55,572	102,086	90,710
(*e*) Other sources	9,152	4,840	2,414	287
Total area irrigated ...	23,441	188,983	310,522	265,912
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	9,735	104,314	157,064	89,774
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	19,019	76,424	108,929	51,131
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	1,269	4,367	3,896	4,100
(*d*) Ditto non-food crops ...	3,990	34,835	88,988	140,306
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	22,466	146,270	76,777	34,110
2. Wheat	25,919	272,651	225,847	361,607
3. Barley	10,240	41,377	27,383	59,902
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	...	16,228	25,024	89,415
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	67	43,382	13,138	15,148
6. Ragi or mandua	14,634	3,164	2,973	54
7. Maize	3,389	68,948	34,831	83,295
8. Gram (pulse)...	1,878	56,285	55,233	232,089
9. Other food grains, including pulses...	18,424	61,711	64,796	90,125
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	93	2,216	210	4
11. Til or jinjili	5,604	180	36	38
12. Others	1,127	3,529	1,274	1,587
13. Condiments and spices	...	436	492	3,138
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	1,341	40,058	72,622	113,793
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	357	41,752	25,982	59,898
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	4	712	590	432
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	908	3,695	13,677
20. Others	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	226	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	4,828	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	477	1,485	1,472	2,994
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	2,348	81,060	94,814	130,713
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	2,433	6,214	5,616	7,052
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	1,129	3,286	524	283
Non-food ...	2,645	2,325	2,333	11,973
31. Total ...	119,629	894,177	735,662	1,311,327
32. Area cropped more than once ...	31,717	154,526	108,314	242,952
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	87,912	739,651	627,348	1,068,375
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	41,053	186,640	138,375	230,710
2. Cows	44,646	95,286	81,849	132,530
3. Male buffaloes	485	2,323	750	3,152
4. Cow buffaloes	5,948	50,681	56,046	115,391
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	14,772	71,653	75,024	160,746
6. Sheep	31,300	36,580	38,233	59,227
7. Goats	33,408	21,468	23,321	39,617
8. Horses and ponies...	3,354	10,496	8,455	12,798
9. Mules and donkeys	822	8,109	11,658	21,025
10. Camels	1	29	113	533
11. Ploughs	12,962	59,005	50,236	97,869
12. Carts	2,237	16,968	18,318	33,065

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1897.

Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Farukhabad.	Mainpuri.*	Etáwah.	Etah.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,934
1,221,690	1,247,784	922,912	1,181,092	1,100,969	1,086,550	1,082,368	1,112,336
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132,211	204,296	61,162	217,175	240,571	319,352	240,940	217,680
199,900	111,639	118,486	145,819	224,701	155,772	266,963	207,292
42,911	42,667	66,040	134,987	130,721	116,647	115,070	117,170
845,668	889,182	677,224	683,111	504,976	494,779	459,395	570,194
199,272	148,025	100,640	50,808	83,791	176,754	202,562	128,967
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,011	3,335	108	525	7,076	6,619	2,971	5,313
193,522	368,450	181,826	260,835	175,081	205,848	78,771	200,443
4,362	6,857	1,032	1,560	12,532	6,610	2,173	5,701
404,167	526,667	283,606	313,728	278,480	395,831	286,477	340,424
165,740	196,947	71,095	81,129	78,447	138,437	84,321	139,108
220,590	344,792	189,532	203,865	184,619	275,159	200,954	211,598
12,845	20,390	9,902	18,604	18,038	9,794	6,667	9,704
153,166	131,105	65,269	55,999	72,294	91,431	91,991	77,094
8,167	6,238	24	289	29,456	11,190	11,525	14,771
236,850	209,762	72,443	82,473	100,049	142,518	87,192	158,957
149,086	187,479	129,189	107,952	103,442	86,915	71,946	98,686
96,534	112,781	167,847	90,534	73,320	67,324	54,942	68,599
53,438	62,993	32,490	140,905	29,433	37,919	40,151	67,601
17	77	8	163	1,568	4,222	1,852	1,607
105,022	106,603	16,932	14,265	77,909	71,060	45,288	80,039
123,163	141,856	100,953	45,452	57,700	63,140	84,360	59,907
85,551	78,027	64,470	100,578	52,089	47,005	65,801	54,472
9	1	2	1	50	...	4	6
89	23	194	2,557	46	156	25	45
7,049	12,122	28,072	3,384	257	129	194	674
13,606	906	381	3,621	566	1,049	405	795
31,315	5,700	1,584	1,731	16,118	7,918	8,064	17,524
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68,767	96,470	96,748	106,807	27,883	33,740	52,134	39,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
296	1,193	1,352	923	2,315	2,492	1,849	1,551
59,028	50,854	14,797	8,490	17,569	34,344	59,443	30,446
765	180	49	1	...	1	...	5
...	...	...	...	21,191	17,992	12,929	7,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,932	3,533	763	887	7,543	2,427	707	3,075
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	258	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,388	44,706	45,295	43,512	3,663	8,776	5,000	11,287
11,643	22,090	10,802	19,353	19,873	9,928	6,330	11,213
4,762	505	127	3,084	5,407	723	964	873
869	1,923	430	1,372	294	884	408	211
1,097,346	1,146,022	784,952	778,334	647,999	651,852	611,513	729,526
251,678	256,840	107,728	95,223	143,023	157,073	152,118	159,332
845,668	889,182	677,224	683,111	504,976	494,779	459,395	570,194
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
183,736	175,423	85,412	126,575	156,270	158,417	146,660	165,961
87,885	70,600	75,339	70,351	78,348	61,365	87,877	81,507
8,360	22,594	12,593	26,985	19,236	28,940	28,591	24,062
98,485	112,231	54,595	62,545	56,191	78,773	67,112	71,723
109,064	173,316	68,841	109,671	94,797	80,002	125,012	89,910
47,079	53,143	49,238	35,614	36,099	28,301	18,577	28,645
42,075	58,820	43,759	78,151	69,988	49,793	90,259	45,374
12,746	18,133	10,687	15,418	12,206	14,302	14,801	14,287
16,581	20,008	12,916	12,973	5,259	8,003	4,630	9,533
384	1,138	1,268	1,717	177	598	752	412
80,002	84,273	46,784	68,259	74,328	71,905	71,450	76,333
14,468	9,673	5,457	4,820	10,376	7,985	8,586	12,217

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly.	Bijnor.	Budaun.
A.-1.—Total acreage—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,273,005
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...
(*b*) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,273,005
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,010,988	1,210,407	1,284,546
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—			
1. Forests	...	59,582	...
2. Not available for cultivation	117,587	130,543	119,500
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	105,142	294,286	255,737
4. Current fallows	69,655	124,395	73,482
5. Net area cropped during the year	718,604	601,601	840,827
6. Irrigated during the year from— (*a*) Government canals	74,292	18,958	...
(*b*) Private canals	...	...	...
(*c*) Tanks	21,424	2,709	13,877
(*d*) Wells	53,741	26,969	83,505
(*e*) Other sources	18,880	1,773	7,418
Total area irrigated ...	168,337	50,409	104,800
7. Crops irrigated. (*a*) Wheat	38,580	14,272	37,555
(*b*) Other cereals and pulses ...	70,592	13,784	27,002
(*c*) Miscellaneous food crops ...	6,993	1,811	11,835
(*d*) Ditto non-food crops ...	59,180	22,635	34,132
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—			
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	214,280	218,602	92,414
2. Wheat	125,656	125,897	232,435
3. Barley	68,302	63,287	121,903
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	27,423	273	85,174
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	73,391	38,588	138,073
6. Ragi or mandua	585	372	311
7. Maize	80,074	4,608	45,187
8. Gram (pulse)...	109,409	49,026	119,614
9. Other food grains, including pulses,	106,726	49,463	74,627
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	9,279	990	342
11. Til or jinjili	23	44	27
12. Others	491	7,810	482
13. Condiments and spices	586	165	480
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	56,002	62,666	32,068
15. Others	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	16,113	31,587	21,527
17. Jute	...	...	...
18. Others	6,207	915	1,730
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	2,034	...	4,406
20. Others	...	25	8
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	9,808	...	12,204
22. Coffee	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	1,928	942	2,904
25. Cinchona	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	18,332	15,404	21,630
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	10,969	4,586	20,301
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	591	16,508	6,213
Non-food ...	726	386	2,017
31. Total ...	938,935	692,144	1,036,077
32. Area cropped more than once ...	220,331	90,543	195,250
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	718,604	601,601	840,827
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	213,212	192,382	204,768
2. Cows	81,577	115,967	107,986
3. Male buffaloes	37,514	12,301	17,468
4. Cow buffaloes	41,576	33,585	71,884
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	91,229	66,633	74,893
6. Sheep	28,040	31,886	34,471
7. Goats	87,084	23,370	54,261
8. Horses and ponies	15,943	8,064	10,651
9. Mules and donkeys	5,055	6,993	7,341
10. Camels	28	15	195
11. Ploughs	98,230	60,770	89,562
12. Carts	22,200	27,947	19,343

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1897—(continued).

Morad-abad.	Sháhja-hánpur.	Pilibhít.	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bánda.	Hamírpur.	Allahabad.	Jhánsi.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	2,129,152	1,751,680	1,813,184	2,295,870
....	...	...	...	...	169,984	286,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,920
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	1,959,168	1,464,704	1,813,184	2,197,950
1,458,974	1,121,166	876,654	1,514,016	1,047,590	1,958,437	1,464,745	1,826,419	2,199,606
...	...	95,543	...	...	75,459	6,610	...	121,685
112,471	111,079	72,655	406,183	268,604	290,282	230,612	400,032	365,882
254,933	203,831	245,274	274,589	194,951	587,678	389,975	281,816	807,852
150,635	95,425	87,542	96,026	276,596	342,163	236,630	261,684	313,552
940,935	710,831	375,640	737,218	307,439	662,855	600,918	882,887	590,635
...	...	15,595	229,938	...	...	3,341	...	3,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,980	4,012	9,009	7,047	9,218	268	598	32,729	3,738
89,865	28,737	39,657	102,864	117,951	4,890	17,500	199,230	57,540
10,302	5,225	9,544	2,034	534	780	194	815	599
107,147	37,974	73,805	341,883	127,703	5,938	21,633	232,774	65,811
33,286	72,237	24,817	75,341	28,364	869	3,102	34,484	31,660
16,296	31,953	22,179	264,009	94,546	3,259	13,952	188,509	33,902
11,331	8,814	3,321	9,460	5,938	1,166	1,821	10,028	2,730
50,230	58,256	26,196	68,881	16,096	1,067	3,335	24,279	1,955
199,988	159,084	135,398	44,648	16,757	40,747	5,197	246,212	26,125
253,615	154,808	63,965	81,513	33,071	5,420	7,653	38,929	84,686
79,687	44,198	28,093	143,580	63,735	8,377	17,145	100,016	23,389
44,604	25,190	2,135	139,337	25,497	188,587	156,312	108,242	136,921
79,268	67,569	14,878	18,549	5,964	26,967	26,808	83,991	1,374
400	948	916	1,040	9,151	433	41	21,330	541
27,619	4,073	6,675	57,952	209	208	71	1,282	8,793
55,564	58,118	38,299	158,457	104,724	119,925	161,286	116,625	77,648
149,620	78,999	60,089	101,640	35,356	146,294	125,483	179,615	190,570
438	997	5,755	60	108	1,059	5,673	816	606
66	10	45	269	206	42,879	39,668	1,548	66,518
2,811	83	900	1,142	190	750	669	93	720
138	540	272	582	396	...	706	419	286
59,002	62,854	30,725	9,373	4,830	15	2,279	11,182	850
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,712	7,988	3,013	83,414	14,401	86,443	70,843	20,512	26,981
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,904	823	4,755	3,732	2,128	2,899	1,863	9,680	1,451
...	1,233	276	38,471	51	18	820	5,803	89
7	72	15	14	114	...	170	69	380
...	13,665	...	10,561	8,285	590	...	8,667	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,709	937	270	802	208	204	473	703	518
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,236	15,516	33,908	4,514	6,451	632	203	8,812	1,188
19,225	1,164	4,978	10,341	4,665	2,254	2,976	9,773	2,816
4,962	5,582	1,524	5,053	2,747	1,438	809	6,512	1,552
1,713	57	935	981	550	1,267	162	1,983	418
1,054,288	714,965	437,819	916,025	339,794	677,406	627,310	982,814	658,420
113,353	4,134	62,179	178,807	32,355	14,551	26,392	99,927	67,785
940,935	710,831	375,640	737,218	307,439	662,855	600,918	882,887	590,635
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
266,991	203,052	127,954	184,077	116,246	142,007	116,694	285,315	165,829
132,996	100,226	69,183	130,548	75,856	178,644	120,027	160,344	206,341
29,456	34,293	28,034	42,349	33,179	9,860	5,740	26,399	6,552
59,647	36,041	12,735	77,277	48,936	52,144	34,824	77,141	67,918
100,709	57,979	37,580	160,243	85,857	107,590	80,420	113,742	120,784
36,571	31,952	14,126	31,122	69,373	31,698	30,805	117,510	65,703
31,704	92,535	34,046	132,637	83,639	74,395	81,364	97,550	109,742
10,754	11,304	5,817	18,011	10,588	11,839	7,195	13,163	8,048
8,636	2,467	588	7,692	4,747	1,658	846	8,650	4,121
63	73	6	371	122	72	81	488	135
112,949	95,768	55,437	94,502	72,394	61,685	46,378	138,325	69,780
31,914	21,331	13,759	21,932	10,466	13,595	19,347	2,339	19,101

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*
Agricultural year ending

North-Western Provinces.	Jalaun.	Benares.	Mirzapur.	Jaunpur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	1,000,212	646,061	3,342,720	992,640
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	54,528	75,680	554,000	...
Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	1,174,590	...
3. Net area by professional survey	945,684	570,381	1,614,130	992,640
4. Corresponding area in village papers	877,531	569,585	1,615,065	991,867
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	78,848	...
2. Not available for cultivation	174,426	60,895	299,874	164,093
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	181,609	70,359	485,118	150,338
4. Current fallows	237,855	41,865	365,417	76,770
5. Net area cropped during the year	283,641	396,466	385,808	600,666
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	47,075	...	...	...
(b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	248	9,618	6,403	7,711
(d) Wells	11,867	125,751	35,294	343,615
(e) Other sources	620	1,278	3,798	214
Total area irrigated ...	59,810	136,647	45,495	351,540
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	8,565	11,950	3,923	31,083
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	43,867	99,477	31,603	270,301
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	1,435	4,123	1,329	3,412
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	6,709	24,389	10,743	60,033
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	1,059	38,220	77,937	32,431
2. Wheat	20,361	25,446	32,165	31,326
3. Barley	14,798	82,477	54,851	180,330
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	59,515	16,153	15,251	35,210
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	23,120	12,607	20,011	5,602
6. Ragi or mandua	1	2,361	1,136	15,911
7. Maize	72	10,216	9,166	78,797
8. Gram (pulse)	66,501	43,549	77,012	36,925
9. Other food grains, including pulses ...	56,280	97,876	128,658	118,600
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	6,118	972	6,101	219
11. Til or jinjili	3,653	5	2,607	51
12. Others	471	39	982	10
13. Condiments and spices	2,926	223	477	252
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	684	17,486	9,414	47,204
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	40,686	7	44	83
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	1,234	7,598	739	6,650
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	791	1,611	216	11,312
20. Others	141	4	26	4
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	5,836	2,709	2,016
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	130	24	29	639
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	4,903	78,416	1,542	2,146
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	2,244	7,108	3,037	5,432
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	1,074	7,826	469	763
Non-food ...	46	130	127	149
31. Total ...	306,808	456,190	444,706	612,062
32. Area cropped more than once ...	23,167	59,724	58,898	11,396
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	283,641	396,466	385,808	609,666
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	63,009	137,713	206,051	252,044
2. Cows	51,031	61,660	185,425	112,539
3. Male buffaloes	4,192	3,388	4,429	11,507
4. Cow buffaloes	19,816	25,258	47,860	64,030
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo-calves) ...	62,253	34,640	63,079	61,209
6. Sheep	25,764	74,737	82,400	99,176
7. Goats	32,779	21,606	54,612	59,459
8. Horses and ponies	6,831	3,261	3,321	4,048
9. Mules and donkeys	3,991	4,290	2,889	4,609
10. Camels	133	155	76	677
11. Ploughs	26,581	55,675	61,168	114,777
12. Carts	11,305	1,142	1,315	1,519

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1897—(concluded).

Gházipur.	Ballia.	Gorakhpur.	Basti.	Azamgarh.	Almora.	Garhwál.	Naini Tal.	Grand Total for the N.-W. Provinces.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
890,277	792,151	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,466,267*	3,602,560	1,701,093*	57,018,529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,421,168
...	6,531	...	...	...	58,438	163,929	286,179	1,787,587
890,277	785,620	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,407,829	3,438,631	1,414,914	50,809,774
891,897	792,728	2,931,909	1,787,852	1,376,940	3,407,842	3,438,651	1,414,901	50,798,035
...	...	110,460	...	...	3,168,158	3,176,147	892,796	8,497,302
119,715	124,886	258,147	185,988	319,611	...	...	54,332	6,604,749
129,735	99,392	407,562	310,406	175,735	...	...	163,922	8,132,842
84,037	57,622	256,716	121,581	288,527	...	...	85,595	4,820,726
558,410	510,828	1,905,024	1,169,877	593,067	239,684	262,484	218,256	22,742,416
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,986	2,083,118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,513	3,513
8,723	9,436	96,835	128,702	23,605	...	...	34	448,468
174,989	142,528	372,111	281,379	376,812	...	...	87	4,600,057
4,630	5,479	62,237	84,733	17,515	...	...	934	297,062
188,348	157,443	531,183	494,814	417,932	...	...	92,554	7,432,218
8,621	10,557	134,129	125,384	32,236	...	...	30,499	2,107,625
141,698	113,925	343,003	307,849	323,511	...	...	73,670	4,615,499
2,636	2,649	7,972	3,222	3,183	...	...	10,876	235,661
46,654	36,998	61,199	68,302	95,472	...	...	20,838	1,804,047
101,147	113,838	941,887	652,187	112,652	...	...	122,387	3,954,500
24,748	24,574	183,855	138,981	34,402	...	...	63,311	3,763,085
119,700	90,998	263,247	88,509	194,538	...	...	16,948	2,941,705
21,572	5,238	1,404	1,256	1,104	...	...	2,721	1,961,667
28,304	3,134	2,955	958	908	...	...	761	1,214,445
6,771	12,585	48,506	6,483	26,934	...	...	1,856	188,411
13,656	57,843	110,185	46,139	25,626	...	...	17,274	1,313,306
55,199	61,536	92,494	130,746	35,565	...	...	11,342	2,801,580
209,033	208,960	439,950	307,626	190,395	...	...	25,895	3,864,804
1,031	496	42,186	31,154	926	...	...	21,489	139,411
11	11	4,551	420	21	...	...	13	171,639
199	385	6,950	3,518	73	...	...	6,045	94,211
326	68	159	529	94	...	...	838	35,857
22,204	35,623	75,489	45,238	61,778	...	...	2,965	967,699
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	1,130	1,731	141	72	...	...	5,001	1,116,267
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	125	665	200	2,471	...	...	109	73,787
7,965	680	15,401	286	29,110	...	...	...	413,724
...	1	6,800	13	37	...	...	...	8,901
16,869	5,190	15,573	20,840	6,112	...	...	...	199,163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,602	355	134	7,919
282	470	240	53	457	...	...	574	45,791
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,489	290	3,900	11,569	1,542	...	...	1,052	778,237
6,326	5,828	13,649	7,746	3,248	...	...	1,841	293,511
4,913	13,030	18,758	1,441	1,219	...	...	324	124,975
305	241	2,705	63	131	...	...	162	40,921
645,268	642,194	2,293,240	1,496,096	728,875	2,602	355	303,042	26,515,774‡
86,858	131,366	388,216	326,219	135,808	...	...	84,786	4,272,569
558,410	510,828	1,905,024	1,169,877	593,067	239,684†	262,484†	218,256	22,742,416
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
174,890	109,385	577,670	472,010	291,959	126,677	119,127	84,094	6,628,388
92,600	102,362	462,387	300,032	207,585	160,027	158,836	118,277	4,460,039
2,945	1,918	8,791	6,181	11,278	1,772	7,942	19,388	544,947
43,886	36,914	127,468	96,064	93,607	61,228	27,796	14,710	2,103,066
59,180	44,675	201,482	156,759	118,855	66,531	83,389	37,674	3,260,193
74,310	31,709	60,361	42,948	68,331	78,251	93,306	8,329	1,724,915
30,371	31,941	200,619	95,111	95,809	77,521	139,958	10,752	2,348,898
2,583	3,392	13,303	11,531	4,089	3,868	1,230	7,251	343,768
5,020	4,590	14,120	9,160	6,156	214	95	807	246,252
46	15	60	89	156	...	...	1	10,179
69,471	54,165	253,842	205,655	142,032	69,043	58,392	32,135	2,932,022
1,295	871	24,040	16,231	2,173	291	7	7,690	435,323

* 4,313 acres were transferred from Naini Tal to Almora in 1896.

† Details of the areas under crops of Almora and Garhwál are not available, except those of tea.

‡ The total area cropped does not correspond with the totals of columns 32 and 33, owing to the details of crop statistics not being available for the Almora and Garhwál districts.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

Oudh.	Lucknow.	Unao.	Rae Bareli.	Sitapur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
4. Corresponding area in village papers	618,868	1,139,369	1,119,356	1,442,402
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	127,550	239,687	244,226	156,528
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	132,106	271,862	280,716	274,185
4. Current fallows	82,029	110,469	134,806	137,217
5. Net area cropped during the year	277,183	517,351	459,608	874,472
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals ...	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
6. Irrigated during the year from— (c) Tanks	9,718	23,368	18,280	35,509
6. Irrigated during the year from— (d) Wells	95,160	172,771	266,111	82,940
6. Irrigated during the year from— (e) Other sources... ...	3,763	5,935	1,607	3,159
Total area irrigated ...	108,641	202,074	285,998	121,608
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	39,097	54,067	60,261	56,724
7. Crops irrigated. (b) Other cereals and pulses ...	51,131	134,212	254,857	32,436
7. Crops irrigated. (c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	13,870	9,524	17,477	4,213
7. Crops irrigated. (d) Ditto non-food crops ...	17,894	22,628	33,364	32,751
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	37,791	83,827	93,512	255,540
2. Wheat	51,256	69,901	62,491	121,647
3. Barley	30,351	104,380	60,429	121,808
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	18,576	46,137	58,190	8,659
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	21,278	37,552	15,947	30,519
6. Ragi or mandua	4,363	7,298	25,631	6,829
7. Maize	10,351	47,707	455	19,650
8. Gram (pulse)...	45,249	81,948	69,048	133,961
9. Other food grains, including pulses...	82,314	105,266	168,122	304,566
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	897	777	202	8,959
Oil-seeds ... 11. Til or jinjili	33	1,265	342	1,206
Oil-seeds ... 12. Others	107	337	81	1,010
13. Condiments and spices	461	247	515	381
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	3,619	11,471	3,567	29,388
Sugar ... 15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	2,700	15,085	272	2,186
Fibres ... 17. Jute	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 18. Others	649	3,031	801	807
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	1,775	378	3
Dyes ... 20. Others	2	...	97	83
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	12,821	8,592	27,401	20,311
Drugs and narcotics. 22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 24. Tobacco	220	577	496	1,963
Drugs and narcotics. 25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops...	1,998	3,735	1,849	3,544
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	13,209	13,387	6,804	8,458
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	6,034	3,530	10,348	10,793
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	288	829	386	798
31. Total ...	344,567	648,654	607,364	1,093,069
32. Area cropped more than once ...	67,384	131,303	147,756	218,597
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	277,183	517,351	459,608	874,472
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	115,404	175,112	224,411	276,830
2. Cows	53,941	93,208	117,537	219,501
3. Male buffaloes	5,845	18,586	8,784	29,019
4. Cow buffaloes	27,410	62,192	71,513	61,917
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)... ...	54,480	121,128	111,661	137,295
6. Sheep	20,315	41,257	78,312	33,280
7. Goats	40,771	77,126	80,788	117,453
8. Horses and ponies...	8,278	12,974	14,303	16,967
9. Mules and donkeys	3,835	5,821	14,970	3,047
10. Camels	116	215	258	147
11. Ploughs...	55,959	85,845	110,567	124,425
12. Carts	3,744	9,224	5,412	7,141

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the Province of Oudh during the 30th June 1897.

Hardoi.	Kheri.	Fyzabad.	Gonda.	Bahraich.	Sultánpur.	Partábgarh.	Bara Banki.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
1,484,890	1,910,659	1,107,131	1,853,544	1,728,165	1,095,857	923,019	1,122,642	15,545,902	
...	278,148	...	100,144	211,311	...	...	...	589,603	
192,606	172,268	188,446	181,921	145,870	240,384	244,448	155,632	2,289,566	
318,825	536,075	221,337	349,391	376,783	230,463	153,480	233,742	3,378,965	
68,054	207,359	73,671	174,514	74,357	28,968	61,283	62,455	1,215,182	
905,405	716,809	623,677	1,047,574	919,844	596,042	463,808	670,813	8,072,586	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
125,927	7,082	46,526	31,821	47,369	75,702	37,404	45,913	504,619	
72,962	19,574	261,756	149,742	11,490	194,717	218,489	170,097	1,715,809	
10,153	347	5,552	5,353	2,115	3,429	1,719	3,086	45,918	
209,042	27,003	313,834	186,616	60,974	273,848	257,612	219,096	2,266,346	
100,911	9,033	74,706	47,930	45,949	61,495	39,418	101,412	690,733	
71,551	3,579	208,700	102,748	12,778	180,529	216,861	68,487	1,337,869	
7,945	1,394	4,199	1,605	818	17,335	18,491	16,688	113,559	
32,475	20,015	61,104	42,550	3,269	30,342	29,853	38,388	364,633	
116,407	243,383	276,926	535,195	357,062	269,769	153,136	270,633	2,693,181	
211,854	100,092	76,415	110,667	158,836	64,954	40,138	127,772	1,196,023	
167,876	125,560	56,440	82,679	101,976	84,403	85,521	45,512	1,066,935	
37,554	10,106	24,585	2,303	10,643	30,281	38,078	17,486	302,598	
84,128	15,442	199	344	103	1,567	25,798	1,990	234,867	
5,290	5,864	9,019	5,922	2,144	10,508	29,994	12,261	125,123	
22,821	50,677	18,359	162,951	118,616	2,073	1,471	26,328	481,459	
182,837	103,848	79,679	144,216	181,445	73,668	41,803	167,746	1,305,448	
152,849	180,471	165,292	260,458	209,586	143,449	125,989	203,272	2,101,634	
3,528	11,309	944	47,036	34,678	169	155	2,855	111,509	
83	364	3	767	1,770	7	295	11	6,146	
88	6,891	44	8,527	33,838	15	64	112	51,114	
69	2,526	244	659	1,483	49	230	672	7,536	
30,830	39,012	42,744	25,280	3,260	20,352	11,600	25,337	246,460	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12,549	1,199	81	67	300	40	128	42	34,649	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,267	464	307	249	232	1,451	8,545	460	18,263	
283	1	9,173	...	63	2,723	7,373	105	22,877	
...	518	23	177	1,389	...	70	36	2,395	
10,172	4,219	9,961	27,551	6,663	5,438	10,434	23,652	167,215	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,542	1,931	324	476	1,606	446	456	749	10,786	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,250	3,133	8,701	4,688	3,182	6,350	1,041	12,266	54,737	
11,078	8,278	4,617	4,926	4,321	4,093	3,991	9,320	92,482	
17,651	10,611	3,678	10,810	4,113	20,752	20,561	13,451	132,332	
1,080	56	295	89	113	288	695	100	5,017	
1,076,086	925,955	788,053	1,436,037	1,237,422	743,845	607,566	962,168	10,470,786	
170,681	209,146	164,376	388,463	317,578	147,803	143,758	291,355	2,398,200	
905,405	716,809	623,677	1,047,574	919,844	596,042	463,808	670,813	8,072,586	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
294,723	218,333	252,911	400,958	284,795	266,594	200,935	225,649	2,936,655	
159,346	280,925	102,811	297,092	300,151	108,768	87,802	125,048	1,946,130	
35,331	27,055	4,559	6,801	14,280	16,317	11,255	7,325	185,157	
77,439	53,213	54,253	82,995	79,572	83,493	58,558	67,409	779,966	
133,985	112,865	90,332	171,481	91,660	68,798	72,115	97,776	1,263,576	
61,398	44,559	47,269	64,698	62,151	75,924	78,804	24,513	632,480	
103,844	68,710	60,743	102,905	100,927	96,112	82,706	109,308	1,041,393	
20,364	15,642	9,307	14,196	13,316	8,960	6,313	9,312	149,932	
4,448	1,563	4,496	8,386	7,691	1,749	3,845	6,707	66,198	
137	30	188	110	77	460	609	119	2,466	
136,817	91,058	120,354	164,730	121,611	124,805	98,660	110,930	1,345,761	
10,620	13,965	3,638	16,312	9,230	1,414	857	7,904	89,431	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement of Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1897.

Number.	Place of observation.	Rainfall in inches.				Average Temperature.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.				
1	Chakráta	17·36	61·96	0·48	79·80	75·2	58·2	66·7	69·8	60·1	65·0	55·9	39·0	47·5	N.-E.	S.-E.	N, N.-E. & N.-W.	
2	Mussooree	11·89	87·76	0·28	99·93	79·1	60·4	69·8	71·0	61·2	66·1	50·5	39·8	45·2	N.-E.	N.-E. & N.-W.	N.-E.	
3	Ránikhet	9·23	49·61	0·06	58·90	81·5	63·3	72·4	74·4	63·4	68·9	56·6	42·7	49·7	N.-E.	N.-W.	N.-E., S.-E. & N.-W.	
4	Dehra Dún	6·03	66·39	0·08	72·50	98·7	72·3	85·5	87·4	74·9	81·2	68·8	45·1	57·0	N.-E.	S.-E.	S.-W. & N.-W.	
5	Roorkee	3·24	33·33	0·02	36·59	105·4	76·5	91·0	92·4	78·4	85·4	72·7	41·8	57·3	S.-E. & N.-W.	S.-E.	S.-E. & N.-W.	
6	Meerut	0·81	26·27	...	27·08	105·6	77·0	91·3	92·7	80·0	86·4	73·1	44·8	59·0	N.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.	
7	Bareilly	1·60	54·44	...	56·04	106·3	79·9	93·1	92·8	79·9	86·4	72·8	46·0	59·4	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.	
8	Agra	1·22	38·47	0·05	39·74	108·3	83·7	96·0	95·8	82·4	89·1	77·5	50·0	63·8	N.-W.	S.-W.	N.-W.	
9	Mainpuri	0·50	31·68	...	32·18	110·4	81·3	95·9	95·6	81·6	88·6	76·1	46·4	61·3	N.-W.	(?)	N.-W.	
10	Cawnpore	1·15	26·66	0·10	27·91	110·7	82·3	96·5	95·9	82·3	89·1	76·7	46·1	61·4	S.-W. & N.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.	
11	Bahraich	2·36	50·41	0·52	53·29	106·8	79·5	93·2	95·0	79·9	87·5	75·4	47·6	61·5	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-E.	
12	Lucknow	2·59	27·86	0·01	30·46	109·2	80·0	94·6	96·3	81·2	88·8	77·2	45·5	61·4	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-W.	
13	Allahabad	1·01	40·60	4·33	45·94	111·4	82·6	97·0	95·8	81·8	88·8	76·1	47·1	61·6	S.-W.	S.-W.	N.-W.	
14	Benares	1·63	41·64	6·87	50·14	109·2	81·0	95·1	93·6	80·7	87·2	74·3	47·0	60·7	S.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.	
15	Gorakhpur	2·94	32·49	9·23	44·66	104·6	79·7	92·2	93·0	80·3	86·7	74·7	50·8	62·8	N.-W.	N.-E.	N.-E., W. & N.-W.	
16	Jhánsi	2·02	24·48	0·14	26·64	111·9	88·1	100·0	95·1	81·4	88·3	79·5	52·9	66·2	N.-W.	S.-W. & N.-W.	S.-W., W. & N.-W.	
	General Mean ...	1·76	35·69	1·77	39·22	108·3	81·0	94·7	94·5	80·8	87·7	75·5	47·2	61·4				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations numbering 1 to 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Nil.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jágírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathán, Musalmán.	22	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 945 square miles, and a population of 551,249. On 4th April 1894 His Highness was formally installed as Nawáb of Rámpur, and to the end of May 1896 the administration of the State was carried on by the Nawáb aided by a Council of three Muhammadan gentlemen. The State continued under this administration till the 1st June 1896, when the Nawáb was invested with full powers, the Council was dissolved, and the post of Minister of State was created. Muhammad Ishaq Khán was appointed Minister, and his services have been lent to the State for a period of two years. This was the first complete year during which His Highness the Nawáb ruled independently over the Rámpur State (the report of the State being drawn up for the revenue year ending 30th September). The income of the State for 1896-97 was Rs. 31,83,394, and the expenditure Rs. 28,01,104. The capital, Rámpur, has 76,733 inhabitants, and the next largest town 8,772. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth, groceries, and salt. A military force of 2,556 men of all arms (including the Imperial Service Troops) was maintained during the year.
Benares.	Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.I.E., Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Bráhman (Bhuinhár).	42	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája, in the Benares district, and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi, in the Mirzapur district. Their united area is 983·8 square miles, containing 1,766 villages, with a population of 439,951 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,000, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The Civil and Revenue Courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and deputy principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XII of 1881, supplemented, where necessary, by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája succeeded his uncle, Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1889.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri.	Rájput,	24	Was educated at the Ajmere College.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	Succeeded on the 6th February 1887 on the death of his father. The State continued under the regency of the mother of this Rája until the 17th March 1892, when the latter was installed as ruler of the State. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is 241,242, and the income from all sources was Rs. 3,21,287 in 1897-98, and the expenditure Rs. 2,87,328. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories and in case of emergency give assistance to the Paramount Power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked. After the close of the year the Council of Regency, which was constituted in 1891 to assist the Rája in the administration of the State, was abolished under the sanction of the Government of India.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory in the Districts of the North-

Number.	Names of districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193	168,135	Dehra 25,684
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	1,001,280	Saháranpur 63,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,647	772,874	Kairana 18,420
4	Meerut	6	3	2,362	1,391,458	Meerut 119,390
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	949,914	Khurja 26,349
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,957	1,043,172	Koil 61,485
7	Muttra	5	2	1,457	713,421	Muttra 61,195
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	1,003,796	Agra 168,662
9	Farukhabad	6	3	1,719	858,687	Farukhabad 78,032
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	762,163	Mainpuri 18,551
11	Etáwah	4	2	1,649	727,629	Etáwah 38,793
12	Etah	4	3	1,731	701,679	Kásganj 16,050
13	Bareilly	6	3	1,591	1,040,949	Bareilly 121,039
14	Bijnor	4	2	1,870	794,070	Nagína 22,150
15	Budaun	5	4	1,989	925,982	Budaun 35,372
16	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,179,398	Moradabad 72,921
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,747	918,551	Sháhjahánpur ... 78,522
18	Pilibhít	3	1	1,373	485,108	Pilibhít 33,799
19	Cawnpore	8	3	2,366	1,209,695	Cawnpore 188,712
20	Fatehpur	4	1	1,631	699,157	Fatehpur 20,179
21	Bánda...	8	...	3,061	705,832	Bánda 23,071
22	Hamírpur	5	1	2,289	513,720	Rath 12,311
23	Allahabad	9	1	2,833	1,548,737	Allahabad 175,246
24	Jhánsi	6	2	3,587	683,619	Jhánsi 53,779
25	Jalaun	4	1	1,477	396,361	Kúnch 13,408
26	Benares	3	1	1,009	921,943	Benares 219,467
27	Mirzapur	5	1	5,223	1,161,508	Mirzapur 84,130
28	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,264,949	Jaunpur 42,819
29	Gházipur	4	3	1,391	1,024,753	Gházipur 44,970
30	Ballia	3	2	1,238	995,327	Ballia 16,372
31	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,596	2,994,057	Gorakhpur 63,620
32	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,785,844	Basti 13,630
33	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,728,625	Azamgarh 19,442
34	Naini Tal	5	...	2,658	356,881	Káshipur 14,717
35	Almora	2	...	5,416	416,868	Almora 7,826
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	407,818	...
37	Lucknow	3	2	977	774,163	Lucknow 273,028
38	Unao	4	3	1,736	953,636	Unao 12,931
39	Rae Bareli	4	2	1,752	1,036,521	Rae Bareli 18,798
40	Sítapur	4	2	2,206	1,075,413	Sítapur 21,380
41	Hardoi	4	2	2,286	1,113,211	Hardoi 11,152
42	Kheri	3	2	2,963	903,615	Lakhimpur 8,073
43	Fyzabad	4	2	1,707	1,216,959	Fyzábad 78,921
44	Gonda	3	3	2,819	1,459,229	Gonda 17,423
45	Bahraich	3	2	2,657	1,000,432	Bahraich 24,046
46	Sultánpur	4	2	1,701	1,075,851	Sultánpur 8,751
47	Partábgarh	3	2	1,458	910,895	Bela 6,486
48	Bara Banki	4	2	1,703	1,130,906	Nawábganj 14,432
	Grand Total ...	216	96	107,131	46,904,791	
	Gross Revenue, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...

* The following items make up the "Gross Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh":—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Imperial and Provincial.	Local.	Imperial and Provincial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	5,10,11,006	32,742	5,72,95,377	32,057
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation,	3,58,676	...	4,63,440	...
Stamps	70,94,496	...	73,21,962	...
Excise	44,64,435	...	45,14,957	...
Provincial Rates	15,79,994	71,67,089	11,94,538	81,14,912
Assessed Taxes	24,13,438	...	24,31,757	...
Registration	4,63,161	...	4,40,887	...
Interest	3,57,295	17,126	4,64,750	18,172
Law and Justice	5,02,775	...	4,37,475	...
Law and Justice—Jails	3,75,125	...	3,33,144	...
Police	4,60,213	...	4,37,386	...
Education	96,681	2,30,856	1,05,648	2,32,005
Medical	31,685	1,38,274	43,650	1,52,903
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	99,825	4,125	1,11,102	4,283
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. ...	1,93,198	...	1,97,500	...
Stationery and Printing	1,19,633	...	86,696	...
Miscellaneous	2,94,650	1,34,209	3,81,292	1,05,611
Major Works	4,28,175	...	5,46,875	...
Minor Works	19,796	...	22,801	...
Civil Works	4,93,261	55,874	5,46,785	85,155
Total ...	7,08,57,518	77,80,295	7,73,78,022	87,45,098

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1897-98.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Average distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.		Land Revenue and Rates.		Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15		16
						1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
539	6	19	45	13	372			1,09,667	1,12,666	
1,990	16	24	27	21	2,650			17,11,615	18,69,282	
1,061	12	33	24	12	1,860			17,86,944	18,41,322	
1,716	24	24	18	17	3,009			25,99,263	26,31,762	
1,615	11	41	31	8	2,801			22,79,204	22,73,390	
1,831	19	32	25	7	2,954			24,67,943	25,97,223	
887	13	24	39	15	2,465			16,50,681	17,38,808	
1,241	22	30	26	7	3,753			19,27,602	19,74,298	
1,825	18	25	29	19	2,912			13,29,663	13,24,696	
1,435	15	16	15	10	2,392			14,43,017	14,86,835	
1,561	11	18	24	13	2,094			15,84,924	16,05,190	
1,545	14	11	33	25	2,231			11,94,531	13,16,370	
2,109	21	27	18	9	3,055			13,92,822	15,56,303	
2,926	10	17	38	10	2,459			12,32,174	13,99,964	
2,091	20	16	26	20	2,680			10,82,331	13,03,767	
2,930	21	41	28	11	3,150			15,93,962	17,50,496	
2,377	16	18	30	10	2,761			9,33,431	11,08,165	
1,259	7	10	21	12	1,419			6,62,533	8,12,749	
3,631	25	32	44	15	3,606			19,59,287	24,47,361	
1,592	10	9	19	11	2,370			9,72,773	11,79,482	
1,268	22	25	32	9	2,308			5,87,196	7,06,341	
929	13	12	25	11	1,688			8,01,489	8,85,367	
4,000	26	33	21	10	4,745			17,32,649	19,12,757	
1,456	21	18	33	14	2,700			6,40,988	6,95,040	
937	12	13	22	16	1,743	2,22,26,007	2,30,30,464	5,99,723	5,92,905	
2,328	15	25	34	1	2,450			9,46,383	10,05,822	
5,323	14	21	60	40	2,156			8,91,966	9,71,735	
3,455	17	26	22	16	2,612			11,26,924	12,56,047	
3,548	18	21	24	20	2,191			10,95,936	11,81,745	
2,530	9	8	42	19	1,693			7,52,820	8,75,449	
8,604	23	25	40	2	3,263			23,13,475	31,59,359	
7,619	13	14	32	12	2,476			20,55,981	24,26,828	
5,526	16	13	29	25	2,845			13,89,562	17,48,488	
1,744	9	15	50	25	641			2,01,304	2,59,807	
5,724	7	11	140	18	58			2,47,304	2,65,946	
5,213	5	7	70	17	130			1,74,397	1,77,723	
966	18	28	25	10	2,591			5,99,405	7,65,965	
1,779	14	16	22	18½	993			11,91,315	13,93,531	
1,768	18	25	16	10	2,850			10,89,100	15,58,430	
2,363	15	25	30	15	1,490			11,81,060	15,34,427	
1,992	16	25	25	9	2,273			10,00,626	9,79,534	
1,776	10	15	50	36	2,740			8,57,206	8,98,633	
2,571	20	25	23	7	3,196			11,79,991	13,16,315	
2,837	15	20	32	24	2,776			15,49,874	16,83,221	
1,773	10	13	49	16	2,820			10,64,899	10,93,737	
2,526	14	13	25	9	2,383			12,55,776	13,59,371	
2,215	12	13	31	9	730			10,71,771	10,71,800	
2,095	14	20	28	13	4,129			16,28,763	18,67,851	
121,026	727	992	...	...	113,663	† 2,22,26,007	† 2,30,30,464	5,91,42,250	6,59,74,303	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 7,86,37,813	* 8,61,23,120	

† Figures under the following heads are included in the "Total cost of Administration":—

3. Land Revenue, District Administration (Provincial and Local).

18. General Administration (Provincial and Local).

6. Stamps (Imperial and Provincial).

7. Excise (Imperial and Provincial).

8. Provincial Rates (Provincial).

10. Assessed Taxes (Imperial and Provincial).

19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law (Provincial), *minus* corresponding receipt heads.

19B. Law and Justice—Jails (Provincial), ditto.

20. Police (Provincial and Local), ditto.

22. Education (Provincial and Local), ditto.

24. Medical (Provincial and Local), ditto.

30. Stationery and Printing (Provincial and Local), less the figures under XXIII, "Stationery and Printing" (Provincial).

45. Civil Works (Provincial and Local), less the figures under XXXII, "Civil Works" (Provincial and Local.)

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Prov

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			Population.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.* Males.	Females.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	31,525	71,094	42,249	29,230	25,562	168,135	141
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	204,311	343,693	293,074	196,658	167,855	1,001,280	449
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	112,236	268,758	229,878	149,470	124,768	772,874	469
4	Meerut ...	...	...	252,996	484,428	423,695	262,816	220,519	1,391,458	589
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	170,212	322,809	296,441	178,812	151,852	949,914	501
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	176,078	364,527	321,795	194,216	162,634	1,043,172	533
7	Muttra ...	...	...	129,750	254,050	223,345	128,610	107,416	713,421	490
8	Agra ...	...	...	183,989	352,766	305,873	187,693	157,464	1,003,796	541
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	132,481	303,113	259,667	161,227	134,680	858,687	499
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	131,785	267,940	226,938	148,859	118,426	762,163	449
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	121,173	253,148	210,888	143,627	119,966	727,629	430
12	Etah ...	...	...	110,486	253,163	213,515	129,825	105,176	701,679	405
13	Bareilly ...	...	...	179,357	346,695	307,139	208,925	178,190	1,040,949	654
14	Bijnor ...	...	...	141,438	261,484	239,073	156,728	136,785	794,070	424
15	Budaun ...	...	...	162,479	315,912	275,398	182,437	152,235	925,982	465
16	Moradabad ...	...	...	203,618	391,247	354,857	232,325	200,969	1,179,398	516
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	144,806	312,932	267,541	182,374	155,704	918,551	527
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	78,932	159,306	141,167	98,956	85,679	485,108	353
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	237,984	430,960	369,104	217,132	192,499	1,209,695	511
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	138,027	231,281	221,291	128,540	118,045	699,157	429
21	Bánda ...	...	...	142,119	216,812	219,415	140,082	129,523	705,832	231
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	92,175	160,549	162,390	100,054	90,727	513,720	224
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	298,265	485,946	489,084	295,563	278,144	1,548,737	547
24	Jhánsi ...	...	...	128,034	213,754	201,093	142,210	126,562	683,619	191
25	Jalaun ...	...	...	70,440	126,160	122,993	77,930	69,278	396,361	268
26	Benares ...	...	...	135,413	290,236	281,030	177,217	173,460	921,943	913
27	Mirzapur ...	...	...	206,591	340,059	362,077	236,282	223,090	1,161,508	222
28	Jaunpur ...	...	...	222,405	375,069	390,618	259,881	239,381	1,264,949	816
29	Gházipur ...	...	...	174,458	298,468	324,248	208,352	193,685	1,024,753	736
30	Ballia ...	...	...	144,903	271,908	327,771	205,210	190,438	995,327	805
31	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	504,354	864,821	892,151	632,463	604,622	2,994,057	651
32	Basti ...	...	...	295,081	531,931	533,935	375,406	344,572	1,785,844	649
33	Azamgarh ...	...	...	282,781	509,887	530,066	357,724	330,948	1,728,625	805
34	Naini Tal ...	...	...	61,267	134,193	97,458	65,156	60,074	356,881	134
35	Almora ...	...	...	70,157	126,561	127,052	84,507	78,748	416,868	78
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	72,018	119,684	127,764	80,635	79,735	407,818	724
	Total, N.-W. P....	...	...	5,944,124	11,055,344	10,412,073	6,757,132	6,029,411	34,253,960	412
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	148,960	270,163	240,462	137,038	126,500	774,163	792
2	Unao ...	...	...	167,832	305,905	297,107	183,607	167,017	953,636	549
3	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	193,807	314,846	340,467	198,134	183,074	1,036,521	592
4	Sitapur ...	...	...	173,903	352,375	313,364	214,807	194,867	1,075,413	487
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	182,716	371,485	317,525	225,012	199,189	1,113,211	486
6	Kheri ...	...	...	156,320	303,201	262,146	178,834	159,434	903,615	305
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	233,679	374,158	385,048	238,444	219,309	1,216,959	713
8	Gonda ...	...	...	251,378	447,756	445,300	298,647	267,526	1,459,229	517
9	Bahraich ...	...	...	181,045	323,815	296,291	199,752	180,574	1,000,432	377
10	Sultánpur ...	...	...	205,868	320,444	352,780	210,042	192,585	1,075,851	632
11	Partábgarh ...	...	...	172,455	259,960	293,958	185,211	171,766	910,895	625
12	Bara Banki ...	...	...	212,998	364,176	357,468	212,939	196,323	1,130,906	664
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	2,280,961	4,008,284	3,901,916	2,482,467	2,258,164	12,650,831	528
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	8,225,085	15,063,628	14,313,989	9,239,599	8,287,575	46,904,791	438

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

INCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1897.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.											
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,705	163	875	145,257	19,896	3	236	...	81,628	86,507	Hindustani ...	...	1	
1,204	282	488	668,782	324,432	8	6,084	...	447,210	554,070	Ditto ...	...	2	
42	4	81	544,361	218,990	...	9,396	...	362,772	410,102	Ditto ...	...	3	
3,924	378	1,133	1,052,671	316,971	1	16,380	...	658,087	733,371	Urdu ...	...	4	
79	21	110	769,401	179,019	...	1,284	...	491,195	458,719	Hindustani ...	...	5	
143	119	203	919,848	120,338	14	2,507	...	472,283	570,889	Ditto ...	...	6	
661	12	173	647,513	62,657	2	2,403	...	354,755	358,666	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	7	
2,497	775	1,486	880,848	104,433	41	13,716	...	497,501	506,295	Urdu ...	...	8	
405	51	372	757,095	99,476	8	1,280	...	462,272	396,415	Do. ...	...	9	
61	15	56	714,742	41,529	...	5,760	...	468,993	293,170	Hindustani ...	...	10	
68	16	50	683,051	42,325	2	2,117	...	452,759	274,870	Urdu ...	...	11	
50	77	393	623,361	72,849	4	4,945	...	397,173	304,506	Hindustani ...	...	12	
2,437	252	2,582	790,479	245,072	12	115	...	565,754	475,195	Ditto ...	...	13	
30	12	866	525,002	267,162	...	998	...	427,924	366,146	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	14	
19	10	2,552	774,779	148,393	...	229	...	616,530	309,452	Ditto ...	...	15	
272	79	2,956	774,381	400,705	3	1,002	...	665,602	513,796	Ditto ...	...	16	
499	53	776	787,920	129,266	1	36	...	599,243	319,308	Hindustani ...	...	17	
17	4	344	402,279	82,453	...	11	...	295,086	190,022	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,027	423	586	1,104,668	101,541	35	415	...	624,549	585,146	Hindi ...	...	19	
22	22	27	621,942	77,061	...	83	...	448,982	250,175	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	20	
34	14	26	664,810	40,662	...	286	...	472,593	233,239	Ditto ...	...	21	
17	26	7	480,263	33,281	19	107	...	274,394	239,326	Hindustani ...	...	22	
3,013	1,590	1,330	1,342,089	199,853	26	836	...	906,549	642,188	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	23	
1,322	457	161	640,529	29,013	70	12,067	...	372,691	310,928	Ditto ...	...	24	
30	17	20	370,621	25,501	4	168	...	189,441	206,920	Urdu ...	...	25	
727	121	516	831,782	88,401	3	393	...	514,658	407,285	Hindustani ...	...	26	
156	130	179	1,085,522	75,240	...	281	...	752,358	409,150	Hindi ...	...	27	
23	22	48	1,148,506	116,344	...	6	...	881,446	383,503	Urdu ...	...	28	
96	70	410	923,960	100,186	4	27	...	633,798	390,955	Hindi ...	...	29	
7	6	2	926,358	68,952	2	...	...	597,303	398,024	Do. ...	...	30	
186	138	852	2,691,167	301,630	40	44	...	2,157,939	836,118	Hindustani ...	...	31	
23	5	38	1,510,049	275,729	...	...	...	1,165,165	620,679	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	32	
43	10	21	1,502,911	225,639	1	...	...	1,071,326	657,299	Urdu, Hindi, and Bhojpuri.	...	33	
483	69	363	270,887	85,006	...	73	...	230,374	126,507	Hindi, Pahári, and Népáli.	...	34	
126	45	538	413,984	2,170	...	5	...	380,977	35,891	Hindi and hill language.	...	35	
54	7	512	403,605	3,605	...	35	...	374,459	33,359	Pahári ...	...	36	
22,502	5,495	21,132	29,395,423	4,725,780	303	83,325	...	20,365,769	13,888,191	...	...		
3,699	1,234	836	605,969	161,369	66	990	...	358,250	415,913	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	1	
30	11	65	877,602	75,920	...	8	...	603,528	350,108	Urdu ...	...	2	
50	15	80	950,388	85,965	...	23	...	718,036	318,485	Hindustani ...	...	3	
561	18	138	916,818	157,639	4	235	...	685,979	389,434	Ditto ...	...	4	
30	19	118	998,355	114,674	...	15	...	726,550	386,661	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	5	
24	19	462	785,043	118,057	...	10	...	609,607	294,008	Hindustani ...	...	6	
949	82	223	1,077,057	138,461	26	161	...	840,316	376,643	Urdu ...	...	7	
53	56	139	1,253,556	205,425	...	...	...	933,301	525,928	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	8	
28	23	73	830,459	169,798	3	48	...	697,468	302,964	Hindustani ...	...	9	
20	10	23	958,952	116,846	...	...	...	633,564	442,287	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	10	
28	28	21	819,850	90,838	...	130	...	645,381	265,514	Hindi ...	...	11	
21	30	96	943,778	185,938	...	1,043	...	675,986	454,920	Hindustani ...	...	12	
5,493	1,545	2,274	11,017,827	1,620,930	99	2,663	...	8,127,966	4,522,865	...	...		
27,995	7,040	23,406	40,413,250	6,346,710	402	85,988	...	28,493,735	18,411,056	...	...		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

1(a).—Statement showing the area, cost, and rate per square mile of Surveys in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th September 1897.

District.	Area previously surveyed in square miles.			*Previous cost per mile.*		*Surveyed during the year from 1st October 1896 to 30th September 1897, with total cost and cost per mile.*		Remarks.
	Topographical.	*Revenue.* By villages.	*Revenue.* By fields.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
					Rs.		*Traverse Survey.*	
Meerut ...	...	...	2,279	...	22·9	...		
Bareilly ...	...	...	841	...	*(a)*	...	...	*(a)* In 1895-96 the cost of district Bareilly was included in the cost of district Meerut, hence no separate rate for Bareilly can be given.
Bahraich ...	...	...	2,733	...	22·5	...		
Sitapur ...	...	...	216	...	*(b)*	...	...	*(b)* In 1895-96 the cost of district Sitapur was included in the cost of district Bahraich, hence no separate rate for Sitapur can be given.
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	1,501	...	30·1	...	Area = 237 square miles. Cost = Rs. 6,437. Rate = Rs. 27·1.	
Kheri ...	...	...	946	...	35·1	...	Area = 1,600 square miles. Cost = Rs. 43,461. Rate = Rs. 27·1.	
Pilibhít ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 1,168 square miles. Cost = Rs. 31,726. Rate = Rs. 27·1.	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY:

E.—FISCAL.

1(b).—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue Year* 1896-97.

Nature of settlement.		Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	9,960	46,83,088		
	Oudh ...	1,972·86	8,28,127		
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. Provinces ...	51,259	3,58,44,200	Various between the years 1898 and 1921.	
	Oudh ...	18,056·07	1,19,83,237		
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years.	N.-W. Provinces ...	15,736	30,04,677	Various between the years 1901 and 1915.	
	Oudh ...	...	...		
Settled under 10 years ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	4,130	10,07,498	Various between the years 1897 and 1901.	
	Oudh ...	364·39	1,14,153		
Settlements in progress ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	2,081	10,80,974		
	Oudh ...	3,572·05	24,67,019		
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	83,166	4,56,20,437		
	Oudh ...	23,965·37	1,53,92,536		
Settlements previously made, including full records of rights.	N.-W. Provinces ...	80,664	4,53,58,106		
	Oudh ...	18,810·50	1,26,57,954		
Settlements without such records.	N.-W. Provinces ...	2,265	1,73,444		
	Oudh ...	3,238·43	8,63,608		
Settlements during the year. Detailed,	N.-W. Provinces ...	72	11,756		
	Oudh ...	1,857·07	18,52,603		
Summary,	N.-W. Provinces ...	165	77,131		
	Oudh ...	59·32	18,371		
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	83,166	4,56,20,437		
	Oudh ...	23,965·37	1,53,92,536		

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the Districts*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories (column 2 of Table A1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*— (1) Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct*— (2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the table, are not available.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Total.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Cultivated.	Total Land Revenue assessment (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Zamindári and village communities (temporarily settled).						
Dehra Dún ...	763,520	511,683	...	251,837	87,912	90,731
Sahárunpur ...	1,425,920	187,468	252,699	985,753	714,445	15,08,696
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,054,080	47,775	...	1,006,305	627,348	15,48,826
Meerut	1,511,680	15,767	...	1,495,913	1,068,375	21,92,841
Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	37,572	6,736	1,169,772	814,272	19,56,560
Aligarh	1,252,480	2,862	1,513	1,248,105	889,182	21,31,604
Muttra	932,480	76,800	...	855,680	677,224	14,92,841
Agra	1,187,840	49,231	...	1,138,609	654,102	17,45,640
Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	54,965	1,017	1,044,178	476,587	11,53,244
Mainpuri	1,086,080	1,856	...	1,084,224	494,779	12,44,913
Etáwah	1,084,160	10,849	...	1,073,311	459,395	13,24,272
Etah	1,107,934	16,079	...	1,091,855	561,919	11,14,696
Bareilly	1,018,318	38,029	...	980,289	691,768	13,37,354
Bijnor	1,196,902	166,698	...	1,030,204	568,302	11,82,469
Budaun	1,273,005	22,582	...	1,250,423	840,827	10,43,229
Moradabad ...	1,473,920	245,336	...	1,228,584	940,935	14,61,955
Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,941	4,036	...	1,113,905	708,063	11,66,442
Pilibhít	878,642	7,018	169,614	702,010	375,640	7,01,772
Cawnpore	1,514,368	176	6,025	1,508,167	737,157	21,46,288
Fatehpur	1,043,840	...	...	1,043,840	306,988	13,14,857
Bánda	1,959,168	128,947	...	1,830,221	662,855	11,14,209
Hamírpur	1,464,704	12,444	...	1,452,260	596,650	10,49,464
Allahabad	1,813,184	25,859	...	1,787,325	871,400	23,74,197
Jhánsi	2,295,870	431,621	102,415	1,761,834	519,988	7,00,601
Jalaun	945,684	9,750	...	935,934	280,182	10,16,405
Gorakhpur ...	2,941,440	442,503	...	2,498,937	1,837,598	24,88,142
Basti	1,761,792	44,593	471,091	1,246,108	1,169,877	19,36,674
Azamgarh	1,248,538	2,056	...	1,246,482	516,223	17,34,170
Naini Tal	1,701,093	17,568	1,154,560	528,965	218,256	2,20,472
Almora	3,466,267	28,314	1,192,374	245,579	239,684	2,04,371
Garhwál	3,602,560	349,830	2,968,438	284,292	262,484	1,50,043
Zamíndári (permanently settled).						
Benares	570,381	10,521	...	559,860	388,804	7,72,846
Mirzapur	2,788,720	101,831	1,253,438	1,433,451	385,808	7,29,328
Jaunpur	992,640	3,437	730	988,473	597,821	12,48,832
Gházipur	890,277	4,046	...	886,231	555,992	10,33,526
Ballia	792,151	20,823	...	771,328	494,029	6,86,490
Azamgarh	125,542	...	...	125,542	76,844	22,878
Total, Zamíndári (temporarily settled).	46,437,650	2,990,267	8,326,482	35,120,901	19,906,417	4,08,47,978
Total, Zamíndári (permanently settled).	6,159,711	140,658	1,254,168	4,764,885	2,499,298	44,73,900
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,597,361	3,130,925	9,580,650	39,885,786	22,405,715	4,53,21,878

NOTE.—The sum of the area in column 4(*b*) *plus* the cultivated portion of the area not fully assessed agrees according to the revised

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1896-97.

Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(a)].	*Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
168,135	0 8 8	90,711	0 5 9	1 0 6	133,767	0 10 10	1	25,684
1,001,280	1 8 1	15,00,975	1 8 4	2 1 7	976,185	1 8 7	6	150,980
772,874	2 0 1	15,48,762	1 8 7	2 7 6	755,952	2 0 9	2	36,586
1,391,458	1 9 2	21,92,641	1 7 5	2 0 10	1,380,492	1 9 4	5	166,934
949,914	2 0 11	19,45,105	1 10 7	2 6 3	927,315	2 1 7	4	70,107
1,043,172	2 0 8	21,31,604	1 11 4	2 6 4	1,017,329	2 1 6	4	129,098
713,421	2 1 5	14,97,207	1 12 0	2 3 4	674,700	2 3 6	2	92,806
1,003,796	1 11 10	17,44,763	1 8 6	2 10 8	778,728	2 3 10	2	183,940
858,687	1 5 6	11,51,162	1 1 8	2 6 8	...	...	2	95,680
762,163	1 10 2	12,44,714	1 2 4	2 8 3	761,023	1 10 2	1	18,551
727,629	1 13 1	13,23,424	1 3 8	2 14 1	714,515	1 13 8	1	38,793
701,679	1 9 5	11,13,962	1 0 3	1 15 8	687,897	1 9 11	3	40,735
1,040,949	1 4 6	13,37,354	1 5 9	1 14 11	889,709	1 8 0	2	134,598
794,070	1 7 10	11,79,559	1 2 4	2 1 2	771,103	1 8 6	7	111,275
925,982	1 2 0	10,38,466	0 13 13	1 3 9	907,470	1 2 3	2	50,973
1,179,398	1 3 10	14,29,651	1 2 7	1 8 4	1,064,780	1 5 6	5	183,792
918,551	1 4 4	11,66,561	1 0 9	1 10 4	914,399	1 4 4	2	95,787
485,108	1 7 2	7,01,772	1 15 11	1 13 10	485,108	1 7 2	1	33,799
1,209,695	1 12 5	21,26,581	1 6 7	2 14 2	1,020,961	2 1 4	1	188,712
699,157	1 14 1	13,14,440	1 4 2	4 4 6	899,157	1 14 1	1	20,071
705,832	1 9 3	11,13,980	0 9 9	1 10 11	704,513	1 9 4	1	12,311
513,720	2 0 8	10,49,118	0 11 7	1 12 2	509,065	2 1 0	1	175,246
1,548,737	1 8 6	23,75,522	1 5 3	2 11 7	1,526,040	1 8 10	1	84,802
683,619	1 0 5	6,60,481	0 6 0	1 4 4	500,122	1 5 2	3	26,121
396,361	2 9 0	10,13,308	1 1 4	3 9 10	392,896	2 9 3	2	75,041
2,994,057	0 13 4	24,87,010	0 15 11	1 5 3	...	...	2	24,621
1,785,844	1 1 4	19,36,516	1 8 10	1 10 6	...	...	2	49,361
1,673,496	1 0 7	17,34,170	1 6 3	3 5 9	1,670,198	1 0 7	3	14,717
356,881	0 9 11	2,18,728	0 6 9	1 0 0	321,979	0 10 10	1	...
416,868	0 7 10	1,90,612	0 12 5	0 12 9	316,154	0 9 8	...	...
407,818	0 5 11	1,46,526	0 8 2	0 8 11	...	...	...	...
832,009	0 14 10	7,72,793	1 6 1	1 15 10	820,307	0 15 1	2	230,560
799,376	0 14 7	6,95,984	0 7 9	1 12 10	760,464	0 14 8	3	107,184
1,264,949	0 15 10	12,46,971	1 4 2	2 1 4	1,259,808	0 15 10	1	42,819
1,024,753	1 0 2	10,33,525	1 2 8	1 13 9	974,274	1 0 11	4	79,216
995,327	0 11 0	6,86,157	0 14 3	1 6 3	963,084	0 11 5	3	38,616
55,129	0 0 10	2,878	0 0 4	0 0 7	55,129	0 0 10	...	...
28,830,351	1 6 8	4,07,05,385	1 2 6	2 0 8	21,501,557	1 10 0	70	2,354,300
4,971,543	0 14 4	44,38,308	0 14 10	1 12 4	4,833,066	0 14 8	13	498,395
33,801,894	1 5 5	4,51,43,693	1 2 1	2 12 4	26,334,623	1 7 11	83	2,852,695

with that entered under head 30 of Form A, except in the case of Garhwál, in which the fully assessed area settlement is stated.

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories (column 2 of Table A1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*— (1) Area not fully assessed.	*Deduct*— (2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the table, are not available.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Total.	*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which returns are available.* Cultivated.	Total Land Revenue assessment (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
OUDH.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
LUCKNOW—						
Temporarily settled... ...	572,892	43,448	...	529,444	257,965	7,62,978
Permanently settled... ...	52,388	52,388	...	...	...	52,916
UNAO—						
Temporarily settled	992,093	2,071	...	990,022	508,397	14,03,033
Permanently settled... ...	119,292	101,854	...	17,438	8,954	1,30,030
RAE BARELI—						
Temporarily settled	1,121,280	59,216	...	1,062,064	459,608	14,57,306
SITAPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,411,840	28,774	...	1,383,066	874,472	13,62,120
HARDOI—						
Temporarily settled	1,421,907	37,070	...	1,384,837	875,135	14,46,620
Permanently settled... ...	41,133	41,133	...	...	...	42,620
KHERI—						
Temporarily settled	1,896,320	110,859	278,148	1,507,313	716,809	8,28,595
FYZABAD—						
Temporarily settled	1,092,319	20,871	...	1,071,448	612,955	11,46,657
GONDA—						
Temporarily settled	1,252,842	148,359	304,298	800,185	649,520	11,21,773
Permanently settled... ...	551,308	263,650	73,467	214,191	193,089	4,18,349
BAHRAICH—						
Temporarily settled	1,351,706	13,423	...	1,338,283	697,056	7,86,907
Permanently settled... ...	348,800	222,621	...	126,179	92,130	1,72,503
SULTÁNPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,088,640	3,267	...	1,085,373	596,042	13,02,576
PARTÁBGARH—						
Temporarily settled	933,120	4,565	...	928,555	461,533	12,32,832
BARA BANKI—						
Temporarily settled	1,089,966	41,645	...	1,048,321	649,210	17,24,401
TOTAL—						
Temporarily settled	14,224,925	513,568	582,446	13,128,911	7,358,702	1,45,75,818
Permanently settled... ...	1,112,921	681,646	73,467	357,808	294,173	8,16,718
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,337,846	1,195,214	655,913	13,486,719	7,652,875	1,53,92,536

(1) NOTE.—The sum of the area in column 4(*b*) *plus* the cultivated portion of the area not fully assessed area according to the

(2) The tenure in Oudh is all zamíndári.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

in the Districts of the Province of Oudh during the year 1896-97.

Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(a)].	*Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
731,560	1 0 8	7,62,978	1 7 0	2 15 4	438,840	1 11 9	1	273,028
42,603	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
865,716	1 9 11	14,03,033	1 6 8	2 12 2	848,973	1 10 5	2	23,294
87,920	1 7 8	15,731	0 14 5	1 12 1	9,796	1 9 8	...	...
1,036,521	1 6 6	14,34,971	1 5 7	3 1 11	984,790	1 3 4	2	30,724
1,075,413	1 4 3	13,62,085	0 15 9	1 8 11	1,045,940	1 4 10	3	46,605
1,087,615	1 5 3	14,44,886	1 0 8	1 10 5	983,817	1 7 6	5	71,469
25,596	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
903,615	0 14 8	8,29,136	0 8 9	1 2 6	805,616	1 0 5	...	...
1,216,959	0 15 1	11,46,657	1 1 1	1 13 11	1,199,882	0 15 3	2	98,645
1,103,682	1 0 3	11,18,700	1 6 4	1 11 6	1,079,237	1 0 7	1	17,423
355,547	1 2 9	1,86,808	0 13 11	0 15 5	157,190	1 3 0	1	14,849
729,195	0 15 10	7,86,902	0 9 4	1 2 0	771,902	1 0 3	1	24,046
208,237	0 13 3	1,23,510	0 15 7	1 5 5	75,889	1 10 0	...	...
1,075,851	1 3 4	13,02,695	1 3 2	2 3 0	1,073,214	1 3 5	...	...
910,895	1 5 8	12,32,832	1 5 3	2 10 9	902,211	1 5 10	...	...
1,130,906	1 8 5	17,13,116	1 10 2	2 10 3	1,105,349	1 8 10	2	26,199
11,930,928	1 3 7	1,45,37,991	1 1 9	1 15 7	11,239,771	1 4 8	19	611,433
719,903	1 2 2	3,26,049	0 14 7	1 1 9	242,875	1 5 6	1	14,849
12,650,831	1 3 6	1,48,64,040	1 1 8	1 15 1	11,482,646	1 4 9	20	626,282

agrees with that entered under head 30 of Form A, except in the case of Garhwál, in which the fully assessed revised settlement is stated.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1896-97.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture... ...	1,536	1,473	518	764,859	498	310
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	1,293	1,398	1,807	543,470	420	483
	(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	1,191	1,856	1,883	774,345	650	630
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	4,483	7,957	28,958	3,524,527	786	973
	(c).—Village communities	518	324	8,249	169,146	327	578
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	187	225	221	159,062	851	1,162
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	61,716	65,042	1,300,574	25,916,936	419	453
	(c).—Village communities	5,192	3,863	90,288	2,063,543	397	528
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	6	6	6	410	68	65
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	54,032	44,501	1,309,621	7,825,134	144	138
	(c).—Village communities	3,011	2,053	35,415	228,879	76	73
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately		...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	4,455	5,340	94,512	1,892,774	425	146
	For life or lives	74	139	1,851	50,293	680	358
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue		64	63	275	37,323	583	232
8. Purchasers of waste lands		91	129	106	78,582	864	610
9. Others		...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the Province of Oudh during the year* 1896-97.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	53	7,425	100	4,425,157	83,493	79,470
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	2	355	5	181,922	90,961	80,948
	(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	212	7,469	313	3,152,134	14,868	15,858
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	75	1,590	175	831,145	11,082	10,112
	(c).—Village communities	43	450	5,585	236,002	5,488	6,892
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	278	598	181	302,664	1,089	1,314
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,713	3,170	7,112	1,161,955	678	662
	(c).—Village communities	7,433	11,790	165,360	3,883,707	522	662
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	(a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	10	9	10	643	64	61
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	646	1,016	1,440	48,271	75	41
	(c).—Village communities	2,236	2,827	14,556	122,321	55	53
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately		...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	197	268	2,239	68,987	350	...
	For life or lives	381	508	1,904	112,159	294	2
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue		6	6	42	2,241	373	743
8. Purchasers of waste lands		88	155	160	158,463	1,801	83
9. Others		5	13	12	2,774	555	552

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

4.—*Varieties of Tenures not held direct from Government for the Revenue year* 1896-97 *for Oudh.*

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(i)—*Heritable and transferable.*					
(a) Sub-settlement	5,725	167 2 33	265 4 1	1 9 4	
(b) Sír	101,071	4 1 17	(a)1 12 9	(b)0 7 1	(a) Exclusive of 58,469 holdings which show no rents.
(c) Birts and others	79,891	4 3 35	12 3 6	2 7 4	(b) Exclusive of 268,843 acres against which no rents are shown.
(ii)—*Heritable, but not transferable.*					
(a) Villages or maháls held in permanent lease	463	217 3 27	354 11 9	1 10 1	
(b) Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise.	20,177	6 1 27	20 7 2	3 3 0	
(iii)—*Lessees or farmers of villages*	5,446	218 3 33	504 15 2	2 4 11	
II.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.					
(a) Statutory tenants...	2,226,814	2 2 1	13 5 11	5 5 5	
(b) Others	526,556	3 1 0	10 3 11	3 2 5	
III.—HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE GRANTS.					
(a) On religious grounds, such as shankalps, or for past services rendered as márwáris, &c.	134,537	1 2 7	...	...	(c) Exclusive of 262,866 holdings which show no rents.
(b) Conditional on services as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings	69,860	1 0 31	...	...	
Total ...	3,170,540	3 1 25	(c)14 2 0	(d)1 0 10	(d) Exclusive of 559,605 acres against which no rents are shown.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1896-97.

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
		1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.
	1	2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.				
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún proprietors, Revenue-paying	1	93	1,509	3,783
	Dehra Dún proprietors, Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	5	...	272
	Saháranpur „ ... Revenue-paying	218	2,723	2,436	28,447
	Saháranpur „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	55	9	103
	Muzaffarnagar „ ... Revenue-paying	222	2,024	4,266	15,620
	Muzaffarnagar „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	8	141	72	745
	Meerut „ ... Revenue-paying	254	2,307	14,817	22,909
	Meerut „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	70	4	2,440
	Bulandshahr „ ... Revenue-paying	135	917	4,640	10,617
	Bulandshahr „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	9	70	29	332
	Aligarh „ ... Revenue-paying	169	947	7,325	18,305
	Aligarh „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	9	56	16	172
AGRA.	Muttra „ ... Revenue-paying	120	2,133	6,696	19,089
	Muttra „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	6	44	45	713
	Agra „ ... Revenue-paying	164	1,308	3,520	21,203
	Agra „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	34	37	370
	Farukhabad „ ... Revenue-paying	189	623	8,974	13,330
	Farukhabad „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	13	77	40	1,324
	Mainpuri „ ... Revenue-paying	114	407	5,630	15,333
	Mainpuri „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah „ ... Revenue-paying	119	428	4,766	18,302
	Etáwah „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	5	...	9
	Etah „ ... Revenue-paying	184	515	17,956	22,121
	Etah „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	4	18	14	218
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly „ ... Revenue-paying	157	601	8,330	20,734
	Bareilly „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	12	50	123	1,245
	Bijnor „ ... Revenue-paying	157	1,264	2,939	11,596
	Bijnor „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	5	36	143	43
	Budaun „ ... Revenue-paying	221	999	17,770	32,709
	Budaun „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	10	76	522	418
	Moradabad „ ... Revenue-paying	294	1,174	13,283	66,662
	Moradabad „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	52	423	1,704	5,220
	Sháhjahánpur „ ... Revenue-paying	215	681	13,515	25,652
	Sháhjahánpur „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	8	69	7	111
	Pilibhít „ ... Revenue-paying	17	168	2,462	19,114
	Pilibhít „ ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	29	13	5,910

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1896-97—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.
	1		2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*(concluded)*.					
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore proprietors,	Revenue-paying	152	717	13,108	33,633
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur „	Revenue-paying	85	638	6,601	12,482
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	8	...	3
	Bánda „	Revenue-paying	57	1,163	19,782	36,042
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	5	...	213
	Hamírpur „	Revenue-paying	51	1,186	4,641	31,928
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	21	...	65
	Allahabad „	Revenue-paying	148	1,042	4,403	22,774
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	11	...	83
	Jhánsi „	Revenue-paying	57	722	3,582	32,659
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	23
	Jalaun „	Revenue-paying	84	787	2,339	22,437
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	19	4	162
BENARES.	Benares „	Revenue-paying	36	292	1,018	8,402
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	16	201	353	337
	Mirzapur „	Revenue-paying	13	438	799	364
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	72	20	13,930
	Jaunpur „	Revenue-paying	58	852	2,513	13,975
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	10
	Gházipur „	Revenue-paying	96	777	1,908	4,554
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	7	3	8
	Ballia „	Revenue-paying	103	836	3,699	7,073
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	4	...	118
GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur „	Revenue-paying	256	5,897	1,824	35,528
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Basti „	Revenue-paying	97	2,254	779	15,178
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	4
	Azamgarh „	Revenue-paying	213	1,520	3,044	42,267
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	8	...	14
KUMAUN.	Almora „	Revenue-paying	64	1,453	63	3,967
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál „	Revenue-paying	9	972	13	1,220
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Naini Tal „	Revenue-paying	10	698	71	3,172
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	4,503	41,556	209,021	726,181
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	163	1,617	3,158	21,615
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES ...		4,666	43,173	212,179	747,796

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1896-97—(concluded).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1896-97.
	1		2	3	4	5
	OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow proprietors ...	Revenue-paying	67	828	2,209	8,601
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	5	31	17	88
	Unao „ ...	Revenue-paying	73	1,389	3,314	16,841
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	6	...	22
	Rae Bareli „ ...	Revenue-paying	40	1,172	998	13,386
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	54	3	138
	Sitapur „ ...	Revenue-paying	37	442	3,961	28,903
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	5	...	1,384
	Hardoi „ ...	Revenue-paying	62	1,392	2,864	19,029
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	....	3	...	15
	Kheri „ ...	Revenue-paying	29	194	1,165	30,475
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	10	21	50
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad „ ...	Revenue-paying	88	2,425	1,282	10,988
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	31	21	116
	Gonda „ ...	Revenue-paying	58	1,471	726	9,540
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	17	22	265
	Bahraich „ ...	Revenue-paying	8	227	166	39,189
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	3	...	4
	Sultánpur „ ...	Revenue-paying	39	1,005	150	5,479
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh „ ...	Revenue-paying	20	1,919	134	36,063
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	6	...	118
	Bara Banki „ ...	Revenue-paying	100	1,744	8,069	21,301
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	5	88	35
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	621	14,208	25,038	239,795
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	16	171	172	2,235
	GRAND TOTAL, OUDH ...		637	14,379	25,210	242,030
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...		5,303	57,552	237,389	989,826

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1896-97.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of year* 1895-96.		*Revenue of year* 1896-97.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years, N.-W.P. ...	4,54,27,625	...	4,54,35,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years, Oudh ...	1,44,20,707	...	1,48,72,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year, N.-W. P. ...	64,300	...	1,28,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year, Oudh ...	4,66,692	...	5,66,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... N.-W. P. ...	4,54,91,925	...	4,55,64,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ... Oudh ...	1,48,87,399	...	1,54,38,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct), N.-W. P. ...	56,028	...	57,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct), Oudh ...	15,372	...	54,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand for 1895-96 ...	4,54,35,897	1,48,72,027	6,03,07,924
Ditto for 1896-97 ...	4,55,07,057	1,53,84,934	6,08,91,991
Increase ...	71,160	5,12,907	5,84,067
Decrease ...	...	...	...

Increase.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	26,112	3,653	29,765
„ revision of assessment at regular settlement...	36,395	5,51,136	5,87,531
„ alluvion	20,470	11,429	31,899
„ territorial transfer ...	212	...	212
„ progressive assessment,	43,407	276	43,683
„ land released from occupation	146	4	150
„ any other cause ...	1,477	472	1,949
Total ...	1,28,219	5,66,970	6,95,189

Decrease.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	166	41,335	41,501
„ summary reductions ...	10,780	1,056	11,836

(4) Difference ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,54,35,897	4,31,08,590	4,55,07,057	3,52,14,979	8,17,277	3,43,97,702	1,02,92,078	12	4,619
	Oudh ...	1,48,72,027	1,42,56,395	1,53,84,934	1,09,41,494	1,69,909	1,07,71,585	44,43,440	...	...
(1) Collections from Government estates.	N.-W. P. ...	5,33,915	5,17,847	6,27,746	4,73,170	73,005	4,00,165	1,54,576	...	...
	Oudh ...	30,027	21,239	36,219	19,059	3,341	15,718	17,160	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates.	N.-W. P. ...	10,501	10,170	3,989	3,977	...	3,977	12	...	...
	Oudh ...	12,782	12,782	7,291	7,291	...	7,291	...	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	N.-W. P. ...	1,33,192	1,43,859	2,01,624	1,44,037	736	1,43,301	57,587	...	...
	Oudh ...	29,933	19,452	22,955	10,941	204	10,737	12,014	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,62,13,505	4,37,80,466	4,63,40,416	3,58,36,163	8,91,018	3,49,45,155	1,05,04,253	12	4,619
	OUDH ...	1,49,44,769	1,43,09,868	1,54,51,399	1,09,78,785	1,73,454	1,08,05,331	44,72,614	...	...

By diluvion	30,073	9,326	39,399
„ territorial transfer ...	...	...	...
„ Government appropriation	1,801	2,334	4,135
„ grant of land free of revenue	2,763	...	2,763
„ any other cause ...	11,476	12	11,488
Total ...	57,059	54,063	1,11,122
Net increase ...	71,160	5,12,907	5,84,067

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land Revenue.	II.—Opium.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	91,975	...	48,299	1,22,598
	2	Saháranpur	16,19,063	...	2,21,573	1,58,147
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,70,685	...	1,61,660	49,341
	4	Meerut	22,01,653	...	3,12,158	2,56,141
	5	Bulandshahr ...	19,51,680	...	1,74,448	59,282
	6	Aligarh	22,19,129	8	3,10,113	91,530
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	14,51,645	...	1;30,439	48,971
	9	Agra	16,84,152	43	2,63,578	1,44,181
	10	Farukhabad	11,17,387	26	1,64,744	98,752
	11	Mainpuri	12,57,122	...	1,31,825	41,551
	12	Etáwah	13,02,343	...	1,01,654	40,758
	13	Etah	11,02,775	...	1,23,294	35,546
ROHILKHAND.	14	Bareilly	13,28,360	17	2,37,659	1,75,264
	15	Bijnor	11,99,424	...	1,32,123	54,305
	16	Budaun	11,20,273	...	1,95,821	36,752
	17	Moradabad	14,74,302	...	3,01,697	99,184
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	9,33,625	...	1,92,246	5,15,576
	19	Pilibhít	6,95,815	9	68,776	33,133
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	20,28,552	8	2,61,706	3,65,802
	21	Fatehpur	9,80,508	...	54,980	36,216
	22	Bánda	6,04,883	4	47,278	34,577
	23	Hamírpur	7,71,867	17	33,118	21,850
	24	Allahabad	16,36,742	162	4,01,133	2,46,364
	25	Jhánsi	5,90,693	...	81,206	62,936
	26	Jalaun	4,99,220	...	47,166	22,555
BENARES.	27	Benares	8,67,839	8	2,71,754	3,49,970
	28	Mirzapur	8,46,364	9	1,61,294	1,26,867
	29	Jaunpur	10,68,060	...	1,89,965	88,750
	30	Gházipur	9,94,041	8	1,80,805	67,512
	31	Ballia	7,13,885	...	1,42,885	64,373
GORAKHPUR.	32	Gorakhpur	27,36,697	26	2,83,646	2,18,064
	33	Basti	21,12,375	8	1,08,259	39,182
	34	Azamgarh	14,59,660	...	1,55,644	65,008
KUMAUN.	35	Naini Tal	6,18,747	...	1,08,806	80,451
Departmental accounts.	36	Kumaun-Bhábar,	2,53,179	...	...	...
	37	Garhwál-Bhábar,	24,696	...	...	...
	38	Tarái ...	1,98,750	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	4,33,28,166	353	58,01,752	39,51,489
		OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	39	Lucknow	6,80,088	51	2,74,455	2,87,123
	40	Unao	12,43,277	8	1,12,582	1,07,544
	41	Rae Bareli	14,13,370	26	1,09,838	63,118
	42	Sitapur	13,95,664	17	1,17,581	87,566
	43	Hardoi	8,54,130	...	1,20,782	39,057
	44	Kheri	8,12,299	9	58,950	40,716
FYZABAD.	45	Fyzabad	11,95,244	9	1,43,031	1,49,317
	46	Gonda	15,12,318	8	1,38,411	33,880
	47	Bahraich	9,78,930	17	1,02,918	48,018
	48	Sultánpur	12,34,097	8	1,05,132	61,940
	49	Partábgarh	9,73,971	...	1,12,419	51,218
	50	Bara Banki	16,95,122	...	1,24,176	66,220
		Total, Oudh ...	1,39,88,510	153	15,20,275	10,35,717
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,73,16,676	* 506	73,22,027	†49,87,206

* Proceeds of opium sold at cost price to District
† Includes Rs. 4,71,846 on account of cost price of
‡ Forest receipts for North-Western Provinces
§ Includes an erroneous credit of Rs. 5,750 on

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1897-98, *exclusive of Transfer Adjustments.*

VI.—Provincial Rates.	VII.—Customs.	VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XI.—Tributes from Native States.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,116	...	40,099	...	2,363	...	4,322	2,484	1
2,53,368	...	69,588	...	16,084	...	2,210	10,993	2
2,63,171	...	60,019	...	14,815	...	1,700	7,999	3
3,58,937	...	1,36,974	...	18,477	...	30,182	16,068	4
3,21,884	...	49,370	...	12,301	...	1,272	7,721	5
3,52,098	...	86,740	...	13,704	...	2,069	9,109	6
...	...	3,137	...	...	...	112	...	7
2,49,982	...	63,526	...	11,620	...	3,738	6,029	8
2,82,782	...	109,264	...	14,081	15,750	43,668	10,499	9
1,93,464	...	42,995	...	9,948	...	1,938	6,313	10
1,99,346	...	32,178	...	6,522	...	2,432	7,017	11
2,10,510	...	39,620	...	5,614	...	1,845	7,787	12
1,81,306	...	37,329	...	7,863	...	3,241	10,683	13
2,29,532	...	65,385	...	12,184	...	3,331	9,051	14
2,03,554	...	30,883	...	10,345	...	1,523	4,976	15
1,86,418	...	38,724	...	11,108	...	1,597	24,330	16
2,80,927	...	64,500	...	18,354	...	952	9,780	17
1,76,165	...	44,510	...	5,775	...	3,224	7,469	18
1,14,227	...	18,279	...	8,399	...	1,723	4,550	19
3,10,775	35,752	1,72,553	...	11,392	...	39,143	11,538	20
2,00,620	...	23,880	...	3,605	...	1,330	4,088	21
1,04,719	...	17,799	...	2,515	...	10,221	4,729	22
1,14,549	...	15,579	...	2,246	...	3,363	4,447	23
2,81,060	...	1,54,916	...	11,799	...	67,288	42,518	24
1,06,138	...	58,359	...	2,641	...	6,039	5,448	25
95,403	...	19,179	...	2,224	...	3,511	3,966	26
1,39,097	...	99,375	...	16,982	...	91,977	27,896	27
1,26,678	...	57,349	...	17,691	...	2,207	9,091	28
1,90,227	...	39,228	...	11,866	...	722	6,811	29
1,90,569	...	44,761	...	9,291	...	2,214	7,560	30
1,63,716	...	32,048	...	12,118	...	1,067	6,321	31
4,28,640	...	1,52,383	...	21,572	...	5,946	14,242	32
3,23,107	...	25,082	...	15,037	...	3,497	8,958	33
2,93,662	...	27,632	...	11,692	...	2,869	9,456	34
89,297	...	37,890	...	4,237	...	9,951	10,305	35
...	...	414	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	38
72,33,044	35,752	20,11,609		3,56,465	15,750	3,62,424	3,40,232	
1,32,698	...	1,17,506	...	12,720	...	56,956	11,168	39
1,71,300	...	21,763	...	5,995	...	1,344	6,825	40
2,03,833	...	21,760	...	5,648	...	6,768	6,701	41
1,72,796	...	20,432	...	7,224	...	6,534	7,512	42
1,85,784	...	27,912	...	8,679	...	1,506	6,227	43
90,877	...	20,483	...	3,816	...	1,245	6,146	44
2,00,742	...	38,029	...	8,041	...	1,514	10,396	45
2,44,382	...	27,708	...	7,070	...	2,251	8,972	46
1,20,250	...	20,347	...	3,885	...	2,809	8,459	47
1,84,396	...	18,279	...	6,003	...	3,199	6,355	48
1,08,989	...	16,297	...	6,141	...	1,409	8,007	49
2,64,455	...	39,607	...	9,225	...	5,662	11,331	50
20,80,502	...	3,90,123		84,447	...	91,197	98,099	
93,13,546	35,752	24,01,732	‡ 11,91,947	4,40,912	§ 15,750	4,53,621	4,38,331	

Boards' dispensaries.
opium at Rs. 8½ per seer.
and Oudh as shown in the books of this office including transfer adjustments.
account of Bhartpur State since transferred to Accounts Current with India.

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Division.	Number.	District.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific, &c.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	1,909	3,184	383	3,947	696
	2	Saháranpur	1,690	11,023	6,809	3,679	20,891
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	729	6,131	7,550	3,200	460
	4	Meerut	4,966	10,060	5,740	5,983	8,418
	5	Bulandshahr ...	1,146	9,576	8,549	4,814	596
	6	Aligarh	2,896	12,198	14,977	7,188	2,360
	7	Roorkee	...	177	31,457	978	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	905	9,983	5,699	4,296	166
	9	Agra	31,809	13,582	3,214	3,540	15,628
	10	Farukhabad... ...	18,629	11,260	6,728	2,926	62
	11	Mainpuri	1,867	11,599	3,192	1,698	314
	12	Etáwah	2,295	15,474	6,395	2,917	107
	13	Etah	2,439	9,545	3,835	3,969	71
ROHIL-KHAND.	14	Bareilly	45,034	9,311	11,278	34,489	3
	15	Bijnor	1,431	7,171	6,612	3,491	80
	16	Budaun	2,367	7,795	7,091	4,755	4,680
	17	Moradabad ...	4,438	9,480	8,785	4,544	1,488
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	2,119	7,438	6,861	2,093	163
	19	Pilibhít	...	4,942	8,212	2,164	...
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	5,734	16,926	9,901	6,884	4,854
	21	Fatehpur	1,955	6,947	4,830	874	38
	22	Bánda	715	10,768	2,581	2,901	10
	23	Hamírpur	1,286	11,998	922	1,617	...
	24	Allahabad	20,489	14,115	33,881	9,075	26,107
	25	Jhánsi	1,478	11,550	2,113	4,503	10
	26	Jalaun	667	7,070	1,073	3,177	...
BENARES.	27	Benares	25,247	9,351	22,228	2,765	...
	28	Mirzapur	2,258	7,916	2,876	4,025	10
	29	Jaunpur	2,085	3,415	6,627	2,311	10
	30	Gházipur	2,773	5,907	1,974	3,223	9,084
	31	Ballia.	14	5,386	6,538	1,622	10
GORAKH-PUR.	32	Gorakhpur	2,659	20,183	2,729	5,892	...
	33	Basti	4,628	10,099	1,633	4,310	...
	34	Azamgarh	3,490	9,020	3,396	2,697	28
KU-MAUN.	35	Naini Tal	1,112	10,874	9,806	6,341	1,305
Departmental accounts.	36	Kumaun-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Garhwál-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Tarái ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	2,03,259	3,31,454	2,66,475	1,62,888	97,649
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	39	Lucknow	30,998	17,150	4,848	6,616	14,530
	40	Unao	2,334	7,402	7,098	2,060	596
	41	Rae Bareli	4,190	9,054	5,974	3,693	573
	42	Sitapur	5,304	12,238	6,130	4,277	34
	43	Hardoi	3,634	8,015	7,119	3,173	80
	44	Kheri	2,360	8,074	5,120	2,162	1,652
FYZABAD.	45	Fyzabad	2,758	5,284	10,572	2,906	...
	46	Gonda	5,885	10,207	4,381	2,145	...
	47	Bahraich	4,393	12,355	4,068	2,332	...
	48	Sultánpur	1,898	5,386	5,307	2,381	78
	49	Partábgarh	1,756	4,786	4,925	2,087	...
	50	Bara Banki	2,441	6,593	6,953	2,070	...
		Total, Oudh ...	67,951	1,06,544	72,495	35,902	17,543
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,71,210	4,37,998	3,38,970	1,98,790	1,15,192

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

for the year 1897-98, *exclusive of Transfer Adjustments*—(concluded).

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works.	XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	TOTAL.	Number.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,689	905	1,962	...	3,778	24,813	3,75,522	1
3,352	155	6,059	2,863	...	5,762	24,13,309	2
1,404	229	1,803	10,519	...	7,672	21,69,087	3
7,207	540	5,557	76,040	...	38,819	34,93,920	4
558	150	4,457	3,069	...	24,420	26,35,293	5
2,182	449	5,419	26,992	...	2,568	31,61,729	6
255	4,018	136	...	...	38	40,308	7
1,382	298	5,390	39,771	...	16,586	20,50,426	8
7,191	273	30,145	9,578	...	18,739	27,01,697	9
3,294	527	5,518	16,376	...	24,388	17,25,275	10
3,106	279	1,993	32,133	...	6,602	17,40,776	11
1,398	240	3,752	93,987	...	25,171	18,61,867	12
1,943	253	2,613	34,383	...	2,893	15,63,981	13
6,691	310	7,266	...	9,848	24,046	22,09,059	14
2,710	104	2,584	...	5,561	9,981	16,76,858	15
1,121	330	3,410	...	...	18,885	16,65,457	16
9,829	466	9,076	...	...	9,768	23,07,570	17
3,973	212	4,673	...	...	8,366	19,14,488	18
806	345	1,963	...	3,615	1,986	9,68,944	19
2,241	340	13,761	1,11,144	...	14,446	34,23,452	20
150	155	2,152	...	...	15,561	13,37,889	21
2,268	324	3,280	...	...	7,029	8,56,601	22
498	131	2,803	...	...	5,813	9,92,104	23
33,133	36,246	10,893	...	...	31,485	30,57,406	24
4,644	487	3,564	...	...	6,172	9,47,981	25
485	100	1,859	...	...	4,163	7,11,818	26
5,077	172	4,486	...	...	23,687	19,57,911	27
4,079	197	6,339	...	...	28,095	14,03,345	28
2,344	449	2,537	...	...	15,138	16,30,545	29
1,476	293	2,296	...	...	28,832	15,52,619	30
129	168	485	...	...	24,696	11,75,461	31
5,156	202	4,522	...	...	13,043	39,15,602	32
746	159	1,418	...	...	11,982	26,70,480	33
1,477	250	739	...	...	9,967	20,56,687	34
10,743	986	3,026	...	...	7,895	10,11,772	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,53,593	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,696	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,812	38
1,37,737	50,742	1,67,936	4,56,855	22,802	5,19,507	6,58,54,340	
15,221	8,831	37,954	...	...	14,105	17,23,018	39
1,564	181	1,831	...	...	373	16,94,077	40
1,086	93	7,184	...	...	1,106	18,64,015	41
2,954	222	2,244	...	...	9,381	18,58,110	42
2,715	106	3,201	...	...	3,653	12,75,773	43
944	30	1,977	...	...	12,140	10,69,000	44
4,135	185	31,779	...	...	10,067	18,14,009	45
6,552	390	17,828	...	...	19,100	20,41,488	46
2,409	216	2,033	...	...	9,473	13,22,912	47
1,288	163	1,503	...	...	15,599	16,53,012	48
88	178	1,045	...	...	1,146	12,94,462	49
683	248	4,059	...	...	8,650	22,47,495	50
39,639	10,843	1,12,638	...	...	1,04,793	1,98,57,371	
1,77,376	61,585	2,80,574	4,56,855	22,802	6,24,300	* 8,69,03,658	

* Includes Rs. 11,91,947 on account of IX, Forest.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATURE.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1897-98, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
1	2	3	4
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Famine Loans Recovery Bill.	Government ...	To provide for the summary realization of sums due on account of loans granted by the Local Government during the pending famine operations.	19th August 1897.

2.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1897-98.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	In what stage.
1	2	3	4
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Bill.	Government ...	To provide for the inspection of Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers attached thereto.	Under consideration of a Select Committee.
The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Famine Loans Recovery Bill.	Ditto ...	To provide for the summary realization of sums due on account of loans granted by the Local Government during the pending famine operations.	Passed into Law on 21st April 1897. Is now Act No. I of 1897.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1897, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Provinces.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Sq. miles.														Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Jurisdiction.	Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	81,751	33,072,687	19	33	76	(a)6	...	22	31	69	102,887	46,591	9,716	372			
	Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	12,650,831	12	12	25	(b)2	...	8	12	46	56,666	56,851	3,215	1,088			
	Territory not subject to High Court or Judicial Commissioner.																	
	(1) Kumaun Division	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	...	(c)1	...	3	16	5	5,414	490	403	44			
	(2) Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares.	984	452,062	1	1	2	(d)1	1	1	...	...	364	1,955	9	4			
	(3) Non-regulation tracts of the Mirzapur district.	608	39,949	...	...	...	(d)1	...	...	...	...	35	...	1	...			
	(4) Jaunsár Báwar	477	50,697	1	1	1	(e)1	...	1	1	2	253	102	19	...	60,48,524	85,04,753	
Criminal Jurisdiction.	Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	83,350	34,254,254	20	36	180	6	22	36	2	594	114,250	5,946	18,084	3,131			
	Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	12,650,831	6	12	...	2	8	12	82	155	40,916	3,354	5,822	922			
Revenue Jurisdiction.	Territory not subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, or the Board of Revenue.	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	9	(c)1	...	3	11	3	916	55	82	...			
	The remainder of the North-Western Provinces.	68,559	32,620,625	6	33	162	(f) 2	25	33	186	162	124,111	61,170	4,188	5,601			
	Oudh	24,217	12,650,831	2	12	43		8	12	60	43	31,042	6,678	2,820	87			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,130	
Total ...		107,502	46,905,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476,854	183,192	44,359	11,249	60,48,524	87,86,883	

(a) Judges of the High Court.
(b) Judicial Commissioners.
(c) Commissioner of the Kumaun Division.
(d) Commissioner of the Benares Division.
(e) Commissioner of the Meerut Division.
(f) Members of the Board of Revenue.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	
Ditto relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,503	1,256	1,246	6,531	2,354	3,787	21	369	
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	382	250	245	297	142	147	...	8	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	3,733	3,464	3,378	4,826	1,771	2,993	7	55	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,467	2,163	2,095	2,881	1,078	1,636	26	141	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	381	363	361	423	125	283	13	14	
Ditto relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	303	279	282	321	145	176	...	...	
Ditto affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	1,026	914	899	2,199	416	1,772	2	9	
Ditto relating to religion, Chapter XV	174	85	79	158	105	52	...	1	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2,096	2,018	2,003	2,934	1,061	1,679	26	238	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth	190	163	162	187	55	119	1	12	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	35,304	24,042	19,164	38,441	29,272	8,573	29	567	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,320	650	475	999	767	208	...	24	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	7,591	4,918	4,003	7,540	5,631	1,794	4	111	

	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	740	452	425	841	344	457	14	26
	Rape	182	116	126	153	75	60	2	16
	Unnatural offence	65	50	46	59	31	27	...	1
	Theft	34,821	30,695	30,359	39,991	7,537	32,088	64	302
	Extortion	916	342	290	581	355	207	2	17
	Robbery and dakáiti	2,139	1,406	1,373	5,159	2,343	2,506	20	290
	Criminal misappropriation of property	435	260	242	431	160	252	...	19
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Criminal breach of trust	1,867	1,292	1,201	1,396	585	748	14	49
	Receiving of stolen property	7,776	7,541	7,554	10,617	2,084	8,390	42	101
	Cheating	1,774	792	634	939	597	298	6	38
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	29	9	8	15	14	1	...	...
	Mischief	7,374	4,764	3,886	7,008	4,753	2,089	11	155
	Criminal trespass	25,009	21,581	20,946	29,399	8,030	20,961	52	356
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		304	187	175	312	151	80	4	77
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX		28	21	19	29	20	9	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		4,190	2,249	1,711	2,384	2,059	282	3	40
Defamation, Chapter XXI		497	212	194	343	272	60	...	11
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII		1,238	611	452	883	671	193	1	18
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and offences against special and local laws...		50,568	46,555	44,765	64,804	15,780	48,434	46	544
Total ...		196,426	159,704	148,801	233,084	88,784	140,362	410	3,610

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, section 560.	1,333	1,458	75	1,383	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	47	95	53	42	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	300	389	109	270	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	128	133	73	54	
5. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,506	4,336	1,795	2,396	
6. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	4,015	4,252	761	3,348	
7. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X	585	1,269	371	829	
8. Possession, Chapter XII and section 522 of Chapter XLIII ...	214	659	209	329	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,395	1,385	1,116	254	
Total ...	9,523	13,976	4,562	8,905	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	*Convicted—*		Committed or referred.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
									N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
Special Magistrates under section 14	4,564	8	2,314	2,049	...	166	27	2,588	6	2·61	7,708	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,678	2	1,964	1,662	...	...	50	2,216	...	8·43	5,583	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	187,140	304	70,194	87,176	15,186	11,686	2,594	117,130	6	8·95	436,895	
Benches of Magistrates	32,563	7	10,575	12,706	8,871	169	235	23,733	4	4·09	23,961	
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act X of 1882	190	...	30	134	...	26	...	120	...	10·15	838	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,712	7	738	894	642	329	101	1,529	8	7·19	7,257	
Courts of Sessions	8,638	59	2,679	5,195	6	106	593	3,629	42	46·38	30,763	
Superior Courts (High Court, North-Western Provinces, and Judicial Commissioner's Court in Oudh).	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	79	...	24	
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under sections 347–349, Criminal Procedure Code.	6,173	10	279	5,700	148	29	7	4,219	2	1·45	20	
Total ...	245,660	397	88,775	115,516	24,853	12,511	3,607	155,166	7	...	513,049	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village Officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	606	57	...	1,234	134	35	8	1,169	63	2	...	...	...	4,072	3,906	757	196	336	131	...	...	74	51	9	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	591	170	...	777	266	...	...	744	33	...	...	...	...	2,309	1,821	922	323	438	...	...	...	165	99	2	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	41,457	3,146	...	39,343	19,139	5,409	2,168	33,888	4,850	462	129	13	1	2,98,706	2,40,824	50,830	8,776	20,764	15,048	15	...	6,405	9,455	3,280	49
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	825	162	...	20,704	4	...	...	20,359	341	4	...	...	...	22,032	20,712	1,741	452	535	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	911	106	...	68	4,802	24	...	44	23	1	...	...	...	719	634	100	324	394	293	6	...	2,684	1,795	323	18
District Court cases decided under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	131	...	...	11	10	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	500	182	250	3	9	37	82	...	...	7	3	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	684	75	...	489	309	119	25	363	110	5	7	4	...	9,805	6,356	1,964	178	341	214	26	...	95	166	48	12
Courts of Sessions ...	80	697	...	4,158	30	2	232	154	92	22	67	107	38	12	6	2	23,470	14,943	2,185	20	252	737	2,701	478	6	56	92	...
Superior Courts ...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	232	697	...	49,363	3,746	2	62,858	24,818	5,679	2,223	56,639	5,533	512	148	23	3	3,61,613	2,89,378	58,749	10,272	23,069	16,460	2,830	478	9,432	11,629	3,757	79

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
												N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	7,347	4	477	4,630	1	650	1,282	3	59	...	241	14	11·81	
To Courts of Sessions	20,022	13	8,105	7,635	...	1,739	2,014	15	165	3	333	16	11·73	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	4,322	3	482	2,926	...	327	307	...	6	...	271	31	60·3	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	59	...	...	4	...	5	32	...	2	...	16	63	62·16	
Total ...	31,750	20	9,064	15,195	1	2,721	3,635	18	232	3	861	17	18·06	
Revisions.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	522	...	2,127	266	...	1	133	...	503	92	136	14	13·68	
By Courts of Sessions	1,862	4	2,659	216	...	...	98	23	218	306	185	25	13·20	
By Superior Courts	1,742	...	865	231	179	53	248	79	98	...	155	24	43·97	
Total ...	4,066	4	5,651	713	179	54	479	102	819	398	476	21	23·08	
GRAND TOTAL ...	35,816	24	14,715	15,908	180	2,775	4,114	120	1,051	401	1,337	18	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 7 (Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	*Suits under the Rent Law.*								*Title and other suits.*							
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pattahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
1.—*Civil Courts.*																	
Unpaid Tribunals	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	1
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	54,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,778	2,093	1,544	16,233	19	167	1	560
Small Cause Courts	65,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	513	261	1,328	1	12	...	73
Chief Courts of Districts	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	1	12	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	122,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,638	2,606	1,805	17,565	26	180	13	667
2.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	96,333	...	2,914	55	...	...	186	8,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	25,203	6,524	2,432	466	88	79,362	499	9,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	121,536	6,524	5,346	521	88	79,362	685	17,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	226	345	57	90	...	...	...	...	...	30,669	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	6,119	30,602	19,443	23,416	3,355	622	87	77	44	1,44,55,210	
Small Cause Courts	13,523	37,920	10,815	3,635	...	...	...	...	...	26,44,620	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	52	518	305	361	98	2,401	279	227	25	1,50,53,609	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	9	3	12	1	8	3	5	...	5,68,352	
Total ...	19,920	69,394	30,623	27,514	3,454	3,031	369	309	69	3,27,52,460	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	64	61	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,151	
Other Subordinate Courts	36,982	56,475	8,058	525	5	...	...	...	9,381	21,34,331	
District Courts	14,127	21,382	10,486	8,538	594	254	17	2	64,681	37,14,612	
Total ...	51,173	77,918	18,550	9,063	599	254	17	2	74,062	58,51,094	
GRAND TOTAL ...	71,093	1,47,312	49,173	36,577	4,053	3,285	386	311	74,131	3,86,03,554	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

PART I.—SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	1,018	...	203	128	174	95	21	...	1	193	84	109	75	...	145·91	...	49·29	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	91,473	...	10,209	15,889	5,498	23,954	522	630	211	19,511	6,788	8,261	2,308	61·	110·18	27·	53·04	
Small Cause Courts	72,268	...	12,515	13,439	8,151	16,922	942	165	74	11,418	4,202	4,436	374	29·	47·74	24·	31·64	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,476	...	779	907	401	1,314	53	82	20	2,795	1,146	1,979	893	138·	148·16	62·	57·92	
Chief Courts of Districts	136	...	10	8	4	9	1	2	...	26	43	33	17	214·	985·86	84·	448·12	
Total ...	174,371	...	23,716	30,371	14,228	42,294	1,539	879	306	33,943	12,263	14,818	3,667	61·	87·91	27·	37·47	
Superior Courts...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	174,372	...	23,716	30,371	14,228	42,294	1,539	879	306	33,943	12,263	14,819	3,668	61·	87·91	27·	37·47	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	107,653	...	10,387	6,726	19,367	37,703	5,594	48	7	17,369	3,300	7,152	53	1 7	1 2	0 22	0 21	
District Courts	66,994	...	3,599	7,230	4,345	11,110	3,583	129	40	17,089	8,443	11,426	4,667	2 10	1 28	1 25	1 7	
Total ...	174,647	...	13,986	13,956	23,712	48,813	9,177	177	47	34,458	11,743	18,578	4,720	1 25	1 17	1 0	0 28	
GRAND TOTAL ...	349,019	...	37,702	44,327	37,940	91,107	10,716	1,056	353	68,401	24,006	33,397	8,388	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	67	...	19	...	1	1	1	...	...	18	24	3	...	...	72·09	...	130·22	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	44,143	...	5,484	1,294	879	20,129	1,063	23	15	6,356	5,878	3,022	372	33·	39·40	19·	34·92	
Small Cause Courts... ...	4,977	...	1,149	162	113	444	133	2	...	1,380	1,259	335	13	26·	33·31	18·	20·78	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,833	...	989	117	129	3,157	268	4	1	2,181	1,831	1,156	351	61·	41·97	31·	32·73	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,854	...	542	28	11	1,584	127	...	...	474	406	682	317	137·	153·75	72·	94·69	
Total ...	62,874	...	8,183	1,601	1,133	25,315	1,592	29	16	10,409	9,398	5,198	1,053	42·	45·52	24·	33·69	
Superior Courts	452	...	70	10	...	281	5	1	...	19	31	35	8	133·	...	21·	...	
Total ...	63,326	...	8,253	1,611	1,133	25,596	1,597	30	16	10,428	9,429	5,233	1,061	42·	45·52	24·	33·69	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	4,529	...	965	1,324	16	125	507	79	10	1,172	104	227	1	0 27	...	0 25	...	
District Courts	67,919	...	25,758	2,230	881	25,705	3,395	9	39	4,383	1,201	4,318	598	2 15	1 7	2 2	1 5	
Total ...	72,448	...	26,723	3,554	897	25,830	3,902	88	49	5,555	1,305	4,545	599	2 0	1 7	2 0	1 5	
Grand Total ...	135,774	...	34,976	5,165	2,030	51,426	5,499	118	65	15,983	10,734	9,778	1,660	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	7,456	...	10	171	65	17	33	11	3,600	902	1,196	376	1,075	500	155·	96·17	275	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	9,113	...	35	227	78	26	51	8	2,518	647	794	182	4,547	2,702	187·	356·74	230	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	16,569	...	45	398	143	43	84	19	6,118	1,549	1,990	558	5,622	3,202	170·	164·89	505	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	173	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	84	...	8	...	73	59	434·	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from original decrees ...	1,173	...	...	33	7	...	2	1	209	36	70	14	901	694	597·	...	21	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... Appeals from appellate decrees ...	4,679	...	118	108	85	2	8	5	838	65	186	97	3,167	2,736	533·	...	41	
Total ...	6,025	...	118	141	100	2	10	6	1,131	101	264	111	4,141	3,489	539·	713·05	62	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. d.	M. d.		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,122	...	38	92	69	8	33	5	2,045	346	944	246	296	44	1 3	1 9	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	692	...	12	36	20	...	9	2	313	20	86	57	137	37	1 17	2 18	...	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	3,194	...	35	121	25	14	14	4	913	339	224	112	1,393	768	7 29	13 17	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Chief Court of the Provinces: High Court, N.-W. Provinces. Appeals from appellate decrees,	1,040	...	172	3	106	124	10	4	228	70	33	17	273	160	12 6	5 1	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from original decrees...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	5	...	9 0	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. Appeals from appellate decrees,	329	...	...	9	34	...	...	...	66	15	12	4	189	160	...	16 2	...	
Total ...	9,385	...	257	261	254	146	66	15	3,565	790	1,299	437	2,295	1,174	3 13	6 5	...	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	31,979	...	420	800	497	191	160	40	10,814	2,440	3,553	1,106	12,058	7,865	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.		Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18
															N.-W.P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																			
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																			
A.—Civil Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	384	...	5	15	3	...	2	3	162	22	57	55	55	14	53·	67·77	1	2	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts and Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces.	608	...	34	52	11	...	10	1	211	9	84	35	161	84	109·	148·35	...	1	
Total ...	992	...	39	67	14	...	12	4	373	31	141	90	216	98	102·	98·88	1	3	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ...	371	...	2	27	18	...	2	1	140	8	31	11	131	88	141·	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	225	...	...	7	7	...	3	...	62	3	59	...	84	56	...	...	...	...	
Applications for revision under section 622 of Act XIV of 1882.	483	...	142	9	12	...	8	..	88	3	36	5	180	154	...	330·51	...	...	
Total ...	1,079	...	144	43	37	...	13	1	290	14	126	16	395	298	141·	330·51	...	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. d.	M. d.			
Collectors' Appellate Courts	95	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	39	10	10	...	31	5	1 6	...	...	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	4,824	...	583	131	124	10	48	81	1,409	161	502	427	1,348	499	3 3	2 11	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																			
Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ...	3,077	...	907	8	840	75	180	48	65	1	3	...	950	382	5 29	...	...	...	
Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces. — Appeals from appellate decrees,																			
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. — Appeals from original decrees...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	15 4	...	...	
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. — Appeals from appellate decrees,	25	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	9	2	...	15 18	...	...	
Chief Courts of the province of Oudh. — Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 28	...	...	
Total ...	8,028	...	1,493	144	964	85	229	129	1,524	175	518	427	2,340	890	4 5	5 18	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS ...	10,099	...	1,676	254	1,015	85	254	134	2,187	220	785	533	2,951	1,286	...	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of applications.												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	141	...	25	35	77	4	4	1,191	99	...	...	25	42	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	20	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	98,631	4,787	19,542	17,268	43,393	13,664	5,732	25,52,244	2,14,010	332	782	2,829	4,753	6,845	55	4,821	47	4,208	74	42	2,457	
Small Cause Courts ...	39,515	1,210	5,715	5,204	23,638	3,748	338	2,49,766	32,028	110	541	2,036	4,053	13	...	2	5	...	9	...	3,205	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	14,279	1,137	2,835	2,300	5,079	2,940	1,450	37,54,359	1,79,375	25	52	296	489	1,017	60	733	25	876	3	11	625	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	340	103	78	31	89	41	23	2,86,052	70,060	1	1	4	14	19	3	3	...	8	...	...	26	
Total ...	152,906	7,237	28,195	24,838	72,276	20,397	7,547	68,43,613	4,95,572	468	1,376	5,190	9,351	7,901	118	5,562	77	5,093	86	53	6,333	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	47	...	23	4	16	4	...	420	...	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	48,937	139	19,483	7,813	16,477	5,025	403	4,98,087	35,420	106	503	6,918	12,923	864	...	834	...	...	...	...	4,969	
District Courts	26,494	173	8,552	3,948	8,867	4,954	1,660	5,81,342	49,024	145	279	3,777	4,851	299	...	347	...	...	...	...	3,998	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	75,478	312	28,058	11,765	25,360	9,983	2,063	10,79,849	84,444	251	782	10,699	17,783	1,163	...	1,181	...	...	...	...	8,967	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1897.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Application sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	54	13	5	12	11	...	...	13	2	10	5,153	3,348	3,326	3,331	
Chief Courts of Districts	225	41	11	31	72	2	...	68	1	33	34,573	71,379	29,247	2,437	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	279	54	16	43	83	2	...	81	3	43	39,726	74,727	32,573	5,768	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1897.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in Jury trials.				Number of accused persons in trials with assessors.				Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judges did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from—		
			Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.		Agreed with all assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the assessors.	Differed from all the assessors.				Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 364, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Civil Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.																				
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions, North-Western Provinces. Jurors ...	5	221	204	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions, North-Western Provinces. Assessors...	2	...	...	...	...	5,611	3,958	474	1,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions, Oudh ... Jurors ...	3·44 or more.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	631	28	1	1	2	...	488	54	89	
Courts of Sessions, Oudh ... Assessors...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction...	Jurors 9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts. ...	...	223	206	3	14	5,611	3,958	474	1,179	30	631	28	1	1	2	...	488	54	89	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property—Book I. Compulsory.						
			Instruments of gift [section 17 clause (*a*)].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Act III of 1877, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual leases [section 17, clause (*d*)].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).
	1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8
	N.-W. Provinces.								
1	Dehra Dún	4	8	159	24	161	22	27	55
2	Saháranpur	9	195	2,830	1,151	4,526	393	81	1,797
3	Meerut	8	167	1,529	342	2,927	230	4	797
4	Aligarh	15	201	2,099	912	4,363	850	75	3,049
5	Agra	14	111	1,667	781	3,824	609	51	1,097
6	Farukhabad	7	118	697	786	1,232	236	25	366
7	Mainpuri	10	99	708	595	1,257	549	20	471
8	Bareilly	9	118	931	886	766	704	1	986
9	Moradabad	18	187	2,987	2,520	3,781	875	80	2,996
10	Sháhjahánpur	5	49	499	598	553	88	3	367
11	Cawnpore	14	179	1,231	643	1,135	327	9	274
12	Bánda	14	112	521	256	566	87	5	53
13	Allahabad	10	152	723	532	1,344	200	30	79
14	Jhánsi	11	55	575	463	657	61	2	17
15	Benares	4	159	1,118	1,178	2,284	155	255	174
16	Mirzapur	7	131	1,128	1,095	2,970	198	84	730
17	Jaunpur	6	119	1,056	991	2,246	128	100	113
18	Gházipur	8	70	1,385	755	4,383	112	335	246
19	Gorakhpur	12	361	3,464	1,190	4,551	752	68	961
20	Azamgarh	6	190	834	655	1,785	111	23	193
21	Naini Tal	4	10	155	39	149	17	1	41
22	Almora	4	61	385	54	173	18	65	9
23	Garhwál	4	42	184	21	25	6	71	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	203	2,894	26,865	16,467	45,658	6,728	1,415	14,871
	Oudh.								
24	Lucknow	6	111	896	959	1,199	115	5	157
25	Hardoi	20	128	1,081	780	2,238	182	28	85
26	Sítapur	14	109	371	335	1,124	320	10	314
27	Gonda	13	74	667	431	992	290	31	1,125
28	Fyzabad	15	167	1,168	804	2,855	262	67	106
29	Rae Bareli	19	215	1,151	561	3,249	133	205	57
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	87	804	5,334	3,870	11,657	1,302	346	1,844
	Total, United Provinces...	290	3,698	32,199	20,337	57,315	8,030	1,761	16,715

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE				
		Compulsory—(concluded).				
		Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).
	1	9	10	11	12	13
	N.-W. PROVINCES.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Dehra Dún	456	1,500 13 0	...	12	15
2	Saháranpur	10,973	21,871 5 0	...	2,072	476
3	Meerut	5,996	13,755 4 0	...	831	57
4	Aligarh	11,549	22,942 8 0	...	1,794	577
5	Agra	8,140	17,076 13 0	...	2,254	482
6	Farukhabad	3,460	6,021 9 0	...	1,197	189
7	Mainpuri	3,699	7,501 8 0	...	802	180
8	Bareilly	4,392	8,566 3 0	...	456	578
9	Moradabad	13,426	24,064 13 0	...	5,037	1,261
10	Sháhjahánpur	2,157	3,543 8 0	...	520	120
11	Cawnpore	3,798	9,024 4 0	...	354	59
12	Bánda	1,600	3,443 15 0	...	172	41
13	Allahabad	3,060	7,210 8 0	...	573	38
14	Jhánsi	1,830	3,383 14 0	...	399	17
15	Benares	5,323	11,120 7 0	...	1,789	30
16	Mirzapur	6,336	12,728 1 0	...	2,398	94
17	Jaunpur	4,753	9,233 11 0	...	1,558	28
18	Gházipur	7,286	18,185 1 0	...	1,060	12
19	Gorakhpur	11,347	27,909 3 0	...	2,241	953
20	Azamgarh	3,791	7,943 4 0	...	2,522	107
21	Naini Tal	412	1,114 2 0	...	29	...
22	Almora	765	1,409 5 0	...	30	13
23	Garhwál	349	803 11 0	...	2	2
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	114,898	2,40,353 10 0	...	28,102	5,329
	OUDH.					
24	Lucknow	3,442	7,378 9 0	...	1,027	39
25	Hardoi	4,522	9,481 5 0	...	1,470	107
26	Sitapur	2,583	6,367 6 0	...	644	88
27	Gonda	3,610	6,757 11 0	...	560	187
28	Fyzabad	5,429	11,623 9 0	...	1,831	190
29	Rae Bareli	5,571	12,200 13 0	...	1,762	79
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	25,157	53,809 5 0	...	7,294	690
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	140,055	2,94,162 15 0	...	35,396	6,019

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897-98—(continued).

PROPERTY, BOOK I—*(concluded)*.						
Optional.						
Instruments of lease for one year or less [section 18, clause *(e)*] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso of section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause *(i)*].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2	...	...	...	29	68 13 0	12,39,982 11 0
573	16	...	1	3,138	2,142 9 0	54,07,526 2 2
324	10	...	...	1,222	884 1 0	33,23,538 5 1
848	33	100	...	3,352	2,446 1 0	71,53,699 12 2
432	14	35	20	3,237	2,401 2 0	50,50,520 2 10
41	10	7	...	1,444	1,108 3 0	11,92,349 5 6
50	9	68	2	1,111	1,057 10 0	19,91.399 4 2
62	22	27	...	1,145	866 3 0	32,26 892 5 4
815	56	195	...	7,364	5,107 3 0	67,32,986 3 6
72	20	40	...	772	570 12 0	9,15,848 13 8
35	9	88	3	548	642 5 0	34,10,095 12 11
5	1	...	2	221	167 11 0	7,60,722 7 3
2	1	15	...	629	570 4 0	19,76,540 14 2
9	3	...	6	434	343 3 0	8,46,940 15 6
60	19	...	...	1,898	1,786 9 0	33,39,476 3 10
122	5	23	...	2,642	2,291 11 0	53,89,565 9 10
6	...	...	...	1,592	1,242 11 0	26,22,238 15 10
14	...	...	...	1,086	1,002 0 0	39,91,268 5 1
14	9	22	78	3,317	3,456 15 0	65,28,385 5 3
6	1	...	...	2,636	2,025 13 0	20,85,914 6 11
2	...	...	...	31	24 3 0	4,99,584 7 6
...	...	...	...	43	28 11 0	2,84,969 4 11
...	...	...	...	4	2 4 0	1,57,849 10 8
3,494	238	620	112	37,895	30,236 13 0	6,81,28,295 9 1
20	...	38	...	1,124	877 3 0	26,67,620 13 11
41	9	7	27	1,661	1,067 15 0	23,42,669 1 9
24	4	35	...	795	688 1 0	31,20,124 0 4
125	4	40	2	918	709 3 0	22,99,648 12 10
30	...	...	...	2,051	1,299 12 0	34,97,544 7 0
18	1	43	7	1,910	1,463 1 0	28,78,947 10 7
258	18	163	36	8,459	6,105 3 0	1,68,06,554 14 5
3,752	256	783	148	46,354	36,342 0 0	8,49,34,850 7 6

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
		Compulsory. Instruments of gift of movable property [section 123, clause (2) of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
	1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	N.-W. PROVINCES.						Rs. a. p.		
1	Dehra Dún	...	21	22	117	160	367 0 0	...	2
2	Saháranpur	1	562	1,412	530	2,505	2,664 5 0	3	95
3	Meerut	2	101	254	304	661	1,108 0 0	3	46
4	Aligarh	...	651	944	653	2,248	3,092 5 0	...	87
5	Agra	4	688	977	744	2,413	2,734 7 0	2	82
6	Farukhabad	...	167	124	342	633	838 2 0	1	31
7	Mainpuri	...	150	228	481	859	1,254 0 0	...	28
8	Bareilly	...	478	1,894	12,713	15,085	8,699 5 0	4	24
9	Moradabad	2	1,470	2,171	857	4,500	3,925 12 0	...	41
10	Sháhjahánpur	...	101	227	426	754	779 10 0	...	5
11	Cawnpore	3	71	93	538	705	1,561 11 0	2	76
12	Bánda	1	4	51	173	229	478 13 0	...	5
13	Allahabad	2	39	65	181	287	651 15 0	1	44
14	Jhánsi	...	12	37	200	249	541 14 0	...	5
15	Benares	1	59	140	350	550	1,022 7 0	4	251
16	Mirzapur	3	59	208	181	451	751 9 0	1	76
17	Jaunpur	...	22	98	152	272	414 2 0	...	6
18	Gházipur	...	29	138	169	336	636 1 0	1	18
19	Gorakhpur	1	56	260	617	934	1,546 7 0	1	27
20	Azamgarh	...	30	46	208	284	432 7 0	1	3
21	Naini Tal	2	3	25	49	79	146 0 0	...	8
22	Almora	1	3	1	33	38	80 4 0	...	28
23	Garhwál	...	...	2	23	25	56 10 0	...	2
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	23	4,776	9,417	20,041	34,257	33,783 2 0	24	990
	OUDH.								
24	Lucknow	7	102	246	592	947	1,754 4 0	2	77
25	Hardoi	...	201	808	497	1,506	1,571 5 0	...	55
26	Sítapur	2	145	610	665	1,422	1,720 13 0	...	69
27	Gonda	...	49	333	591	973	1,542 15 0	...	36
28	Fyzabad	3	72	1,060	718	1,853	2,091 12 0	1	70
29	Rae Bareli	...	61	696	528	1,285	1,889 10 0	2	78
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	12	630	3,753	3,591	7,986	10,570 11 0	5	385
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	35	5,406	13,170	23,632	42,243	44,353 13 0	29	1,375

PROTECTION.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897-98—(concluded).

Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	27	72	1,941 4 0	189 3 0	1,415 3 6	
...	5	...	61	134	2,860	26,906 4 0	3,992 13 0	11,155 0 8	
...	...	...	22	113	1,823	15,864 5 0	2,382 11 0	7,220 11 11	
...	1	...	83	181	3,866	28,699 14 0	5,111 8 9	14,095 5 11	
1	1	1	51	157	1,802	22,424 13 0	3,276 0 0	11,904 15 0	
...	...	...	12	46	1,554	8,045 13 0	1,891 14 3	5,420 6 1	
...	...	1	11	75	1,385	9,882 9 0	2,167 14 0	7,185 6 3	
...	2	...	42	79	1,659	18,189 8 0	2,392 4 0	9,300 1 4	
...	2	...	92	198	4,400	33,204 4 0	6,278 4 0	17,520 11 0	
...	...	...	9	32	737	4,905 4 0	869 6 3	4,129 8 9	
1	4	2	24	119	1,168	11,422 11 0	2,356 12 0	8,220 6 11	
1	2	...	1	31	347	4,104 5 0	653 9 0	4,146 10 7	
2	1	...	20	95	882	8,556 0 0	1,911 7 0	6,876 4 11	
...	2	3	11	26	364	4,280 0 0	572 13 0	3,818 14 2	
1	1	...	59	173	991	14,574 2 0	2,359 13 0	7,468 11 3	
...	2	2	52	59	694	15,970 0 0	1,720 13 0	5,753 15 6	
...	...	1	54	37	612	10,906 5 0	960 0 0	5,241 8 4	
2	3	4	35	66	931	19,879 4 0	1,529 8 9	8,048 0 6	
...	1	1	163	100	2,483	32,980 0 0	3,608 12 0	13,331 6 3	
...	1	...	4	36	1,106	10,410 3 0	1,281 11 0	5,178 3 4	
...	1	...	3	26	74	1,304 14 0	240 7 0	1,141 1 9	
3	...	...	1	17	138	1,593 11 0	116 13 0	1,146 6 3	
...	...	...	3	2	54	867 13 0	67 14 0	499 12 3	
11	29	15	763	1,829	30,002	3,06,913 2 0	45,932 3 0	1,60,218 12 5	
...	3	...	7	116	1,014	10,208 5 0	2,411 10 0	7,352 4 0	
1	5	...	9	122	1,295	12,262 5 0	2,411 14 6	8,176 6 6	
1	3	...	10	177	1,037	8,944 14 0	2,084 7 6	6,614 13 3	
1	5	1	23	146	713	9,094 13 0	1,849 2 0	6,299 11 7	
...	8	...	23	92	1,195	15,185 5 0	1,980 15 0	9,440 10 0	
1	1	...	32	87	959	15,745 7 0	2,047 9 0	10,195 3 9	
4	25	1	104	740	6,213	71,441 1 0	12,785 10 0	48,079 1 1	
15	54	16	867	2,569	36,215	3,78,354 3 0	58,717 13 0	2,08,297 13 6	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98.

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property.					
		Deeds of gift.				*Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).*	
		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.		Number of deeds.	
		2		3		4	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	North-Western Provinces.						
1	Dehra Dún	8	8	2,120 0 0	21,370 0 0	179	159
2	Saháranpur	214	195	1,56,332 0 0	1,95,368 8 0	3,091	2,830
3	Meerut	202	167	1,84,378 15 8	1,89,569 8 0	2,346	1,529
4	Aligarh	104	201	73,299 8 0	1,77,461 15 4	1,013	2,099
5	Agra	115	111	89,197 5 0	85,354 11 7	1,919	1,667
6	Farukhabad	114	118	52,117 0 0	1,17,446 0 0	756	697
7	Mainpuri	146	99	2,24,941 3 0	68,468 0 0	1,078	708
8	Bareilly	108	118	89,430 0 0	1,96,135 5 5	1,108	931
9	Moradabad	114	187	66,243 0 0	1,70,009 0 0	2,345	2,987
10	Sháhjahánpur	132	49	97,744 8 0	18,082 8 0	1,301	499
11	Cawnpore	164	179	1,33,500 0 0	1,36,799 12 0	1,386	1,231
12	Bánda	117	112	52,891 2 11	66,866 0 4	668	521
13	Allahabad	167	152	1,51,830 6 2	1,97,217 0 0	864	723
14	Jhánsi	54	55	29,842 9 4	26,140 2 8	761	575
15	Benares	131	159	1,08,869 0 0	1,29,872 7 3	948	1,118
16	Mirzapur	110	131	99,896 15 0	68,059 4 6	1,018	1,128
17	Jaunpur	122	119	1,68,650 13 0	57,840 5 0	1,034	1,056
18	Gházipur	94	70	67,931 0 3	57,480 5 9	1,286	1,385
19	Gorakhpur	334	361	2,25,407 13 0	2,40,548 10 8	3,396	3,464
20	Azamgarh	201	190	1,82,708 2 0	2,16,049 11 0	957	834
21	Naini Tal	6	10	1,071 0 0	3,010 0 0	178	155
22	Almora	50	61	12,567 0 0	15,449 0 0	386	385
23	Garhwál	43	42	10,046 0 0	13,263 0 0	195	184
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces	2,850	2,894	22,81,015 5 4	24,67,861 3 6	28,213	26,865
	Oudh.						
24	Lucknow	121	111	75,746 0 0	89,152 0 0	897	896
25	Hardoi	144	128	1,13,749 0 0	93,203 12 0	1,248	1,081
26	Sítapur	108	109	61,300 1 0	78,489 15 0	541	371
27	Gonda	105	74	59,651 8 9	62,803 0 0	642	667
28	Fyzabad	196	167	2,15,517 14 3	1,90,568 1 6	1,116	1,168
29	Rae Bareli	189	215	7,50,217 1 3	1,25,993 15 0	1,108	1,151
	Provincial Total, Oudh	863	804	12,76,181 9 3	6,40,210 11 6	5,552	5,334
	Total, United Provinces	3,713	3,698	35,57,196 14 7	31,08,071 15 0	33,765	32,199

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property.			
		Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).			
		Aggregate value.			
		5			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Dehra Dún	5,63,279 8 6		5,41,289 12 0	
2	Saháranpur	16,91,534 14 6		16,80,656 2 10	
3	Meerut	16,31,880 10 3		9,68,927 6 11	
4	Aligarh	11,96,764 9 8		26,66,811 15 0	
5	Agra	14,86,042 9 2		13,08,606 7 1	
6	Farukhabad	8,03,948 6 10		3,42,850 0 8	
7	Mainpuri	8,15,093 13 1		6,71,077 2 11	
8	Bareilly	11,17,598 3 8		9,22,881 6 5	
9	Moradabad	16,56,772 14 4		21,70,284 2 1	
10	Sháhjahánpur	8,60,487 1 5		3,08,980 7 0	
11	Cawnpore	15,36,986 2 6		10,39,679 9 6	
12	Bánda	2,77,000 1 4		2,73,659 15 4	
13	Allahabad	6,96,374 8 5		6,46,726 5 3	
14	Jhánsi	3,76,295 11 3		2,46,336 5 9	
15	Benares	8,13,036 8 9		8,73,165 11 10	
16	Mirzapur	6,65,147 5 11		5,56,619 8 5	
17	Jaunpur	6,10,662 5 10		5,12,250 6 7	
18	Gházipur	7,08,848 2 1		11,26,986 4 7	
19	Gorakhpur	24,19,619 0 0		26,96,474 10 0	
20	Azamgarh	5,53,027 13 7		6,95,520 6 3	
21	Naini Tal	2,29,512 10 0		1,54,389 8 0	
22	Almora	1,59,154 13 0		1,47,551 1 9	
23	Garhwál	88,423 8 0		91,786 10 0	
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces	2,09,57,491 6 1		2,06,43,511 6 2	
	Oudh.				
24	Lucknow	6,85,451 7 10		7,78,749 14 0	
25	Hardoi	7,74,385 5 2		7,40,636 6 5	
26	Sítapur	6,53,822 4 3		3,73,430 1 9	
27	Gonda	5,14,822 0 2		3,23,610 6 0	
28	Fyzabad	6,69,317 6 5		8,28,179 5 5	
29	Rae Bareli	6,93,403 7 7		9,64,450 11 3	
	Provincial Total, Oudh	39,91,201 15 5		40,09,056 12 10	
	Total, United Provinces	2,49,48,693 5 6		2,46,52,568 3 0	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1896-97 *and* 1897-98—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property—*(concluded)*.			
		Deeds of sale or exchange (less than Rs. 100).			
		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.	
	1	6		7	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	North-Western Provinces.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún	31	24	1,955 11 6	1,800 12 0
2	Saháranpur	1,271	1,151	95,371 4 1	73,649 8 6
3	Meerut	622	342	39,728 6 10	22,099 1 0
4	Aligarh	499	912	29,806 13 0	53,986 11 6
5	Agra	910	781	62,108 8 3	50,169 13 4
6	Farukhabad	812	786	40,748 14 10	41,416 6 5
7	Mainpuri	861	595	48,147 0 0	31,541 11 11
8	Bareilly	966	886	54,249 6 0	54,781 12 0
9	Moradabad	1,751	2,520	1,13,822 5 9	1,41,163 10 3
10	Sháhjahánpur	1,584	598	86,022 3 0	36,948 6 0
11	Cawnpore	717	643	40,724 6 11	39,780 12 1
12	Bánda	309	256	18,032 11 0	14,476 8 8
13	Allahabad	567	532	30,475 14 4	27,871 14 0
14	Jhánsi	491	463	31,306 5 5	29,180 0 0
15	Benares	1,062	1,178	60,534 3 7	66,165 5 2
16	Mirzapur	938	1,095	54,453 7 6	65,540 14 0
17	Jaunpur	795	991	51,866 4 8	63,515 10 3
18	Gházipur	705	755	47,507 10 9	56,812 6 1
19	Gorakhpur	1,404	1,190	91,567 3 7	78,779 13 3
20	Azamgarh	672	655	41,807 8 4	43,806 1 7
21	Naini Tal	47	39	2,300 0 0	2,224 5 0
22	Almora	35	54	2,287 0 0	3,444 4 6
23	Garhwál	37	21	2,205 15 0	1,605 13 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	17,086	16,467	10,47,029 4 4	10,00,761 8 6
	Oudh.				
24	Lucknow	1,089	959	49,970 11 3	50,584 2 2
25	Hardoi	1,104	780	50,958 11 5	37,037 10 9
26	Sítapur	439	335	18,472 2 3	14,259 6 8
27	Gonda	417	431	37,626 15 8	19,272 1 2
28	Fyzabad	808	804	37,503 1 11	36,154 3 2
29	Rae Bareli	605	561	31,038 14 3	29,172 10 8
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	4,462	3,870	2,25,570 8 9	1,86,480 2 7
	Total, United Provinces ...	21,548	20,337	12,72,599 13 1	11,87,241 11 1

Remarks.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	2,481	...	2,481	1,654	...	1,654	4,135	...	4,135	1,517	...	1,517	2,618	...	2,618	2,493	...	2,493	2,496	...	2,496
		Under-trial	3	...	3	3	...	3	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	3	...	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,068	81	2,149	2,216	95	2,311	4,284	176	4,460	1,761	130	1,891	2,523	46	2,569	2,384	63	2,447	2,391	67	2,458
		Under-trial	7	14	21	6	61	67	13	75	88	6	72	78	7	3	10	7	4	11			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,141	38	2,179	1,251	191	1,442	3,392	229	3,621	1,319	152	1,471	2,073	77	2,150	2,029	82	2,111	2,030	84	2,114
		Under-trial	1	3	4	...	33	33	1	36	37	...	35	35	1	1	2	1	2	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,326	131	2,457	2,060	132	2,192	4,386	263	4,649	2,212	161	2,373	2,174	102	2,276	2,198	107	2,305	2,208	108	2,316
		Under-trial	8	1	9	4	...	4	12	1	13	2	...	2	10	1	11	9	1	10			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	1			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,446	200	2,646	1,998	390	2,388	4,444	590	5,034	2,148	425	2,573	2,296	165	2,461	2,381	159	2,540	2,389	164	2,553
		Under-trial	7	7	14	4	169	173	11	176	187	4	176	180	7	...	7	8	5	13			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,545	86	1,631	1,219	287	1,506	2,764	373	3,137	1,190	295	1,485	1,574	78	1,652	1,608	88	1,696	1,635	94	1,729
		Under-trial	27	2	29	4	187	191	31	189	220	4	187	191	27	2	29	27	6	33			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún District Jail...	Convicts ...	67	...	67	255	14	269	322	14	336	257	10	267	65	4	69	75	2	77	84	2	86
		Under-trial	11	2	13	172	9	181	183	11	194	181	11	192	2	...	2	8	...	8			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13	12	...	12	1	...	1	1	...	1			
8	Saháranpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	253	4	257	891	20	911	1,144	24	1,168	874	20	894	270	4	274	301	4	305	339	5	344
		Under-trial	42	1	43	681	18	699	723	19	742	699	17	716	24	2	26	34	1	35			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	47	...	47	50	...	50	50	...	50	...	...	...	4	...	4			

9	Muzaffarnagar Jail.	District	Convicts ...	190	6	196	726	26	752	916	32	948	757	26	783	159	6	165	173	4	177	215	5	220
			Under-trial	42	1	43	763	19	782	805	20	825	778	19	797	27	1	28	39	1	40			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	39	...	39	39	...	39	33	...	33	6	...	6	3	...	3			
10	Meerut	ditto ...	Convicts ...	581	6	587	1,445	44	1,489	2,026	50	2,076	1,488	40	1,528	538	10	548	603	9	612	700	11	711
			Under-trial	73	1	74	1,328	31	1,359	1,401	32	1,433	1,326	30	1,356	75	2	77	89	2	91			
			Civil ...	6	...	6	75	1	76	81	1	82	72	1	73	9	...	9	8	...	8			
11	Bulandshahr	ditto ...	Convicts ...	205	4	209	746	14	760	951	18	969	718	15	733	233	3	236	217	3	220	274	4	278
			Under-trial	27	1	28	918	10	928	945	11	956	911	11	922	34	...	34	49	1	50			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	68	...	68	70	...	70	65	...	65	5	...	5	8	...	8			
12	Aligarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	351	3	354	1,098	34	1,132	1,449	37	1,486	1,095	33	1,128	354	4	358	358	6	364	410	7	417
			Under-trial	32	1	33	901	27	928	933	28	961	868	28	896	65	...	65	45	1	46			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	63	...	63	68	...	68	62	...	62	6	...	6	7	...	7			
13	Muttra	ditto ...	Convicts ...	223	11	234	798	24	822	1,021	35	1,056	791	25	816	230	10	240	247	9	256	293	12	305
			Under-trial	36	2	38	828	34	862	864	36	900	839	31	870	25	5	30	44	3	47			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	31	...	31	33	...	33	32	...	32	1	...	1	2	...	2			
14	Agra	ditto ...	Convicts ...	600	...	600	1,688	...	1,688	2,288	...	2,288	1,666	...	1,666	622	...	622	608	...	608	702	...	702
			Under-trial	162	...	162	1,774	...	1,774	1,936	...	1,936	1,853	...	1,853	83	...	83	91	...	91			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	48	...	48	51	...	51	49	...	49	2	...	2	3	...	3			
15	Fatehgarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	453	...	453	1,069	...	1,069	1,522	...	1,522	1,192	...	1,192	330	...	330	412	...	412	494	...	494
			Under-trial	71	...	71	1,067	...	1,067	1,138	...	1,138	1,089	...	1,089	49	...	49	79	...	79			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	34	...	34	38	...	38	35	...	35	3	...	3	3	...	3			
16	Mainpuri	ditto ...	Convicts ...	315	5	320	734	34	768	1,049	39	1,088	737	34	771	312	5	317	336	5	341	380	6	386
			Under-trial	36	4	40	824	28	852	860	32	892	851	31	882	9	1	10	43	1	44			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1			
17	Etáwah	ditto ...	Convicts ...	262	4	266	844	45	889	1,106	49	1,155	867	35	902	239	14	253	267	10	277	305	13	318
			Under-trial	40	1	41	857	41	898	897	42	939	880	41	921	17	1	18	36	3	39			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	20	...	20	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	2	...	2			
18	Etah	ditto ...	Convicts ...	342	17	359	1,163	25	1,188	1,505	42	1,547	1,190	36	1,226	315	6	321	303	7	310	367	8	375
			Under-trial	32	...	32	1,125	25	1,150	1,157	25	1,182	1,118	22	1,140	39	3	42	63	1	64			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25	24	...	24	1	...	1	1	...	1			
19	Bareilly	ditto ...	Convicts ...	777	67	844	2,441	138	2,579	3,218	205	3,423	2,360	158	2,518	858	47	905	821	62	953	1,005	65	1,070
			Under-trial	108	5	113	1,867	36	1,903	1,975	41	2,016	1,908	36	1,944	67	5	72	111	3	114			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	39	...	39	44	...	44	44	...	44	...	...	...	3	...	3			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
20	Bijnor District Jail ...	Convicts ...	246	7	253	744	37	781	990	44	1,034	740	42	782	250	2	252	251	5	256	287	6	293
		Under-trial	29	1	30	710	26	736	739	27	766	725	24	749	14	3	17	34	1	35			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	24	...	24	28	...	28	26	...	26	2	...	2	2	...	2			
21	Budaun ditto ...	Convicts ...	313	20	333	1,241	61	1,302	1,554	81	1,635	1,250	73	1,323	304	8	312	350	11	361	411	13	424
		Under-trial	67	1	68	1,176	46	1,222	1,243	47	1,290	1,173	44	1,217	70	3	73	59	2	61			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	35	...	35	39	...	39	39	...	39	...	...	...	2	...	2			
22	Moradabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	339	13	352	1,379	44	1,423	1,718	57	1,775	1,419	41	1,460	299	16	315	343	14	357	423	16	439
		Under-trial	88	4	92	1,519	36	1,555	1,607	40	1,647	1,539	40	1,579	68	...	68	73	2	75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	72	...	72	76	...	76	66	...	66	10	...	10	7	...	7			
23	Sháhjahánpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	362	21	383	1,327	58	1,385	1,689	79	1,768	1,312	62	1,374	377	17	394	365	15	380	445	17	462
		Under-trial	79	...	79	1,390	44	1,434	1,469	44	1,513	1,422	43	1,465	47	1	48	77	2	79			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	39	...	39	42	...	42	40	...	40	2	...	2	3	...	3			
24	Cawnpore ditto ...	Convicts ...	335	17	352	1,572	130	1,702	1,907	147	2,054	1,572	130	1,702	335	17	352	362	23	385	417	25	442
		Under-trial	82	6	88	1,408	60	1,468	1,490	66	1,556	1,461	65	1,526	29	1	30	53	2	55			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24	23	...	23	1	...	1	2	...	2			
25	Fatehpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	389	10	399	1,338	91	1,429	1,727	101	1,828	1,387	94	1,481	340	7	347	417	12	429	474	14	488
		Under-trial	105	8	113	1,158	39	1,197	1,263	47	1,310	1,249	46	1,295	14	1	15	57	2	59			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	Bánda ditto ...	Convicts ...	238	20	258	1,118	260	1,378	1,356	280	1,636	1,160	255	1,415	196	25	221	233	26	259	275	29	304
		Under-trial	97	5	102	754	84	838	851	89	940	831	88	919	20	1	21	42	3	45			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Karwi Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	42	5	47	429	56	485	471	61	532	453	60	513	18	1	19	29	2	31	41	2	43
		Under-trial	43	2	45	331	10	341	374	12	386	367	12	379	7	...	7	12	...	12			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

28	Hamírpur District Jail ...	Convicts ...	178	14	192	684	118	802	862	132	994	680	118	798	182	14	196	202	15	217	228	17	245
		Under-trial	65	5	70	507	44	551	572	49	621	559	46	605	13	3	16	26	2	28			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	558	37	595	2,277	283	2,560	2,835	320	3,155	2,274	249	2,523	561	71	632	628	46	674	709	52	761
		Under-trial	54	4	58	2,271	179	2,450	2,325	183	2,508	2,231	178	2,409	94	5	99	79	6	85			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	17	...	17	4	...	4	2	...	2			
30	Jhánsi ditto ...	Convicts ...	179	15	194	950	247	1,197	1,129	262	1,391	947	246	1,193	182	16	198	209	25	234	258	27	285
		Under-trial	27	8	35	1,271	115	1,386	1,289	123	1,421	1,248	120	1,368	50	3	53	49	2	51			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Orai ditto ...	Convicts ...	199	16	215	824	149	973	1,023	165	1,188	885	148	1,033	138	17	155	179	17	196	204	18	222
		Under-trial	36	1	37	473	41	514	509	42	551	499	40	539	10	2	12	23	1	24			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	9	...	9	1	...	1	2	...	2			
32	Lalitpur Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	84	20	104	431	100	531	515	120	635	445	115	560	70	5	75	115	12	127	129	13	142
		Under-trial	22	1	23	709	81	790	731	82	813	724	80	804	7	2	9	14	1	15			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...			
33	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	475	...	475	1,550	1	1,551	2,025	1	2,026	1,452	1	1,453	573	...	573	525	...	525	601	...	601
		Under-trial	135	...	135	2,276	...	2,276	2,411	...	2,411	2,350	...	2,350	61	...	61	71	...	71			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	48	...	48	54	...	54	49	...	49	5	...	5	5	...	5			
34	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	243	29	272	1,252	159	1,411	1,495	188	1,683	1,271	167	1,438	224	21	245	332	29	361	332	29	361
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
35	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	343	21	364	1,153	160	1,313	1,496	181	1,677	1,213	148	1,361	283	33	316	319	23	342	376	27	403
		Under-trial	45	3	48	1,043	107	1,150	1,088	110	1,198	1,064	109	1,173	24	1	25	55	4	59			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	22	...	22	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	...	2	...	2			
36	Gházipur ditto ...	Convicts ...	547	16	563	1,588	216	1,804	2,135	232	2,367	1,620	225	1,845	515	7	522	519	19	538	568	22	590
		Under-trial	45	3	48	1,024	91	1,115	1,069	84	1,163	1,049	90	1,139	20	4	24	46	3	49			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	34	...	34	37	...	37	33	...	33	4	...	4	3	...	3			
37	Korantadih Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	6	2	8	643	94	737	649	96	745	620	96	716	29	...	29	24	3	27	33	4	37
		Under-trial	23	...	23	340	35	375	363	35	398	358	35	393	5	...	5	9	1	10			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
38	Gorakhpur District Jail	Convicts ...	484	49	533	1,901	255	2,156	2,385	304	2,689	2,048	281	2,329	337	23	360	458	37	495	506	41	547
		Under-trial	26	7	33	332	32	364	358	39	397	333	37	370	25	2	27	47	4	51			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15	12	...	12	3	...	3	1	...	1			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
39	Gorakhpur Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	...	...	...	57	1	58	57	1	58	50	1	51	7	...	7	7	...	7	90	4	94
		Under-trial	...	...	...	1,733	110	1,843	1,733	110	1,843	1,683	106	1,789	50	4	54	83	4	87			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
40	Kassia ditto ...	Convicts ...	20	3	23	375	86	461	395	89	484	384	88	472	11	1	12	18	4	22	27	4	31
		Under-trial	14	1	15	421	26	447	435	27	462	435	27	462	...	...	...	9	...	9			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
41	Basti District Jail ...	Convicts ...	428	16	444	897	133	1,030	1,325	149	1,474	958	124	1,082	367	25	392	412	22	434	478	27	505
		Under-trial	92	4	96	1,239	79	1,318	1,331	83	1,414	1,278	81	1,359	53	2	55	66	5	71			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
42	Azamgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	409	43	453	1,743	442	2,185	2,152	485	2,637	1,807	453	2,260	345	32	377	417	43	460	506	52	558
		Under-trial	97	9	106	3,041	309	3,350	3,138	318	3,456	3,073	304	3,377	65	14	79	88	9	97			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	14	...	14	2	...	2	1	...	1			
43	Almora ditto ...	Convicts ...	113	1	114	236	9	245	349	110	359	269	8	277	80	2	82	84	3	87	89	3	92
		Under-trial	2	...	2	107	6	113	109	6	115	108	6	114	1	...	1	4	...	4			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	7	...	7	1	...	1	1	...	1			
44	Pauri Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	12	2	14	96	2	98	108	4	112	94	3	97	14	1	15	15	1	16	18	1	19
		Under-trial	2	...	2	66	1	67	68	1	69	67	1	68	1	...	1	3	...	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...			
45	Lucknow District Jail ...	Convicts ...	630	...	630	1,792	3	1,795	2,422	3	2,425	1,831	2	1,833	591	1	592	638	1	639	720	1	721
		Under-trial	64	...	64	2,098	...	2,098	2,162	...	2,162	2,111	...	2,111	51	...	51	80	...	80			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	15	...	15	19	...	19	18	...	18	1	...	1	2	...	2			
46	Unao ditto ...	Convicts ...	294	27	321	1,238	113	1,351	1,532	140	1,672	1,234	120	1,354	298	20	318	324	25	349	378	27	405
		Under-trial	69	2	71	1,278	58	1,336	2,347	60	1,407	1,280	58	1,344	61	2	63	53	2	55			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	13	...	13	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	1			
47	Rae Bareli ditto ...	Convicts ...	549	64	613	1,176	252	1,428	1,725	316	2,041	1,041	283	1,324	684	33	717	668	42	710	714	45	759
		Under-trial	77	2	79	1,278	123	1,401	1,355	125	1,480	1,338	125	1,463	17	...	17	45	3	48			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	8	...	8	11	...	11	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1			

48	Sitapur District Jail	...	Convicts ...	713	18	731	1,589	105	1,694	2,302	123	2,425	1,562	95	1,657	740	28	768	677	20	697	800	25	825
			Under-trial	167	1	168	1,635	91	1,726	1,802	92	1,894	1,737	88	1,825	65	4	69	123	5	128			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...			
49	Hardoi	ditto ...	Convicts ...	448	13	461	1,821	124	1,945	2,269	137	2,406	1,876	118	1,994	393	19	412	470	21	491	58	25	613
			Under-trial	214	2	216	2,071	90	2,161	2,285	92	2,377	2,233	90	2,323	52	2	54	117	4	121			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	...	15	13	...	13	2	...	2	1	...	1			
50	Kheri	ditto ...	Convicts ...	314	16	330	1,169	75	1,244	1,483	91	1,574	1,190	77	1,267	293	14	307	332	18	350	381	19	400
			Under-trial	37	...	37	1,158	23	1,181	1,195	23	1,218	1,179	23	1,202	16	...	16	48	1	49			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1			
51	Fyzabad	ditto ...	Convicts ...	579	23	602	1,632	198	1,830	2,211	221	2,432	1,566	193	1,759	645	28	673	654	28	682	715	31	746
			Under-trial	71	6	77	1,353	133	1,486	1,424	139	1,563	1,396	136	1,532	28	3	31	60	3	63			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	6	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	1			
52	Gonda	ditto ...	Convicts ...	538	31	569	1,371	183	1,554	1,909	214	2,123	1,370	195	1,565	539	19	558	557	28	585	615	30	645
			Under-trial	79	3	82	1,309	90	1,399	1,388	93	1,481	1,329	90	1,419	59	3	62	56	2	58			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	22	...	22	26	...	26	26	...	26	...	...	...	2	...	2			
53	Bahraich	ditto ...	Convicts ...	312	19	331	1,089	133	1,222	1,401	152	1,553	1,003	136	1,139	398	16	414	343	24	367	438	28	466
			Under-trial	110	5	115	1,451	80	1,531	1,561	85	1,640	1,542	85	1,627	19	...	19	93	4	97			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	18	...	18	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	2	...	2			
54	Sultánpur	ditto ...	Convicts ...	149	18	167	1,205	173	1,438	1,414	191	1,605	1,019	175	1,194	395	16	411	455	25	480	496	29	525
			Under-trial	54	3	57	814	99	913	868	102	970	827	98	925	41	4	45	39	4	43			
			Civil ...	5	...	5	16	...	16	21	...	21	18	...	18	3	...	3	2	...	2			
55	Partábgarh	ditto ...	Convicts ...	283	41	324	715	247	962	998	288	1,286	774	262	1,036	224	26	250	280	32	312	319	36	355
			Under-trial	42	8	50	826	122	948	868	130	998	857	122	979	11	8	19	38	4	42			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6	5	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	1			
56	Bara Banki	ditto ...	Convicts ...	377	7	384	874	49	923	1,251	56	1,307	844	48	892	407	8	455	427	11	438	466	13	479
			Under-trial	73	5	78	1,192	40	1,232	1,265	45	1,310	1,240	45	1,285	25	...	25	39	2	41			
			Civil ...	1	1	2	5	...	5	6	1	7	5	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
57	Chunár Temporary Jail.	Convicts ...	1,557	...	1,557	2,105	...	2,105	3,662	...	3,662	1,880	...	1,880	1,782	...	1,782	1,558	...	1,558	1,558	...	1,558
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	30,911	1,337	32,248	67,937	6,360	74,297	98,848	7,697	1,06,545	67,639	6,527	74,166	31,209	1,170	32,379	32,080	1,302	33,382	34,830	1,427	36,257
		Under-trial	3,097	156	3,253	54,888	3,278	58,166	57,985	3,434	61,419	56,218	3,329	59,547	1,767	105	1,872	2,656	125	2,781			
		Civil ...	93	1	94	1,055	1	1,056	1,148	2	1,150	1,063	2	1,065	85	...	85	94	...	94			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	34,101	1,494	35,595	123,880	9,639	133,519	157,981	11,133	169,114	124,920	9,858	134,778	33,061	1,275	34,336	34,830	1,427	36,257	34,830	1,427	36,257

Note.—As Civil prisoners are not confined in the Mirzapur District Jail, 8 Civil prisoners shown last year in column 4 as remaining have been excluded as per foot-note in the form received with G. G. O. No. $\frac{19}{3149\text{-}59}$, dated 12th September 1882.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received from other Jails.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A. *To undergo sentence.*						B. *In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*							A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	30,911	1,337	49,332	5,389	80,743	6,726	16,171	815	1,093	104	140	2	690	49	11	1	98,848	7,697	106,545	17,756	924	971	55

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D. *By order of Government.*																		
							(a)		(b)																
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of the present year.		Daily average strength.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	3,357	105	27,440	4,070	9,386	198	6	1	7,413	1,108	...	...	3	1	6	...	176	12	1,125	53	31,209	1,170	32,080	1,302	33,382

NOTE.—Column 5 includes 151 male and 3 female convicts received from other Provinces.

Column 7 includes the undermentioned convicts:—

	M.	F.
Sent to Alipur Jail for transportation	284	17
Sent to other Provinces	246	...
Transferred but failed to reach the jails to which they were sent by the end of 1897 ...	14	...
Total	544	17

Column 11 includes only those who escaped during the year and have not been recaptured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897.

1	2												3								4					5												6		
	RELIGION.												AGE.								STATE OF EDUCATION.					PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.												TOTAL.		
																										MALES.							FEMALES.						
	A.						B.		C.		D.	E.	A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	CHRISTIANS.																																						
	(a)		(b)		(c)																																		
Provinces.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.	All other classes.	Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, or engineering operations.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	16	...	9	...	42	3	7,515	465	42,248	4,921	2	...	288	134	37,279	4,161	10,925	999	1,340	95	1,423	2	1,577	2	46,832	5,385	823	3,926	3,047	28,829	392	26	12,789	3,458	180	1,674	77	49,832	5,389	55,221

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																						
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
Provinces.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	9,991	2,432	7,830	1,395	8,644	729	11,230	405	7,163	245	2,759	88	1,298	24	53	2	619	53	20	...	225	16	49,832	5,389	55,221

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	49,832	5,389	55,221	3,388	287	1,738	93	1,010	36	7,136	416	7,552	14·32	7·71	13·67	288	134	422	111	3	114

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897.

1	2	3	4										5	6						
			Offences dealt with by Superintendents.											Punishments inflicted.						
			a. Relating to work.		*b.* Relating to prohibited articles.		*c.* Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		*d.* All other breaches of Jail Rules.		*e.* Total.			By Superintendents.						
														Minor.						
Provinces.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	1 Dealt with by minor punishments.	2 Dealt with by major punishments.	1 Dealt with by minor punishments.	2 Dealt with by major punishments.	1 Dealt with by minor punishments.	2 Dealt with by major punishments.	1 Dealt with by minor punishments.	2 Dealt with by major punishments.	1 Dealt with by minor punishments.	2 Dealt with by major punishments.	By Criminal Courts.	*a.* Warnings.	*b.* Penal diet.	*c.* Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	*d.* Handcuffing and linkfetters.	*e.* Other punishments.	*f.* Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	33,382	58	11,606	1,450	2,656	490	264	288	9,230	1,468	23,756	3,696	58	9,224	1,506	2,974	2,192	7,860	23,756

1	7						8	9	10	11	12	13
	Punishments inflicted. By Superintendents. *Major.*											
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*						
Provinces.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*a* to column 8.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1,080	397	896	416	907	3,696	27,510	71·16	11·07	82·40	1·51	

Note.—Out of 3,088 shown in columns 6*d* and 7*c*, 345 were only handcuffed.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3				4						5						
	Daily average number of prisoners.				*Establishment.*				*Dieting charges.*						*Hospital charges.*						
					A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Provinces.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospitals.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	33,382	2,781	94	36,257	4,26,094	13,084	4,39,178	12 1 9	11,42,734	12,125	8,739	555	11,64,153	32 3 0	76,105	7,280	11,496	2,191	97,072	2 10 10	53 7 9

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(continued).

1	6		7					8				9								10	
Provinces.	*Clothing and bedding of prisoners.*		*Sanitation charges.*					*Charges for moving prisoners.*				*Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.*								*Travelling allowances.*	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as rewards for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	91,895	2 8 7	2,864	3,842	217	6,923	0 3 0	52,267	8,723	60,990	1 10 10	8,654	6,471	6,251	469	1,254	7,309	30,408	0 13 5	2,194	0 0 11

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(concluded).

1	11								12												13	
	Contingencies.								*Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.*												*Grand total of expenditure.*	
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	A.	B.
Provinces.	Rents, rates, and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses, including country stationery.	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant, excluding maintenance.	Draught cattle, excluding keep (which goes under 9F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	705	3,096	1,828	766	352	6,728	13,471	0 5 11	162	1,711	2,397	40	163	1,363	279	134	151	955	7,355	0 3 2	19,13,624	52 12 5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as—		
						A.	*On prison duties.*					*On Jail buildings.*				K.	L.				
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.							
												G.	H.	I.	J.						
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed on preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	228·52	33,075·00	1,673·99	2,150·37	377·49	22·55	2,018·43	3,727·83	1,794·06	4,779·26	2,088·31	874·91	...	...	...	13,556·00	...	13·85	...	6·10	11·27	40·98

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
Provinces.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	30,546	2,021	32,567	34,830	1,427	36,257	42,967	1,928	44,895	35,449	1,514	36,963	1,724·55	90·26	1,814·81	1,225	61	1,286

1	8												9
	Ratio per mille of average strength.												
	A.			B.			C.			D.			
Provinces.	Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,017·7	1,060·9	1019·4	49·5	63·2	50·0	33·8	42·7	34·2	35·1	42·7	35·4	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails, Subsidiary Jails, and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,097	156	54,888	3,278	57,985	3,434	61,419	2,656	125	2,781	20,583	917	21,500

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1897.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	33,576	2,328	35,904	1,954	76	6	...	99	8	1,767	105	1,872

1.—*Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.)	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.					
1	Chapter V	Abetment of offence not committed, sections 115 and 116.	...	...	...	...
2	„ V	Abetting commission of offence by public, section 117.	...	...	...	...
3	„ V	Concealing design to commit offence, sections 118, 119, and 120*(d)*.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*					
4	Chapter VII	Offences relating to Army and Navy, sections 131 to 136, and 138.	...	...	...	...
5	„ XII	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, sections 231 to 263.	1	25	2	3
6	„ XVIII	Offences relating to Government notes, sections 467 and 471.	...	11	1	3
7	„ XI	Harbouring an offender, sections 212, 216, 216A, and 216B.	...	6	1	2
8	„ XI	Other offences against public justice, sections 224 to 226.	...	42	2	4
9	„ VIII	Rioting or unlawful assembly, sections 143 to 153, 157, and 158.	13	319	109	95
10	„ VII	Personating a soldier, section 140	...	...	...	...
11	„ IX	Personating public servant, sections 170 and 171 ...	...	3	1	...
		Total ...	14	406	116	107
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
12	Chapter XVI*(c)(a)*	Murder, sections 302 and 303. (by thags)	...	2	...	...
13	„ XVI*(a)*	Murder, sections 302 and 303. („ robbers)	...	...	...	...
14	„ XVI*(a)*	Murder, sections 302 and 303. („ means of poison) ...	..	...	...	...
15	„ XVI*(a)*	Murder, sections 302 and 303. (murders other than the above),	1	24	9	8
16	„ XVII*(c)*	Murder in dakáiti, section 396	1	1	1	...
17	„ XVI*(a)*	Attempts at murder, section 307	...	10	4	3
18	„ XVI*(a)*	Culpable homicide, sections 304 and 308 ...	1	19	8	9
19	„ XVI*(g)*	Rape, section 376	1	68	30	20
20	„ XVI*(h)*	Unnatural offences, section 377	...	4	2	1
21	„ XVI*(b)*	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth, sections 317 and 318.	...	5	3	2
22	„ XVI*(a)*	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide, sections 305, 306, and 309.	...	7	...	1
23	„ XVI*(c)*	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 329, 331, and 333.	...	1	1	...
24	„ XVI*(c)*	Grievous hurt, sections 325, 326, and 335 ...	38	538	149	115
25	„ XVI*(c)*	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, section 328.	...	...	...	...
26	„ XVI*(c)*	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 327, 330, and 332.	...	65	14	11
27	„ XVI*(c)*	Hurt by dangerous weapon, section 324 ...	6	103	30	37
28	„ XVI*(f)*	Kidnapping or abduction, sections 363 to 369 ...	5	213	85	80
29	„ XVI*(d)*	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion, sections 346 to 348	1	24	7	1
30	„ XVI*(f)*	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution, sections 372 and 373.	2	14	6	6
31	„ XVI*(f)*	Habitually dealing in slaves, section 371 ...	...	...	...	...
32	„ XVI*(c)*	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine, sections 353, 354, 356, and 357.	8	258	81	50
33	„ XVI*(a)*	Rash or negligent act causing death, section 304A.	...	2	...	...
34	„ XVI*(c)*	Ditto ditto grievous hurt, section 338.	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	64	1,359	433	344
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
35	Chapter XVII*(c)*	Dakáiti, sections 395, 397, and 398	...	71	25	30
36	„ XVII*(c)*	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti, sections 399 and 402.	...	...	...	...
37	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery with hurt, sections 394, 397, and 398, by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	4	2	2
38	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery with hurt, sections 394, 397, and 398, by other means.	1	14	6	5
39	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery, sections 392 and 393, in dwelling-house,	4	162	51	77
40	„ XVII*(c)*	Ditto on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	3	70	30	28
41	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery, sections 392 and 393 (other robberies) ...	11	316	142	107

LICE.

Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1897.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Compounded, &c.	Escaped.	Remarks.
					Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*					
					Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	23	2	...	16	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	
4	3	7	...	...	3	2	...	1	100	1	...	...	
...	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
6	3	37	...	...	10	20	1	1	50	4	...	1	
39	91	132	3	7	31	38	9	12	57	16	16	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	100	204	5	7	61	67	10	14	58	23	16	1	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	12	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
3	10	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	
10	27	12	1	...	4	...	3	1	25	1	2	...	
1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	33	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	82	345	4	27	98	100	17	31	65	37	30	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	16	35	...	...	8	18	2	3	60	...	4	...	
21	37	42	1	...	15	11	3	2	40	2	8	...	
26	81	52	3	...	16	9	3	6	63	8	7	...	
7	8	10	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	
4	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	52	133	4	4	55	31	8	12	60	5	14	...	
1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
235	341	619	15	32	205	172	43	57	57	55	69	1	
5	32	14	...	2	5	3	1	1	50	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	6	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	95	20	1	2	4	1	1	1	50	2	8	...	
13	29	14	1	...	4	4	1	1	50	8	...	...	
49	132	53	3	2	16	7	1	...	...	10	14	...	

1.—*Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.					
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concld.).					
42	Chapter XIV	Serious offences against health and safety, sections 270, 281, and 282.	...	21	5	8
43	„ XVII*(i)*	Serious mischief, sections 430 to 433 and 435 to 440,	9	231	107	58
44	„ XVII*(i)*	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal, sections 428 and 429.	2	134	52	39
45	„ XVII*(i)*	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 454, 455, and 457 to 460.	13	227	82	75
46	„ XVII*(j)*	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 449 to 452.	1	86	35	19
47	„ XVII*(j)*	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually, sections 412 and 413.	...	...	...	...
48	„ XVI*(a)*	Being a thag, section 311	...	...	...	...
49	„ XVII*(c)*	Belonging to gangs of dakáits, robbers, and thieves, sections 400 and 401.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	44	1,336	537	448
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
50	Chapter XVI*(d)*	Wrongful restraint and confinement, sections 341 to 344.	22	801	352	56
51	„ XVI*(c)*	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life, sections 336 and 337.	...	53	21	...
52	„ XVI*(f)*	Compulsory labour, section 374	...	9	2	1
		Total ...	22	863	375	57
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
53	Chapter XVII*(j)*	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, sections 453 and 456.	...	17	9	2
54	„ XVII*(a)*	Theft, sections 379 to 382 (of cattle)	9	354	80	175
55	„ XVII*(a)*	Ditto ditto (ordinary)	77	3,933	1,414	948
56	„ XVII*(c)*	Criminal breach of trust, sections 406 to 408 ...	14	780	269	123
57	„ XVII*(f)*	Receiving stolen property, sections 411 and 414 ...	3	162	40	37
58	„ XVII*(j)*	Criminal or house-trespass, sections 447 and 448 ...	53	4,992	2,104	129
59	„ XVII*(i)*	Breaking closed receptacle, sections 461 and 462 ...	1	13	10	3
		Total ...	157	10,251	3,926	1,417
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
60	Chapter XV	Offences against religion, sections 295 to 297 ...	1	91	30	27
61	„ XIV	Public and local nuisances, sections 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289. and 291 to 294.	3	73	26	6
62	Act V of 1861, section 34, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Nuisances (cognizable offences)	4	1,465	17	3
63	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII*(b)*.	Vagrancy and bad character	8	575	58	65
64	Act IX of 1874	European vagrancy	...	2	...	...
65	Gambling Act	Cognizable offences against—	...	3	...	...
66	Excise Laws...	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
67	Opium Act	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
68	Railway Laws	Ditto ditto	1	59	...	...
69	Salt and Customs Laws... ...	Ditto ditto	...	30	...	2
70	Arms Act	Ditto ditto	...	50	3	5
71	Stamp Act	Ditto ditto	...	93	1	1
72	Forest Act	Ditto ditto	...	71	2	1
73	Stage Carriage Act, &c., &c. ...	Ditto ditto	2	33	8	1
		Total ...	19	2,545	145	111
	Other Special and Local Laws under which certain offences are cognizable by the Police. (Detail.)					
74	Cantonment Act ...	Cognizable offences against—	...	255	...	...
	Explosives Act (Act IV of 1884) ...	Ditto ditto	...	12	...	...
	Act XIV of 1870	Ditto ditto	...	2	...	...
	Registration Act (Act III of 1877)...	Ditto ditto	...	1	...	...
	Village and Road Police Act (Act XVI of 1873).	Ditto ditto	...	2	...	...
	Infanticide Act (Act V of 1870) ...	Ditto ditto	...	2	...	...
	Post Office Act (Act XIV of 1866)...	Ditto ditto	...	1	1	...
	Municipal Act (Act XV of 1883) ...	Ditto ditto	...	22	2	...
	Sarai Act (Act XXII of 1867) ...	Ditto ditto	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	298	3	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	320	17,058	5,535	2,484

LICE.

Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1897—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of Cognizable Offences committed that were tried.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Compounded, &c.	Escaped.	Remarks.
					Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*						
					Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	6	10	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	
49	79	54	1	1	26	5	5	4	44	5	7	...	
20	37	47	1	...	20	5	6	3	83	1	11	...	
26	91	67	7	1	17	24	4	7	64	4	3	...	
11	15	37	...	1	12	12	2	5	71	3	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
203	523	320	14	10	110	64	21	22	51	33	46	...	
124	126	345	13	9	106	70	6	7	54	24	110	...	
5	3	29	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	1	11	...	
1	1	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
130	130	380	13	9	118	79	6	7	54	25	123	...	
3	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	100	...	...	...	
28	168	115	7	...	37	19	6	8	57	5	33	...	
587	1,181	1,415	66	53	566	342	59	79	57	126	124	...	
164	164	361	12	12	136	87	24	27	53	23	32	6	2 not traceable.
26	37	88	1	2	31	28	6	7	54	7	4	2	
725	375	2,566	82	28	836	496	12	22	65	99	991	...	
1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,534	1,933	4,549	168	95	1,607	974	107	144	57	260	1,184	8	2 not traceable.
24	31	31	...	...	18	4	5	1	17	...	3	...	
4	6	44	...	...	8	27	...	2	100	1	6	...	
672	4	1,448	1	...	197	1,097	...	93	100	1	59	...	
100	55	470	8	...	95	250	17	32	65	17	30	21	
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	...	60	1	...	16	42	...	...	...	1	...	...	
5	...	30	...	...	1	26	...	2	100	...	1	...	
13	1	46	...	...	5	35	...	3	100	1	1	1	
34	...	92	...	...	18	61	...	12	100	1	...	...	
7	...	69	...	1	13	52	...	1	100	...	2	...	
1	1	26	...	...	6	19	...	1	100	...	...	...	
896	98	2,321	10	1	379	1,616	22	147	88	22	102	22	
215	4	251	...	...	44	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	12	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
223	4	291	...	...	48	242	...	...	...	1	...	...	
3,272	3,129	8,714	225	154	2,528	3,214	209	391	65	419	1,540	32	2 not traceable.

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted*

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.					
1	Chapter V	Abetment of offence not committed, sections 115 and 116.	...	...	...	...
2	„ V	Abetting commission of offence by public, section 117.	...	...	...	...
3	„ V	Concealing design to commit offence, sections 118, 119, and 120*(d)*.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*					
4	Chapter VII	Offences relating to Army and Navy, sections 131 to 136 and 138.	...	...	...	...
5	„ XII	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, sections 231 to 263.	3	28	...	...
6	„ XVIII	Offences relating to Government notes, sections 467 and 471.	1	6	...	...
7	„ XI	Harbouring an offender, sections 212, 216, 216A, and 216B.	1	2	...	...
8	„ XI	Other offences against public justice, sections 224 to 226.	17	61	1	...
9	„ VIII	Rioting or unlawful assembly, sections 143 to 153, 157, and 158.	109	616	13	3
10	„ VII	Personating a soldier, section 140	...	...	...	...
11	„ IX	Personating public servant, sections 170 and 171...	1	1	...	...
		Total ...	132	714	14	3
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*					
12	Chapter XVI*(e)(a)* ...	Murder, sections 302 and 303. (by thags)	...	...	...	...
13	„ XVI*(a)*	Murder, sections 302 and 303. („ robbers)	...	...	...	...
14	„ XVI*(a)*	Murder, sections 302 and 303. („ means of poison) ...	...	...	...	...
15	„ XVI*(a)*	Murder, sections 302 and 303. (murders other than the above),	...	6	...	...
16	„ XVII*(c)*	Murder in dakáiti, section 396	...	...	...	...
17	„ XVI*(a)*	Attempts at murder, section 307	...	6	...	...
18	„ XVI*(a)*	Culpable homicide, sections 304 and 308 ...	...	4	...	1
19	„ XVI*(g)*	Rape, section 376	3	11	...	...
20	„ XVI*(h)*	Unnatural offences, section 377	5	...	...	...
21	„ XVI*(b)*	Exposure of infants or concealment of, birth, sections 317 and 318.	...	...	...	...
22	„ XVI*(a)*	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide, sections 305, 306, and 309.	1	4	...	...
23	„ XVI*(c)*	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant, sections 329, 331, and 333.	...	...	...	...
24	„ XVI*(c)*	Grievous hurt, sections 325, 326, and 335 ...	41	583	1	18
25	„ XVI*(c)*	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, section 328.	...	...	...	...
26	„ XVI*(c)*	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 327, 330, and 332.	28	55	1	...
27	„ XVI*(c)*	Hurt by dangerous weapon, section 324 ...	3	52	...	...
28	„ XVI*(f)*	Kidnapping or abduction, sections 363 to 369 ...	20	43	...	...
29	„ XVI*(d)*	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion, sections 346 to 348.	1	9	...	...
30	„ XVI*(f)*	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution, sections 372 and 373.	...	...	...	...
31	„ XVI*(f)*	Habitually dealing in slaves, section 371 ...	...	...	...	...
32	„ XVI*(c)*	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine, sections 353, 354, 356, and 357.	22	190	...	2
33	„ XVI*(a)*	Rash or negligent act causing death, section 304A,	...	1	...	...
34	„ XVI*(c)*	Ditto ditto grievous hurt, section 338.	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	124	965	2	21
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
35	Chapter XVII*(c)*	Dakáiti, sections 395, 397, and 398	30	45	...	2
36	„ XVII*(c)*	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti, sections 399 and 402.	...	...	...	...
37	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery with hurt, sections 394, 397, and 398, by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	1	...	...
38	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery with hurt, sections 394, 397, and 398, by other means.	6	7	...	...
39	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery, sections 392 and 393, in dwelling-house...	10	27	...	...
40	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery, sections 392 and 393, on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	5	29	...	...
41	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery, sections 392 and 393 (other robberies) ...	6	77	...	6

LICE.

by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Compounded, &c.	Escaped.	Died.	Lunatic.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	...	31	24	5	17	2	...	...	...	...	
7	...	7	3	4	57	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	1	1	50	1	...	...	...	...	
77	...	77	34	40	54	3	...	...	...	...	*Convicted of non-cognizable offence.*
709	18	727	302	309	51	32	84	...	...	...	... 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...	
829	18	847	364	361	50	38	84	...	...	...	... 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	6	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	1	2	67	...	...	...	...	...	... 1
14	...	14	9	1	10	...	4	...	...	...	
5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	3	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
*609	19	628	311	225	42	21	71	...	...	...	*4 appeared voluntarily.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	...	82	28	46	62	...	8	...	...	...	
55	...	55	26	16	38	...	13	...	...	...	
63	...	63	39	21	35	1	2	...	...	...	
10	...	10	7	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
210	2	212	105	76	41	4	27	...	...	...	
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
†1,070	22	1,092	545	392	42	29	126	...	...	...	†4 ditto
73	...	73	40	14	26	19	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
13	...	13	10	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	
37	...	37	22	3	12	...	12	...	...	...	
34	...	34	27	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	77	51	12	19	6	8	...	...	...	...

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted*
PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZ-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons.	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.					
	CLASS III.—*Serios offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concld.).					
42	Chapter XIV	Serious offences against health and safety, sections 270, 281, and 282.	...	9	...	...
43	„ XVII(*i*)	Serious mischief, sections 430 to 433 and 435 to 440,	10	71	...	...
44	„ XVII(*i*)	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal, sections 428 and 429.	9	52	...	2
45	„ XVII(*j*)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 454, 455, and 457 to 460.	13	64	...	...
46	„ XVII(*j*)	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 449 to 452.	19	52	...	...
47	„ XVII(*f*)	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually, sections 412 and 413.	...	...	...	...
48	„ XVI(*a*)	Being a thag, section 311	...	...	...	...
49	„ XVII(*o*)	Belonging to gangs of dakáits, robbers, and thieves, sections 400 and 401.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	108	434	...	10
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
50	Chapter XVI(*d*)	Wrongful restraint and confinement, sections 341 to 344.	15	506	...	11
51	„ XVI(*o*)	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life, sections 336 and 337.	...	78	...	...
52	„ XVI(*f*)	Compulsory labour, section 374	...	12	...	...
		Total ...	15	596	...	11
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
53	Chapter XVII(*j*)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, sections 453 and 456.	...	4	...	...
54	„ XVII(*a*)	Theft, sections 379 to 382 (of cattle)	19	148	...	2
55	„ XVII(*a*)	Ditto ditto (ordinary)	235	1,881	4	41
56	„ XVII(*e*)	Criminal breach of trust, sections 406 to 408 ...	97	275	12	3
57	„ XVII(*f*)	Receiving stolen property, sections 411 and 414 ...	32	71	2	...
58	„ XVII(*i*)	Criminal or house-trespass, sections 447 and 448 ...	57	3,965	2	94
59	„ XVII(*j*)	Breaking closed receptacle, sections 461 and 462...	...	61	...	...
		Total ...	440	6,405	20	140
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
60	Chapter XV	Offences against religion, sections 295 to 297 ...	10	64	...	...
61	„ XIV	Public and local nuisances, sections 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, and 291 to 294.	2	56	...	...
62	Act V of 1861, section 34, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Nuisances (cognizable offences)	3	2,096	1	...
63	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII(*b*).	Vagrancy and bad character	66	387	6	...
64	Act IX of 1874	European vagrancy	...	2	...	...
65	Gambling Act	Cognizable offences against—	4	13	...	...
66	Excise Laws	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
67	Opium Act	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
68	Railway Laws	Ditto ditto	53	36	...	...
69	Salt and Customs Laws ...	Ditto ditto	1	48	...	...
70	Arms Act	Ditto ditto	1	46	...	1
71	Stamp Act...	Ditto ditto	...	117	...	5
72	Forest Act...	Ditto ditto	34	120	...	...
73	Stage Carriage Act, &c., &c. ...	Ditto ditto	...	35	...	...
		Total ...	174	3,020	7	6
	Other Special and Local Laws under which certain offences are cognizable by the Police. (Detail.)					
74	Cantonment Act	Cognizable offences against—	276	49	...	...
	Explosive Act (Act IV of 1884)...	Ditto ditto	...	12	...	...
	Act XIV of 1870	Ditto ditto	...	3	...	...
	Registration Act (Act III of 1877).	Ditto ditto	2	2	...	...
	Village and Road Police Act (Act XVI of 1873).	Ditto ditto	...	2	...	...
	Infanticide Act (Act V of 1870)...	Ditto ditto	...	2	...	...
	Post Office Act (Act XIV of 1866),	Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
	Municipal Act (Act XV of 1883)...	Ditto ditto	...	26	...	...
	Sarai Act (Act XXII of 1867) ...	Ditto ditto	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	278	97	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,271	12,231	43	191

LICE.

by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Compounded, &c.	Escaped.	Died.	Lunatic.	Remarks.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
													Convicted of non-cognizable offence.
9	...	9	7	2	22	...	...	...	...	...			
81	2	83	57	15	21	4	7	...	...	...		...	1
59	...	59	43	8	16	1	7	...	...	...			
*78	6	84	42	40	83	2	...	...	...	...	*1 appeared voluntarily.		
71	...	71	41	27	40	...	3	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
†533	8	541	340	131	28	32	38	...	...	...	†1	ditto.	9
510	3	513	241	128	35	14	130	...	...	...			
78	...	78	37	15	29	...	26	...	...	...			
12	...	12	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...			
600	3	603	285	143	33	14	161	...	...	...			
4	...	4	...	4	100	...	...	...	...	...			
165	4	169	96	39	29	3	31	...	...	...			
‡2,073	86	2,159	1,183	748	39	87	141	...	...	...	‡2	ditto.	1
357	4	361	195	133	41	15	15	3	...	...		...	4
§103	2	105	56	43	43	6	...	...	...	...	§2	ditto.	
‖3,929	100	4,029	1,688	919	35	90	1,330	...	1	1	‖3	ditto.	
61	3	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
¶6,692	199	6,891	3,282	1,886	36	201	1,517	3	1	1	¶7	ditto.	5
74	...	74	43	12	22	...	19	...	...	...			
58	...	58	18	35	66	...	5	...	...	...			
2,098	3	2,101	244	1,798	88	...	59	...	...	...			
**449	3	452	123	313	72	12	4	...	...	...	**2	ditto.	
2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	...	17	2	15	88	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
89	2	91	18	73	80	...	...	...	...	...			
49	...	49	1	48	98	...	...	...	...	...			
46	...	46	5	39	89	1	1	...	...	...			
112	5	117	30	86	74	1	...	...	...	...			
154	...	154	28	94	77	...	32	...	...	...		...	1
35	...	35	9	26	74	...	...	...	...	...			
††3,183	13	3,196	523	2,539	83	14	120	...	...	...	††2	ditto.	1
325	...	325	59	266	82	...	...	...	...	...			
12	...	12	4	8	67	...	...	...	...	...			
3	...	3	...	3	100	...	...	...	...	...			
4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	...	26	...	26	100	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...			
375	...	375	63	308	83	4	...	...	...	...			
‡‡13,282	263	13,545	5,402	5,760	52	332	2,016	3	1	1	‡‡14	ditto.	17

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*
PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported at a police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1896.
1	2	3	4
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.		
1	Chapter V	Abetment of offence not committed, sections 115 and 116 ...	...
2	,, V	Abetting commission of offence by public, section 117 ...	...
3	,, V	Concealing design to commit offence, sections 118, 119, and 120*(b)*,	...
		Total ...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*		
4	Chapter VII	Offences relating to Army and Navy, sections 131 to 136 and 138,	...
5	,, XII	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, sections 231 to 263.	2
6	,, XVIII	Offences relating to Government notes, sections 467 and 471 ...	...
7	,, XI	Harbouring an offender, sections 212, 216, 216A, and 216B ...	1
8	,, XI	Other offences against public justice, sections 224 to 226 ...	21
9	,, VIII	Rioting or unlawful assembly, sections 143 to 153, 157, and 158 ...	16
10	,, VII	Personating soldier, section 140	...
11	,, IX	Personating public servant, sections 170 and 171	...
		Total ...	40
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*		
12	Chapter XVI*(a)(c)*	Murder, sections 302, and 303 (by thags)	...
13	,, XVI*(a)*	Ditto (by robbers)	...
14	,, XVI*(a)*	Ditto (by means of poison)	2
15	,, XVI*(a)*	Ditto (murders other than the above) ...	12
16	,, XVII*(c)*	Murder in dakáiti, section 396	3
17	,, XVI*(a)*	Attempts at murder, section 307	1
18	,, XVI*(a)*	Culpable homicide, sections 304 and 308	20
19	,, XVI*(g)*	Rape, section 376	3
20	,, XVI*(h)*	Unnatural offences, section 377	...
21	,, XVI*(b)*	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth, sections 317 and 318,	5
22	,, XVI*(a)*	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide, sections 305, 306, and 309,	2
23	,, XVI*(e)*	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant, sections 329, 331, and 333.	2
24	,, XVI*(c)*	Grievous hurt, sections 325, 326, and 335	47
25	,, XVI*(c)*	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, section 328 ...	...
26	,, XVI*(c)*	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 327, 330, and 332.	3
27	,, XVI*(c)*	Hurt by dangerous weapon, section 324	12
28	,, XVI*(f)*	Kidnapping or abduction, sections 363 to 369	6
29	,, XVI*(d)*	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion, sections 346 to 348.	1
30	,, XVI*(f)*	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution, sections 372 and 373.	...
31	,, XVI*(f)*	Habitually dealing in slaves, section 371	...
32	,, XVI*(e)*	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine, sections 353, 354, 356, and 357.	20
33	,, XVI*(a)*	Rash or negligent act causing death, section 304A ...	1
34	,, XVI*(c)*	Ditto ditto grievous hurt, section 338 ...	...
		Total ...	140
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*		
35	Chapter XVII*(c)*	Dakáiti, sections 395, 397, and 398	24
36	,, XVII*(c)*	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti, sections 399 and 402 ...	...
37	,, XVII*(c)*	Robbery with hurt, sections 394, 397, and 398, by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...
38	,, XVII*(c)*	Robbery with hurt, sections 394, 397, and 398, by other means,	...
39	,, XVII*(c)*	Robbery, sections 392 and 393, in dwelling-house	2
40	,, XVII*(c)*	Robbery, sections 392 and 393, on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...
41	,, XVII*(c)*	Robbery, sections 392 and 393 (other robberies)	11

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1897.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.							NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).				
Investigated by the Police									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.* of columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
415	1	...	416	100	...	418	21	18	...	1	...
5	...	...	5	100	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	...	42	100	3	46	1	...	...	...	...
356	6	...	362	98	7	390	12	3	...	...	1
619	11	1	631	98	6	652	56	40	3	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	...	43	100	...	43	1	1	...	...	...
1,480	18	1	1,499	99	16	1,554	91	62	3	2	1
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	...	40	100	1	41	...	3	...	...	...
40	...	...	40	100	...	42	7	...	...	1	...
558	1	...	559	100	1	572	15	15	...	1	...
40	...	...	40	100	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
123	1	...	124	99	1	126	8	3	...	...	...
529	1	...	530	100	...	550	93	29	1	3	...
158	3	...	161	98	...	164	30	12	...	2	1
64	...	...	64	100	...	64	4	5	...	...	...
245	...	...	245	100	...	250	17	5	...	...	...
1,216	...	...	1,216	100	5	1,223	55	97	1	...	...
43	...	...	43	100	...	45	1	11	1	...	...
2,112	16	4	2,132	99	11	2,186	115	106	15	9	1
55	...	...	55	100	...	55	13	1	...	...	...
139	1	...	140	99	3	146	6	8	...	...	...
701	4	...	705	99	...	717	57	68	3	4	...
379	11	...	390	97	1	397	46	7	...	1	...
9	1	1	11	82	...	11	1	2	...	...	...
36	...	...	36	100	...	36	3	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
913	7	...	920	99	8	948	81	117	3	2	1
104	...	...	104	100	...	105	16	4	...	1	...
12	...	...	12	100	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
7,517	46	5	7,568	99	31	7,734	568	494	24	24	4
601	1	2	604	99	6	632	43	9	...	...	...
14	...	...	14	100	...	14	...	1	...	...	...
9	...	...	9	100	...	9	...	2	...	...	...
148	2	1	151	98	...	150	13	9	...	1	...
156	4	...	160	97	1	163	15	10	...	...	...
172	...	...	172	100	1	173	18	6	...	...	...
415	8	...	423	98	2	436	77	14	1	1	...

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*
PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported at a police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1896.
1	2	3	4
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concluded).		
42	Chapter XIV	Serious offences against health and safety, sections 270, 281, and 282,	...
43	„ XVII(*i*)	Serious mischief, sections 430 to 433 and 435 to 440... ...	8
44	„ XVII(*i*)	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal, sections 428 and 429.	23
45	„ XVII(*j*)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 454, 455, and 457 to 460.	190
46	„ XVII(*j*)	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 449 to 452.	1
47	„ XVII(*f*)	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually, sections 412 and 413.	...
48	„ XVI(*a*)	Being a thag, section 311	...
49	„ XVII(*c*)	Belonging to gangs of dakáits, robbers, and thieves, sections 400 and 401.	...
		Total ...	259
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*		
50	Chapter XVI(*d*)	Wrongful restraint and confinement, sections 341 to 344 ...	2
51	„ XVI(*e*)	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life, sections 336 and 337,	1
52	„ XVI(*f*)	Compulsory labour, section 374	...
		Total ...	3
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*		
53	Chapter XVII(*j*)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, sections 453 and 456,	1
54	„ XVII(*a*)	Theft, sections 379 to 382 (of cattle)	58
55	„ XVII(*a*)	Ditto ditto (ordinary)	198
56	„ XVII(*e*)	Criminal breach of trust, sections 406 to 408	23
57	„ XVII(*f*)	Receiving stolen property, sections 411 and 414	80
58	„ XVII(*j*)	Criminal or house trespass, sections 447 and 448	1
59	„ XVII(*j*)	Breaking closed receptacle, sections 461 and 462	1
		Total ...	362
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
60	Chapter XV	Offences against religion, sections 295 to 297	...
61	„ XIV	Public and local nuisances, sections 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, and 291 to 294.	...
62	Act V of 1861, section 34, and any other municipal or local laws.	Nuisances (cognizable offences)	...
63	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII(*b*)	Vagrancy and bad character	5
64	Act IX of 1874	European vagrancy	...
65	Gambling Act	Cognizable offences against—	...
66	Excise Laws	Ditto ditto	...
67	Opium Act	Ditto ditto	...
68	Railway Laws	Ditto ditto	...
69	Salt and Customs Laws	Ditto ditto	...
70	Arms Act	Ditto ditto	4
71	Stamp Act	Ditto ditto	...
72	Forest Act	Ditto ditto	1
73	Stage Carriage Act, &c., &c.	Ditto ditto	...
		Total ...	10
	(Other Special and Local Laws under which certain offences are cognizable by the Police.) (Detail.)		
74	...	Act XXIII of 1889. Cantonment	...
		Act XXI of 1883. Emigration	...
		Act XXVII of 1871. Barwári	...
		Act XVII of 1878. Ferries	...
		Act XXII of 1866. Post Office	...
		Act XV of 1883. Municipality	...
		Total ...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	814

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1897—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.* of columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
Investigated by the Police									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.			In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	...	...	7	100	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
897	8	...	905	99	3	916	72	169	1	4	...
1,328	...	2	1,330	100	1	1,352	129	81	3	3	1
41,531	143	80,189	121,863	34	47	41,911	543	1,470	21	18	2
198	4	151	353	56	...	203	25	17	1	2	...
57	...	...	57	100	4	61	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	8	100	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
45,541	170	80,345	126,056	36	65	46,035	936	1,788	27	29	3
101	12	154	267	38	1	116	16	18	...	2	...
32	1	2	35	91	1	35	3	1	...	...	...
10	...	...	10	100	...	10	2	...	...	...	...
143	13	156	312	46	2	161	21	19	...	2	...
341	1	524	866	39	2	345	18	27	1	3	...
8,640	39	229	8,908	97	36	8,773	475	318	2	14	2
37,640	121	43,012	80,773	46	156	88,115	1,329	2,333	29	26	2
1,070	16	7	1,093	98	8	1,117	108	87	5	3	...
8,047	6	1	8,054	100	392	8,525	109	79	14	8	...
119	30	394	543	22	7	157	10	10	1	1	...
111	...	4	115	96	...	112	5	6	...	...	...
55,968	213	44,171	100,352	56	601	57,144	2,054	2,860	52	55	4
38	...	...	38	100	1	39	4	3	...	...	...
537	4	4	545	98	17	558	35	25	...	...	...
16,026	...	...	16,026	100	975	17,001	4	...	898	28	9
2,722	27	7	2,756	99	747	3,501	1	2	97	4	...
1	...	...	1	100	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
278	...	...	278	100	23	301	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
245	...	...	245	100	15	260	10	...	...	...	...
3	2	...	5	6	6	11	...	...	1	...	...
359	1	...	360	100	127	491	3	1	4	...	2
1	12	...	13	8	...	13	1	...	...	...	...
53	...	...	53	100	...	54	4	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	9	100	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
20,272	46	11	20,329	99	1,916	22,244	62	33	1,000	32	11
202	...	...	202	100	...	202	...	...	8	...	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
421	...	...	421	100	...	421	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	5	100	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	13	100	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
643	...	...	643	100	...	643	...	...	8	...	...
131,564	506	124,689	256,759	51	2,631	135,515	3,732	5,256	1,114	144	23

II.—STATISTICS OF
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1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*
PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.
1	2	3	17	18	19
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.				
1	Chapter V	Abetment ofoffencen ot committed, sections 115 and 116,	...	...	...
2	„ V	Abetting commission of offence by public, section 117,	...	...	...
3	„ V	Concealing design to commit offence, sections 118, 119, and 120*(b)*.	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
4	Chapter VII	Offences relating to Army and Navy, sections 131 to 136 and 138.	...	...	...
5	„ XII	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, sections 231 to 263.	43	...	335
6	„ XVIII	Offences relating to Government notes, sections 467 and 471.	...	1	4
7	„ XI	Harbouring an offender, sections 212, 216, 216A, and 216B.	1	...	44
8	„ XI	Other offences against public justice, sections 224 to 226,	47	1	326
9	„ VIII	Rioting or unlawful assembly, sections 143 to 153, 157, and 158.	44	3	506
10	„ VII	Personating soldier, section 140	...	...	...
11	„ IX	Personating public servant, sections 170 and 171 ...	3	...	38
		Total ...	138	5	1,253
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
12	Chapter XVI*(a)(c)*	Murder, sections 302 and 303 (by thags)	...	...	1
13	„ XVI*(a)*	Ditto (by robbers)	6	...	32
14	„ XVI*(a)*	Ditto (by means of poison) ...	5	...	29
15	„ XVI*(a)*	Ditto (murders other than the above).	177	5	359
16	„ XVII*(c)*	Murder in dakáiti, section 396	10	2	31
17	„ XVI*(a)*	Attempts at murder, section 307	16	...	99
18	„ XVI*(a)*	Culpable homicide, sections 304 and 308	72	4	348
19	„ XVI*(g)*	Rape, section 376	24	...	95
20	„ XVI*(h)*	Unnatural offences, section 377	11	1	43
21	„ XVI*(b)*	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth, sections 317 and 318.	75	4	149
22	„ XVI*(a)*	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide, sections 305, 306, and 309.	103	7	960
23	„ XVI*(e)*	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant, sections 329, 331, and 333.	1	1	30
24	„ XVI*(c)*	Grievous hurt, sections 325, 326, and 335	288	35	1,621
25	„ XVI*(c)*	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, section 328.	13	3	25
26	„ XVI*(c)*	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant, sections 327, 330, and 332.	13	1	118
27	„ XVI*(c)*	Hurt by dangerous weapon, section 324	157	10	418
28	„ XVI*(f)*	Kidnapping or abduction, sections 363 to 369 ...	29	5	309
29	„ XVI*(d)*	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion, sections 346 to 348.	2	...	7
30	„ XVI*(f)*	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution, sections 372 and 373.	4	1	26
31	„ XVI*(f)*	Habitually dealing in slaves, section 371	...	...	...
32	„ XVI*(e)*	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine, sections 353, 354, 356, and 357.	148	16	580
33	„ XVI*(a)*	Rash or negligent act causing death, section 304A ...	6	2	76
34	„ XVI*(c)*	Ditto ditto grievous hurt, section 338,	...	...	12
		Total ...	1,160	97	5,368
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
35	Chapter XVII*(c)*	Dákaiti, sections 395, 397, and 398	127	42	413
36	„ XVII*(c)*	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti, sections 399, and 402,	1	1	11
37	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery with hurt, sections 394, 397, and 398, by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	2	...	5
38	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery with hurt, sections 394, 397, and 398, by other means.	46	4	78
39	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery, sections 392 and 393, in dwelling-house ...	52	4	82
40	„ XVII*(c)*	Ditto ditto on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	53	3	93
41	„ XVII*(c)*	Robbery, sections 392 and 393 (other robberies) ...	106	7	230

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1897—(continued).

BLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Acquitted on appeal.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 1
8	343	71	248	78	12	1	10	In one case the accused died.
...	4	...	3	100	...	...	1	
1	45	11	26	70	2	...	6	... 2
17	343	52	275	84	7	1	7	In one case the accused absconded.
58	564	103	344	77	24	45	48	... 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	40	4	33	89	2	...	1	
86	1,339	211	929	79	47	47	73	In two cases accused absconded, &c. 6
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5	37	9	22	71	1	...	5	
4	33	11	12	52	2	...	7	1 withdrawn.
57	416	112	230	67	9	2	53	In 10 cases accused died, &c. 1
11	42	18	18	50	2	...	3	1 withdrawn.
19	118	17	79	82	3	2	12	In five cases the accused died, &c.
59	407	91	162	64	32	80	36	In six ditto. 1
13	108	36	49	58	12	1	10	
2	45	16	22	58	3	...	4	
10	159	25	109	81	7	1	15	2 withdrawn, &c.
8	968	119	791	87	32	...	14	In 12 cases accused died, &c.
3	33	5	25	83	1	1	1	
126	1,747	330	1,135	77	50	119	95	18 compounded, &c. 13
3	28	7	13	65	4	...	4	
14	132	26	88	77	4	8	6	
16	434	92	242	72	18	15	10	57 ditto.
15	324	38	228	86	31	9	14	4 transferred, &c, 1
...	7	2	3	60	1	1	...	
1	27	6	17	74	1	1	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	605	175	346	66	42	15	24	3 compounded. 3
3	79	18	34	65	12	7	8	
1	13	2	7	78	2	...	1	1 ditto.
395	5,763	1,156	3,632	77	269	262	324	120 compounded, &c. 19
113	526	145	331	69	12	1	37	
2	13	2	9	82	1	...	1	
...	5	1	2	67	1	...	1	
9	87	15	64	81	2	...	5	In one case accused turned lunatic. 2
...	82	15	60	80	4	...	3	
7	100	18	69	79	4	2	7	... 1
16	246	37	190	83	10	2	7	

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*
PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases other than those in columns 12 to 15, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.
1	2	3	17	18	19
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concluded).				
42	Chapter XIV	Serious offences against health and safety, sections 270, 281, and 282.	...	...	7
43	„ XVII*(i)*	Serious mischief, sections 430 to 433 and 435 to 440 ...	471	13	186
44	„ XVII*(i)*	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal, sections 428 and 429.	154	15	968
45	„ XVII*(j)*	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 454, 455, and 457 to 460.	102,557	423	17,066
46	„ XVII*(j)*	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 449 to 452.	185	1	123
47	„ XVII*(f)*	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually, sections 412 and 413.	1	...	60
48	„ XVI*(a)*	Being a thag, section 311	...	...	...
49	„ XVII*(c)*	Belonging to gangs of dakaits, robbers, and thieves, sections 400 and 401	...	...	7
		Total ...	103,755	513	19,329
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
50	Chapter XVI*(d)*	Wrongful restraint and confinement, sections 341 to 344.	177	1	56
51	„ XVI*(o)*	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life, sections 336 and 337.	5	...	28
52	„ XVI*(f)*	Compulsory labour, section 374	3	...	5
		Total ...	185	1	89
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
53	Chapter XVII*(j)*	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, sections 453 and 456.	576	1	243
54	„ XVII*(a)*	Theft, sections 379 to 382 (of cattle)	4,345	114	3,732
55	„ XVII*(a)*	Ditto (ordinary)	52,720	218	24,470
56	„ XVII*(e)*	Criminal breach of trust, sections 406 to 408 ...	245	18	658
57	„ XVII*(f)*	Receiving stolen property, sections 411 and 414 ...	228	22	8,066
58	„ XVII*(j)*	Criminal or house-trespass, sections 447 and 448 ...	400	...	129
59	„ XVII*(j)*	Breaking closed receptacle, sections 461 and 462 ...	77	2	26
		Total ...	58,591	375	37,324
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
60	Chapter XV	Offences against religion, sections 295 to 297 ...	8	...	24
61	„ XIV	Public and local nuisances, sections 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, and 291 to 294.	54	4	444
62	Act V of 1861, section 34, and any other municipal or local laws.	Nuisances (cognizable offences)	64	...	15,998
63	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII*(b)*.	Vagrancy and bad character	27	...	3,377
64	Act IX of 1874	European vagrancy	...	...	6
65	Gambling Act	Cognizable offences against	5	...	294
66	Excise Laws	Ditto ditto	...	...	...
67	Opium Act	Ditto ditto	...	...	...
68	Railway Laws	Ditto ditto	30	...	220
69	Salt and Customs Laws	Ditto ditto	...	...	10
70	Arms Act	Ditto ditto	21	4	456
71	Stamp Act	Ditto ditto	...	...	12
72	Forest Act	Ditto ditto	16	...	34
73	Stage Carriage Act, &c., &c. ...	Ditto ditto	...	...	9
		Total ...	225	8	20,884
	(Other Special and Local Laws under which certain offences are cognizable by the Police.)	(Detail.)			
74	...	Act XXIII of 1889. Cantonment	...	...	194
		Act XXI of 1883. Emigration	...	...	1
		Act XXVII of 1871. Barwári	253	...	168
		Act XVII of 1878. Ferries	...	...	1
		Act XXII of 1866. Post Office	1	...	4
		Act XV of 1883. Municipality	...	...	13
		Total ...	254	...	381
		GRAND TOTAL ...	164,308	999	84,628

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1897—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
1	8	...	7	100	...	1	...	*Acquitted on appeal.*	
31	217	94	106	53	9	1	6	In one case accused turned lunatic.	1
55	1,023	145	794	84	37	5	37	In five cases accused died &c.	
499	17,565	1,676	15,313	90	193	11	354	In 18 cases accused died, &c.	13
1	124	20	91	82	3	3	6	1 compounded.	1
2	62	10	42	81	4	...	5	In one case accused became lunatic.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	10	4	6	60	...	...	...		
739	20,068	2,182	17,084	89	280	26	469	In 27 cases accused died, &c.	18
2	58	15	30	67	4	...	3	6 compounded, &c.	1
...	28	4	17	81	2	2	1	2 ditto.	
1	6	2	1	33	...	...	...	3 ditto.	
3	92	21	48	69	6	2	4	11 ditto.	1
7	250	43	189	81	12	...	4	In two cases accused became lunatic.	1
97	3,829	514	3,073	86	117	38	78	9 transferred, &c.	9
568	25,038	2,111	22,163	91	361	65	318	In 20 cases accused died, &c.	4
34	692	114	518	82	27	12	19	In two ditto ditto.	7
184	8,250	593	7,440	93	86	36	72	23 transferred, &c.	28
4	133	14	111	89	2	...	2	4 compounded.	1
...	26	2	23	92	...	...	1		
894	38,218	3,391	33,517	91	605	151	494	60 transferred, &c.	50
2	26	3	19	86	2	1	...	In one case accused became lunatic.	
21	465	75	360	83	14	8	6	2 compounded.	
107	16,105	981	14,847	94	39	7	229	In two cases accused died.	
56	3,433	371	2,961	89	19	...	76	In six cases accused escaped, &c.	1
...	6	...	6	100	...	...	...		
8	302	39	244	86	7	...	12		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	222	22	190	90	6	2	2		
1	11	2	9	82	...	...	...		
21	477	59	879	86	13	...	25	In one case accused died.	
...	12	...	12	100	...	...	...		
1	35	2	32	94	1	...	...		
...	9	...	9	100	...	...	...		
219	21,103	1,554	19,068	92	101	18	350	In 12 cases accused escaped, &c.	1
...	194	19	166	90	...	...	9		
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...		
...	168	4	164	98	...	...	...		
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...		
...	4	...	4	100	...	...	...		
...	13	...	13	100	...	...	...		
...	381	23	349	94	...	...	9		
2,336	86,964	8,568	74,627	90	1,308	506	1,723	232 compounded, &c.	95

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases reported at a*
PART IV.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	*Persons arrested by the Police*	
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.				
1	Chapter V	Abetment of offence not committed, sections 115 and 116.	...	...	...
2	„ V	Abetting commission of offence by public, section 117,	...	...	...
3	„ V	Concealing design to commit offence, sections 118, 119 and 120(*b*).	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
4	Chapter VII	Offences relating to Army and Navy, sections 131 to 136 and 138.	...	...	...
5	„ XII	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, sections 231 to 263.	1	374	1
6	„ XVIII	Offences relating to Government Notes, sections 467 and 471.	...	8	...
7	„ XI	Harbouring an offender, sections 212, 216, 216A, and 216B.	2	58	...
8	„ XI	Other offences against public justice, sections 224 to 226.	11	602	2
9	„ VIII	Rioting or unlawful assembly, sections 143 to 153, 157, and 158.	31	3,865	28
10	„ VII	Personating a soldier, section 140	...	...	...
11	„ IX	Personating a public servant, sections 170 and 171 ...	...	43	...
		Total ...	45	4,950	31
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
12	Chapter XVI(*a*)(*c*) ...	Murder, sections 302 and 303 (by thags)	...	2	...
13	„ XVI(*a*)	Ditto (by robbers)	...	72	...
14	„ XVI(*a*)	Ditto (by means of poison) ...	...	41	...
15	„ XVI(*a*)	Ditto (murders other than the above).	6	703	1
16	„ XVII(*c*)	Murder in dakaiti, section 396	4	225	...
17	„ XVI(*a*)	Attempts at murder, section 307	1	143	...
18	„ XVI(*a*)	Culpable homicide, sections 304 and 308	7	645	...
19	„ XVI(*g*)	Rape, section 376	2	104	2
20	„ XVI(*h*)	Unnatural offences, section 377	...	52	...
21	„ XVI(*b*)	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth, sections 317 and 318.	3	164	...
22	„ XVI(*a*)	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide, sections 305, 306, and 309.	2	956	1
23	„ XVI(*e*)	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 329, 331, and 333.	4	91	...
24	„ XVI(*c*)	Grievous hurt, sections 325, 326, and 335	43	2,540	34
25	„ XVI(*c*)	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, section 328.	...	27	...
26	„ XVI(*c*)	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 327, 330, and 332	5	379	6
27	„ XVI(*c*)	Hurt by dangerous weapon, section 324	2	483	6
28	„ XVI(*f*)	Kidnapping or abduction, sections 363 to 369 ...	3	562	1
29	„ XVI(*d*)	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion, sections 346 to 348.	1	7	...
30	„ XVI(*f*)	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution, sections 372 and 373.	...	54	1
31	„ XVI(*f*)	Habitually dealing in slaves, section 371	...	...	...
32	„ XVI(*e*)	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine, sections 353, 354, 356, and 357.	14	974	2
33	„ XVI(*a*)	Rash or negligent act causing death, section 304A ...	...	83	...
34	„ XVI(*c*)	Ditto ditto grievous hurt, section 338	...	17	...
		Total ...	97	8,324	54
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
35	Chapter XVII(*c*)	Dakaiti, sections 395, 397, and 398	34	2,699	2
36	„ XVII(*c*)	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti, sections 399 and 402.	...	105	...
37	„ XVII(*c*)	Robbery with hurt, sections 394, 397, and 398, by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	15	...
38	„ XVII(*c*)	Robbery with hurt, sections 394, 397, and 398, by other means.	...	150	1
39	„ XVII(*c*)	Robbery with hurt, sections 392 and 393, in dwelling-house.	...	145	...
40	„ XVII(*c*)	Robbery with hurt, sections 392 and 393, on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	198	...
41	„ XVII(*c*)	Robbery with hurt, sections 392 and 393 (other robberies).	5	403	...

LICE.

police station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		*Convicted of non-cognizable offence.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	6	2	2	...	1	9	363	87	276	76	271	15		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	80	4	3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	17	36	68	33	8		
56	...	...	...	...	13	45	656	178	475	73	452	17	3 escaped, &c.	2
47	5	...	13	...	166	496	4,177	1,397	2,764	67	2,384	391	10 compounded, &c.	185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	7	37	84	37	1		
105	11	...	15	...	180	553	5,298	1,687	3,592	68	3,181	435	13 compounded, &c.	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...		
...	6	8	...	...	...	14	69	33	36	52	35	11		
...	...	...	...	...	2	6	40	23	16	41	13	9	1 withdrawn.	
24	14	2	4	3	7	94	667	303	346	53	329	123	18 died, &c.	4
8	...	...	1	...	1	56	237	141	84	37	79	48	12 do.	1
7	3	2	...	...	1	26	143	34	105	75	95	25	4 died.	3
12	10	1	...	...	11	165	743	340	396	54	301	75	7 do.	73
...	3	3	1	...	1	13	106	52	54	51	50	12		1
1	1	2	...	...	1	3	48	21	26	55	26	7	1 pardoned.	
5	1	1	...	...	...	9	159	40	117	74	114	16	2 withdrawn.	
3	1	...	3	1	1	7	948	145	789	84	760	14	14 died, &c.	
7	...	...	...	...	4	12	107	41	66	62	57	4		1
27	1	...	5	1	120	232	2,800	819	1,943	70	1,715	162	38 compounded, &c.	104
1	1	4	...	...	...	5	26	11	15	57	15	5		
20	...	...	...	...	25	27	410	125	285	69	246	32		11
7	1	...	4	...	10	23	508	152	292	66	280	11	64 compounded, &c.	8
14	2	...	1	...	14	32	587	182	399	69	363	22	6 transferred, &c.	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	6	75	6	...		3
3	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	14	36	72	36	5	1 lunatic.	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	7	...	2	...	25	58	1,019	351	663	65	615	45	5 compounded, &c.	
...	2	2	...	...	7	3	81	37	44	54	35	10		5
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19	11	7	39	6	1	1 compounded.	1
150	53	1	21	5	230	789	8,778	2,879	5,725	66	5,176	637	174 compounded, &c.	230
85	22	1	15	7	47	1,087	3,612	1,779	1,778	50	1,567	213	55 pardoned, &c.	8
...	2	2	...	15	...	7	85	24	59	71	59	10	2 ditto.	
...	3	20	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	50	3	6		
4	3	2	...	4	5	13	151	44	105	70	99	11	2 died, &c.	
...	6	4	..	...	...	...	135	32	103	76	102	4		
...	7	3	...	...	...	13	188	62	126	67	121	16		3
10	1	...	...	...	7	29	432	99	332	77	334	11	1 expunged.	1

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases reported at a*
PART IV.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	*Persons arrested by the Police*	
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.				
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concld.).				
42	Chapter XIV	Serious offences against health and safety, sections 270, 281, and 282.	1	12	...
43	„ XVII(*i*)	Serious mischief, sections 430 to 433, 435, and 440 ...	3	271	16
44	„ XVII(*i*)	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal, sections 428 and 429.	1	1,262	3
45	„ XVII(*j*)	Lurking house-trespass, or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 454, 455, and 457 to 460.	85	22,168	32
46	„ XVII(*j*)	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 449 to 452.	...	206	3
47	„ XVII(*f*)	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually, sections 412 and 413.	...	102	...
48	„ XVI(*a*)	Being a thag, section 311	...	...	...
49	„ XVII(*c*)	Belonging to gangs of dakáits, robbers, and thieves, sections 400 and 401.	1	62	...
		Total ...	130	27,798	57
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
50	Chapter XVI(*d*)	Wrongful restraint and confinement, sections 341 to 344.	1	111	3
51	„ XVI(*e*)	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life, sections 336 and 337.	...	32	1
52	„ XVI(*f*)	Compulsory labour, section 374	...	5	...
		Total ...	1	148	4
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
53	Chapter XVII(*j*)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, sections 453 and 456.	1	254	5
54	„ XVII(*a*)	Theft, sections 379 to 382 (of cattle)	25	5,113	21
55	„ XVII(*a*)	Ditto (ordinary)	82	30,608	52
56	„ XVII(*e*)	Criminal breach of trust, sections 406 to 408 ...	6	704	10
57	„ XVII(*f*)	Receiving stolen property, sections 411 and 414 ...	53	10,759	9
58	„ XVII(*j*)	Criminal or house trespass, sections 447 and 448 ...	3	167	36
59	„ XVII(*j*)	Breaking closed receptacle, sections 461 and 462 ...	15	33	...
		Total ...	185	47,638	133
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
60	Chapter XV	Offences against religion, sections 295 to 297 ...	...	42	...
61	„ XIV	Public and local nuisances, sections 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, and 291 to 294.	...	518	15
62	Act V of 1861, section 34, and any other municipal or local laws.	Nuisances (cognizable offences)...	...	17,861	...
63	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII(*b*).	Vagrancy and bad character	3	3,241	...
64	Act IX of 1874	European vagrancy	...	6	...
65	Gambling Act	Cognizable offences against—	...	1,978	...
66	Excise Laws	Ditto ditto	...	...	...
67	Opium Act	Ditto ditto	...	...	...
68	Railway Laws	Ditto ditto	...	327	1
69	Salt and Customs Laws ...	Ditto ditto	...	8	3
70	Arms Act	Ditto ditto	4	489	1
71	Stamp Act	Ditto ditto	...	...	12
72	Forest Act...	Ditto ditto	...	88	...
73	Stage Carriage Act, &c., &c. ...	Ditto ditto	...	9	...
		Total ...	7	24,567	32
	Other Special and Local Laws under which certain offences are cognizable by the Police.				
		(Detail.)			
74	...	Act XXIII of 1889. Cantonment ...	...	292	...
		Act XXI of 1883. Emigration ...	...	2	...
		Act XXVII of 1871. Barwári ...	...	168	...
		Act XVII of 1878. Ferries ...	...	1	...
		Act XXII of 1866. Post Office ...	...	7	...
		Act XV of 1883. Municipality ...	...	13	...
		Total ...	...	483	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	465	113,908	311

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police station, or in cases taken up by the Police—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
													Convicted of non-cognizable offence.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	100	12	...		
1	4	1	...	...	12	73	359	199	159	44	148	12	1 lunatic.	
11	9	1	18	2	10	71	1,274	240	1,028	81	1,001	44	6 died, &c.	
77	96	...	32	12	139	688	22,471	3,291	19,159	85	18,846	501	21 ditto.	
1	2	1	...	...	10	1	215	62	152	71	150	3	1 compounded.	
2	...	...	1	...	...	11	98	34	59	63	58	14	5 transferred, &c.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	83	21	60	75	60	...	2 pardoned.	
191	155	...	66	40	230	2,013	29,122	5,890	23,136	80	22,560	845	96 pardoned, &c.	21
...	...	...	...	...	16	2	127	49	64	57	54	6	14 compounded, &c.	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	8	23	74	19	1	2 ditto.	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	1	33	...	...	3 ditto.	
...	...	...	...	...	17	3	166	59	88	60	73	7	19 compounded, &c.	2
...	5	2	1	...	3	12	264	56	207	79	205	5	1 died.	
61	37	1	8	1	67	143	5,206	986	4,209	81	4,118	117	11 lunatics, transferred, &c.	27
86	97	...	43	11	234	736	31,155	3,861	27,269	87	26,856	406	25 died, &c.	51
37	1	...	2	...	15	32	745	183	562	75	522	19		6
77	22	...	23	...	127	268	11,070	1,443	9,595	87	9,409	101	32 transferred, &c.	22
1	1	...	...	...	25	7	231	51	174	77	128	6	6 compounded, &c.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5	42	89	42	1		
263	163	...	77	12	471	1,198	48,718	6,585	42,058	86	41,280	655	75 transferred, &c.	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	12	32	73	30	...	1 lunatic.	1
...	3	...	1	...	8	36	566	107	457	81	444	7	2 compounded.	6
11	...	...	...	...	935	119	18,644	1,277	17,361	93	16,388	271	6 died, &c.	7
13	1	...	5	...	248	56	3,467	397	3,067	88	2,722	75	3 escaped, &c.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	100	6	...		
1	1	...	5	...	4	71	1,939	357	1,582	81	1,570	108		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	329	44	285	87	284	2		
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	15	...	15	100	8	...		
7	...	...	1	...	17	23	503	82	421	84	470	30		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	100	...	...		
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	89	11	78	88	78	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	100	9	...		
33	5	...	12	...	1,215	313	25,624	2,287	23,325	91	23,009	493	12 died, &c.	14
...	...	...	...	...	26	...	309	26	283	91	258	9		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	2	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	4	164	98	164	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	86	6	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	100	13	...		
...	...	...	...	...	26	...	500	31	469	94	444	9		
742	337	...	191	57	2,369	4,869	118,206	19,418	*98,393	83	94,723	3,081	389 compounded, &c.	*561

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Pending at beginning of year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.			
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.					
1	Chapter V	Abetment of offence not committed, sections 115 and 116.	...	...	...	1
2	„ V	Abetting commission of offence by public, section 117.	...	...	...	...
3	„ V	Concealing design to commit offence, sections 118, 119, and 120*(b)*.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*					
4	Chapter VI	Offences against the State, sections 121 to 130 ...	...	...	...	...
5	„ XXII	Circulating false report to cause mutiny or disturbance, section 505.	...	...	...	...
6	„ VII	Harbouring deserters by master of ship, section 137.	...	...	...	...
7	„ X	Contempts of lawful authority, sections 172 to 190,	4	10	73	584
8	„ XI	Offences against public justice, sections 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, and 228.	1	2	31	222
9	„ IX	Offences by public servants, sections 161 to 169 ...	...	4	7	188
10	„ XI	Offences against public justice by public servants, sections 217 to 223.	...	...	6	46
11	„ XI	False evidence, and false complaints and claims, sections 193 to 200 and 205 to 211.	1	10	62	525
12	„ XVII*(h)*	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, sections 421 to 424.	...	1	...	29
13	„ XVIII	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents, sections 465 to 477.	2	1	2	157
14	„ XIII	Offences relating to weights and measures, sections 264 to 267.	4	...	6	53
15	„ XVIII	Making or using false trade-marks, sections 482 to 489.	...	...	...	19
16	„ VIII	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray, sections 149, 154 to 156, and 160.	11	1	5	42
		Total ...	23	29	192	1,865
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*					
17	Chapter XVI*(b)*	Causing miscarriage, sections 312 to 316 ...	1	...	...	21
18	„ XVI*(f)*	Buying or disposing of slaves, section 370 ...	...	...	...	2
		Total ...	1	...	...	23
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*					
19	Chapter XVII*(b)*	Extortion, sections 384 to 389	3	3	12	821
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
20	Chapter XVI*(b)*	Wrongful confinement, section 345	...	...	...	82
21	„ XVI*(e)*	Criminal force, sections 352, 355, and 358 ...	1	11	61	6,382
22	„ XVI*(c)*	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation, section 334,	...	...	...	35
23	„ XVI*(c)*	Voluntarily causing hurt, section 323	8	66	229	30,193
		Total ...	9	77	290	36,692
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
24	Chapter XVII*(g)*	Cheating, sections 417 to 420	2	9	20	1,548
25	„ XVII*(d)*	Criminal misappropriation of property, sections 403, and 404.	...	4	7	284
26	„ XVII*(e)*	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c., section 409.	...	4	3	476
27	„ XVII*(i)*	Mischief (simple), sections 426, 427, and 434 ...	...	2	50	4,964
		Total ...	2	19	80	7,272
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
28	Chapter XV	Offences against religion, section 298	...	...	1	29
29	„ XIX	Criminal breach of contract of service, sections 490 to 492.	...	...	...	27
30	„ XX	Offences relating to marriage, sections 493 to 498,	1	32	55	3,950
31	„ XXI	Defamation, sections 500 to 502	...	...	11	441
32	„ XXII	Intimidation and insult, sections 504 and 506 to 510,	...	3	12	1,071
33	„ XIV	Public and local nuisances, sections 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, and 290.	1	1	4	404
34	„ XIV	Keeping a lottery office, section 294(A) ...	...	...	...	5
35	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII(A).	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	5	3	22	1,604
36	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter X ...	Public nuisances	6	21	22	1,346
37	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter XII,	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	...	142
38	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter XXXVI.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	4	11	1,565
		Total ...	13	64	138	10,584

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cognizable Cases.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 7).	Number dismissed without trial.	*Number tried.*		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	*Under investigation.* With the Police.	*Under investigation.* Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,835	16	3,506	261	1,008	2,093	4	13	61	15	1	50 absconded, withdrawn, &c.
216	11	472	75	128	246	5	4	9	2	...	3 compounded.
94	5	293	112	92	73	...	1	5	5	1	4 dismissed.
51	2	103	26	22	52	...	...	2	...	...	1 struck off.
716	5	1,314	201	414	570	5	19	64	2	1	38 compounded, &c.
5	1	35	21	6	7	...	...	...	1	...	
50	8	212	82	43	48	...	2	11	1	...	25 compounded, &c,
193	4	256	20	95	136	...	...	1	3	...	1 escaped.
8	...	27	12	7	3	...	...	2	1	...	2 struck off.
255	5	314	14	55	240	1	...	2	2	...	
4,424	57	6,533	824	1,870	3,469	15	39	157	32	3	124 compounded, &c.
2	1	24	13	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	26	14	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	
37	53	876	572	157	63	2	4	11	25	...	42 compounded, &c.
...	...	82	44	17	7	...	...	...	2	...	12 abandoned, &c.
43	35	6,493	2,703	1,238	678	9	14	47	51	3	1,755 compounded, &c.
4	1	39	13	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	1 under section 259.
80	166	30,576	13,271	5,886	3,015	18	87	189	167	12	7,931 compounded, &c.
127	202	37,195	16,031	7,155	3,711	27	101	236	220	15	9,699 compounded, &c.
82	16	1,661	968	325	184	3	12	16	13	4	136 compounded, &c.
71	13	366	169	74	96	...	2	4	7	5	9 withdrawn, &c.
67	6	550	265	87	115	...	2	8	1	...	72 compounded, &c.
138	80	5,154	2,437	1,009	578	1	28	51	40	4	1,006 compounded, &c.
358	115	7,731	3,839	1,495	973	4	44	79	61	13	1,223 compounded, &c.
1	1	31	13	6	4	...	1	1	...	...	6 dismissed.
...	...	27	12	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	2 withdrawn.
3	21	4,041	2,138	867	237	...	29	43	45	...	682 compounded, &c.
4	4	456	274	74	34	...	2	7	2	...	63 compounded, &c.
8	13	1,094	651	192	95	1	5	10	5	1	134 compounded, &c.
266	2	676	50	107	298	1	5	5	2	...	208 compounded, &c.
...	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
290	*142	†1,924	930	301	522	8	7	26	1	...	129 withdrawn, &c., *out of these { 122 of sec. 107, C.P.C. 20 of sec. 106, C.P.C.
1,916	37	3,311	835	410	1,938	1	42	19	4	...	62 compounded, &c., †out of these { 1,674 of sec. 107, C.P.C. 250 of sec. 106, C.P.C.
57	3	199	66	39	63	4	2	13	...	...	12 compounded, &c.
2	5	1,582	639	433	187	1	6	7	1	...	308 compounded, &c.
2,547	228	13,346	5,609	2,439	3,384	16	99	132	60	1	1,606 compounded, &c.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Pending at beginning of year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.			
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.					
39, &c.	*Special and Local Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.* (Detail.)					
	Act I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891,	Cattle-trespass	...	6	39	3,756
	Act III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	...	...	1	18
	Act XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	...	3	22	2,504
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XX of 1890, XII of 1891 and XII of 1896.	Excise	...	2	...	47
	Act I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	1	13	7	75
	Act IX of 1894	Jails	...	...	...	2
	Act VIII of 1873, amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	...	1	...	989
	Act VIII of 1870	Infanticide	...	...	1	...
	Act XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	...	...	...	8
	Act XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1882.	Post Office	...	...	1	3
	Act I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, IV of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Stamps	...	1	12	44
	Act IX of 1890	Railway	...	...	1	4
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination	...	1	2	181
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries	...	...	...	20
	Act V of 1861	Police...	...	...	5	3
	Act XX of 1856	Town Chaukidári	...	...	...	13
	Act XIV of 1879	Hackney Carriage	...	...	...	61
	Act IV of 1889	Merchandize	...	...	...	...
	Act XV of 1881, amended by Act XI of 1891.	Factory	...	...	...	...
	Act XXV of 1867	Press	...	...	...	...
	Act XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	...	...	3	3
	Act XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári	...	...	...	2
	Act I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	...	...	...	86
	Act IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	...	...	...	...
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	...	...	...	4
	Act XI of 1878, amended by Acts VI of 1882 and XII of 1891.	Arms	...	...	...	1
	Act X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, V and XIV of 1887, I, V, XI, and XII of 1889, and IV and XII of 1891.	C. P. C.	...	1	...	38
	Act VII of 1870	Court Fees	...	...	...	40
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	...	...	...	...
	Act XIII of 1857	Poppy cultivation	...	...	...	1
	Act XXIII of 1879 and IX of 1884 ...	Legal Practitioners'	...	...	...	...
	Act III of 1867, amended by Act XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	...	...	...	...
	Act VI of 1878	Treasure Trove	...	...	1	3
	Act VIII of 1876	Oudh Village Chaukidári	...	...	...	1
	Act XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals	...	...	...	...
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	...	...	...
	Act I of 1892	Lodgings	...	...	...	6
	Act XIX of 1861	... ...	...	...	...	...
	Act II of 1892	Sanitation	...	...	...	34
	Act XVI of 1876	... ...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXVI of 1870	Prisons	...	...	...	1
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest	...	...	1	2
	Act III of 1897	Bubonic Plague	...	...	...	1
	Act XIII of 1859	... ...	...	...	...	11
	Act IV of 1897	... ...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXIV of 1868	... ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	28	96	7,962
		GRAND TOTAL ...	52	220	808	65,220

LICE.

cognizable Cases—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 7).	Number dismissed without trial.	*Number tried.*		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	*Under investigation.*		Under trial.			
						With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
81	2	3,882	1,300	655	681	3	3	27	31	3	1,179 withdrawn, &c.
1	...	20	1	14	4	...	1	...	...	...	
5,566	...	8,095	387	1,601	5,991	...	25	52	6	...	33 dismissed, &c.
543	94	592	12	83	495	1	...	...	1	...	
553	119	649	33	189	404	5	2	7	...	...	9 untraced.
11	...	13	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	
682	...	1,672	109	482	1,065	...	...	...	2	...	14 withdrawn, &c.
60	...	61	2	13	43	...	...	...	..	...	3 abandoned.
59	1	67	2	1	60	4	...	...	...	...	
2	...	6	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	
139	...	196	6	24	160	...	...	3	2	...	1 withdrawn.
90	2	95	2	6	86	...	...	1	...	...	
59	...	243	14	210	14	...	...	5	...	...	
14	1	34	14	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	1 under section 345.
392	13	400	8	84	304	...	1	3	...	...	
1	...	14	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	
96	...	157	7	22	127	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
33	...	39	...	6	32	...	...	1	...	...	
49	...	51	1	12	38	...	...	...	...	...	
136	...	222	17	78	127	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
622	168	626	4	68	552	...	1	1	...	...	
10	6	11	...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	
87	49	126	22	15	85	...	...	3	...	...	1 withdrawn.
2	...	42	14	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	7 compounded, &c.
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	14	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4	1	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	8	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	
45	...	45	...	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	16	...	6	9	...	...	1	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
127	...	161	12	17	132	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
44	...	47	10	4	31	...	...	1	...	...	1 struck off.
2	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
29	...	40	4	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9,586	460	17,673	1,983	3,649	10,593	13	34	106	42	3	1,250 compounded, withdrawn, &c.
17,081	1,116	83,381	28,873	16,772	22,198	77	321	721	440	35	13,944 compounded, &c.

1.—*Return of Persons concerned*
PART VI.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.* under trial or against whom process had issued.	*Persons against whom process issued.*	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.				
1	Chapter V	Abetment of offence not committed, sections 115 and 116.	...	1	...
2	„ V	Abetting commission of offence by public, section 117.	...	...	...
3	„ V	Concealing design to commit offence, sections 118, 119, and 120(*b*).	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
4	Chapter VI	Offences against the State, sections 121 to 130 ...	...	...	2
5	„ XXII	Circulating false report to cause mutiny or disturbance, section 505.	...	...	...
6	„ VII	Harbouring deserters by master of ship, section 137.	...	...	...
7	„ X	Contempts of lawful authority, sections 172 to 190,	107	824	3,494
8	„ XI	Offences against public justice, sections 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, and 228.	14	207	348
9	„ IX	Offences by public servants, sections 161 to 169 ...	9	112	88
10	„ XI	Offences against public justice by public servants, sections 217 to 223.	...	40	87
11	„ XI	False evidence and false complaints and claims, sections 193 to 200 and 205 to 211.	92	414	742
12	„ XVII(*h*)	Fradulent deeds, and disposition of property, sections 421 to 424.	...	20	6
13	„ XVIII	Forgery, or fradulently using forged documents, sections 465 to 477.	9	147	65
14	„ XIII	Offences relating to weights and measures, sections 264 to 267.	6	52	207
15	„ XVIII	Making or using false trade-marks, sections 482 to 489.	...	10	5
16	„ VIII	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray, sections 149, 154 to 156, and 160.	19	158	955
		Total ...	256	1,984	5,999
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
17	Chapter XVI(*b*)	Causing miscarriage, sections 312 to 316 ...	...	9	4
18	„ XVI(*f*)	Buying or disposing of slaves, section 370 ...	...	2	...
		Total ...	...	11	4
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*				
19	Chapter XVII(*b*)	Extortion, sections 384 to 389	28	379	56
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
20	Chapter XVI(*d*)	Wrongful confinement, section 345	...	63	...
21	„ XVI(*e*)	Criminal force, sections 352, 355, and 358 ...	169	6,635	58
22	„ XVI(*c*)	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation, section 334,	...	24	4
23	„ XVI(*c*)	Voluntarily causing hurt, section 323	417	33,296	120
		Total ...	586	40,018	182
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
24	Chapter XVII(*g*)	Cheating, sections 417 to 420	23	888	80
25	„ XVII(*d*)	Criminal misappropriation of property, sections 403 and 404.	13	180	79
26	„ XVII(*e*)	Criminal breach of trust by public servants bankers, &c., section 409.	4	315	69
27	„ XVII(*i*)	Mischief (simple), sections 426, 427, and 434 ...	80	4,952	42
		Total ...	120	6,335	270
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
28	Chapter XV	Offences against religion, section 298	...	23	17
29	„ XIX	Criminal breach of contract of service, sections 490 to 492.	...	20	...
30	„ XX	Offences relating to marriage, sections 493 to 498,	65	2,396	13
31	„ XXI	Defamation, sections 500 to 502	16	318	1
32	„ XXII	Intimidation and insult, sections 504 and 506 to 510,	7	736	11
33	„ XIV	Public and local nuisances, sections 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, and 290.	4	533	1,183
34	„ XIV	Keeping a lottery office, section 294(A) ...	...	7	3
35	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII(A).	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	86	1,870	818
36	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter X ...	Public nuisances	139	1,037	2,576
37	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter XII,	Disputes as to immovable property	...	210	228
38	Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter XXXVI.	Maintenance of wives and children	11	1,025	2
		Total ...	328	8,175	4,852

LICE.

in non-cognizable Cases.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading, or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	*Persons tried.* Acquitted or discharged.	*Persons tried.* Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	2	100	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	4,370	84	1,480	2,732	63	44	30 escaped, withdrawn, &c. 1 died after issue of summons.
3	566	10	214	324	58	14	4 compounded, &c.
1	208	7	109	88	44	4	
...	127	7	36	79	62	3	2 compounded.
42	1,206	37	461	605	52	79	24 absconded, &c. 1 appeared before Magistrate without issue of process.
...	26	...	17	9	34	...	
10	211	4	78	67	32	39	23 withdrawn, &c.
2	263	3	118	142	55	...	
1	14	1	12	...	...	1	
11	1,122	5	328	778	69	11	1 appeared before Magistrate without issue of process.
124	8,115	158	2,853	4,826	60	195	83 withdrawn, &c. 1 died after issue of summons. 2 appeared before Magistrate without issue of summons.
...	13	...	7	6	46	...	
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	
...	15	...	9	6	40	...	
13	450	36	275	90	21	10	39 compounded, &c.
...	63	6	34	8	13	...	15 abandoned, &c.
132	6,730	684	2,122	1,182	18	87	2,655 compounded, &c.
...	28	...	11	16	57	...	1 under section 259.
1,355	32,478	3,883	10,388	5,343	16	409	12,455 compounded, &c.
1,487	39,299	4,573	12,555	6,549	16	496	15,126 compounded, &c.
17	974	177	462	235	24	31	69 compounded, &c.
3	269	16	115	124	48	5	9 compounded, &c.
6	382	10	123	138	36	11	100 absconded, &c.
288	4,786	641	1,788	774	15	82	1,501 compounded, &c.
314	6,411	844	2,488	1,271	19	129	1,679 compounded, &c.
...	40	...	10	20	50	...	10 compounded, &c.
...	20	3	12	3	15	...	2 withdrawn.
63	2,411	267	1,123	281	12	46	694 compounded, &c.
14	321	52	117	52	16	10	90 compounded, &c.
59	695	99	270	135	18	13	178 compounded, &c.
125	1,595	3	246	1,175	68	4	167 compounded, &c.
...	10	1	1	8	80	...	
60	2,714	113	1,002	1,275	47	75	249 withdrawn, &c.
376	3,376	11	776	2,486	68	48	55 compounded, &c.
...	438	6	109	183	42	108	32 compounded, &c.
17	1,021	107	412	195	19	8	299 compounded, &c.
714	12,641	662	4,078	5,813	45	312	1,776 compounded, &c.

1.—*Return of Persons concerned*
PART VI.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.* under trial or against whom process had issued.	*Persons against whom process issued.* On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
39, &c.	INDIAN PENAL CODE. *Special and Local Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.* (Detail.)				
	Act I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891,	Cattle-trespass	66	5,105	279
	Act III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	1	146	10
	Act XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	20	3,251	6,100
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XX of 1890, XII of 1891, and XII of 1896.	Excise	...	41	682
	Act I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	8	197	477
	Act IX of 1894	Jails	...	2	10
	Act VIII of 1873, amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	...	2,729	1,709
	Act VIII of 1870...	Infanticide	1	...	66
	Act XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	...	8	64
	Act XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1882.	Post Office	1	4	2
	Act I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, IV of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Stamps...	10	59	162
	Act IX of 1890	Railway	1	4	115
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination	9	182	53
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries...	...	24	14
	Act V of 1861	Police	5	2	536
	Act XX of 1856	Town Chaukidári	...	14	2
	Act XIV of 1879	Hackney Carriage...	...	59	126
	Act IV of 1889	Merchandize	...	...	1
	Act XV of 1881, amended by Act XI of 1891.	Factory	...	...	1
	Act XXV of 1867	Press	...	...	1
	Act XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	2	3	42
	Act XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári		2	51
	Act I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	...	77	138
	Act IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	...	...	2
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	...	10	857
	Act XI of 1878, amended by Acts VI of 1882 and XII of 1891.	Arms	...	...	13
	Act X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III, V, and XIV of 1887, I, V, XI, and XII of 1889, and IV and XII of 1891.	C. P. C.	1	66	251
	Act VII of 1870	Court Fees	...	48	2
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	...	...	2
	Act XIII of 1857...	Poppy Cultivation	...	...	13
	Act XVIII of 1879 and IX of 1884 ...	Legal Practitioners'	...	...	1
	Act III of 1867, amended by Act XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	...	...	9
	Act VI of 1878	Treasure Trove	3	5	10
	Act VIII of 1876...	Oudh Village Chaukidári	...	1	7
	Act XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals	...	...	46
	Act XXI of 1883...	Emigration	...	...	4
	Act I of 1892	Lodgings	...	...	16
	Act XIX of 1861...	... ...	...	...	2
	Act II of 1892	Sanitation	...	35	136
	Act XVI of 1876...	... ...	...	...	5
	Act XXVI of 1870	Prisons	...	4	1
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest	4	23	102
	Act III of 1897	Bubonic Plague	...	4	...
	Act XIII of 1859...	... ...	...	31	31
	Act IV of 1897	... ...	...	...	6
	Act XXIV of 1868	... ...	...	...	1
		TOTAL ...	132	12,136	12,158
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,450	69,039	23,521

LICE.

in non-cognizable Cases—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Persons not arrested because absconded, of evading, or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	*Persons tried.* Acquitted or discharged.	*Persons tried.* Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
564	4,886	400	1,484	1,100	20	59	1,843 withdrawn, &c.
...	157	91	21	41	26	4	
125	9,246	91	2,038	7,035	75	65	17 compounded, &c.
1	722	4	112	606	84	...	
1	681	10	234	428	63	9	2 appeared before Magistrate without issue of process.
...	14	...	3	11	92	...	72 compounded, &c.
...	4,438	82	1,089	3,195	72	...	
...	67	...	17	50	76	...	
...	72	...	4	68	94	...	
...	7	...	3	4	67	...	
3	228	2	39	181	82	4	2 abandoned.
...	120	1	10	106	94	3	
...	244	...	226	13	55	5	
7	31	...	12	18	47	...	1 under section 345.
3	540	5	86	445	83	3	1 escaped.
...	16	...	1	15	94	...	
2	183	...	34	149	80	...	
...	1	...	...	1	100	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	100	...	
...	47	...	10	35	78	2	
...	53	...	12	41	77	...	
...	215	...	86	129	60	...	
...	2	...	...	2	100	...	
1	866	2	78	786	91	...	
...	13	...	2	10	77	1	
...	318	...	50	253	80	12	3 withdrawn.
...	50	9	16	13	26	...	12 compounded, &c.
...	2	...	...	2	100	...	
...	13	...	5	8	61	...	
...	1	...	...	1	100	...	
...	9	...	5	4	44	...	
...	18	...	6	12	80	...	
...	8	...	3	5	62	...	
...	46	...	2	44	96	...	
...	4	...	4	...	...	...	
...	16	...	5	11	68	...	
...	2	...	...	2	100	...	
...	171	...	21	150	88	...	
...	5	...	2	3	60	...	
...	5	...	...	1	20	...	4 withdrawn.
1	128	...	28	92	74	1	7 struck off.
1	3	...	2	1	25	...	
...	62	...	17	45	72	...	
...	6	...	6	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
709	23,719	697	5,775	15,117	62	168	1,962 compounded, &c. 2 appeared before Magistrate without issue of process.
3,362	90,650	6,970	28,033	33,672	36	1,310	20,665 compounded, &c. 4 appeared without issue of process. 1 died before trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Return of Professional Crime for the year* 1897.

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			Return of Police work for three years.											Remarks.
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrested at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.			Persons convicted.			Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.			
			Of those in column II.	Of those in column III.				1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895. Rs.	1896. Rs.	1897. Rs.	1895. Rs.	1896. Rs.	1897. Rs.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.			X.			XI.			XII.			XIII.
Thaggi ... (1) By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... (2) By poison,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Professional Crime.																				
Dakáiti ... (1) River ...	1	5	...	5	164	39	...	...	29	53	...	8	39	...	959	350	...	94	116	
Dakáiti ... (2) Land ...	159	603	103	246	10,095	1,889	312	1,026	2,722	4,196	371	746	1,889	88,358	2,16,287	2,22,933	13,659	20,229	14,598	
Robbery	204	808	36	361	2,142	684	50	758	932	985	470	603	684	30,085	31,205	22,020	13,128	5,904	4,103	
Robbery by poisoning ...	21	30	1	10	79	15	7	53	46	25	32	29	15	2,552	1,434	1,399	1,130	241	458	
Cattle theft	1,034	1,713	44	660	3,179	859	39	591	775	1,119	406	561	859	35,261	33,227	4,733	19,129	20,653	30,023	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1897.

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.*				Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for quartering of the Police.
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Saháranpur,	Villages Rankhandi and Bhaila, police circle Doband.	...	...	1	4	752 0 0	No. 1381/VIII—531B, dated 1st December 1893; No. 687/VIII—631B, dated 13th July 1896; No. 1116/VIII—611C-10, dated 31st October 1896; and No. 1506/VIII—611C, dated 19th November 1897.	For a period of five years, from 1st December 1893.	40	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Aligarh ...	Villages Kalwa and Sanjar, police circle Somna.	...	...	1	4	702 0 0	No. 885/VIII—254B-10, dated 2nd July 1897.	For one year, from 1st August 1897.	2	Owing to the act causing wrongful damage to a telegraph wire in the villages at Kalwa and Sanjar.
Pilibhít ...	Village Nighona,	...	...	1	6	900 0 0	No. 716/VIII—872D, dated 7th May 1897.	For one year, from 1st June 1897.	4	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Moradabad,	Village Tironli, police circle Rehra.	...	...	...	2	198 12 0	No. 1380/VIII—219E, dated 12th October 1897.	For one year, from 1st December 1897.	...	Ditto ditto.
Muttra ...	Gutera, police circle Sehpan.	...	...	1	4	631 0 0	No. 142/VIII—519B, dated 7th February 1894.	To end of March 1897.	7	Ditto ditto.
Unao ...	Village Kariwan,	...	...	1	4	492 0 0	Nos. 396/VIII—551C, dated 7th May 1896, and No. 1403/VIII—551C, dated 18th October 1897.	From 1st August 1896.	12	Ditto ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1897.

Province.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.											Cost of Police.			
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*								*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of Controlling officers (column 11), and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 to 6).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 7 to 9).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (mounted and unmounted).	Number of mounted constables.	Number of foot constables.	Number of water constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	56	133	1,520	2,438	321	13,589	...	18,057	658	7,436	...	4,71,790	13,58,397	12,02,904
Oudh	...	17	38	245	715	71	4,213	...	5,299	158	1,657	...	1,56,275	3,27,519	3,64,812
				(*c*)1,765	(*d*)3,153		17,802		23,356				6,28,065	16,85,916	15,67,716
				(*e*)+135	(*f*)—463		(*g*)+1,860		+135				(*h*)—14,445	(*i*) +2,62,195	(*k*)+1,84,152
									—463					(*j*)—2,57,379	(*l*)+6,000
									+1,860						
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	(*a*)5	73	171	1,900	2,690	392	19,662	...	24,888	(*s*)816	(*t*)9,093	1,51,700	6,13,620	16,90,732	17,57,868
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kalka Railways.	(*b*)1	...	5	19	53	...	216	...	293	...	...	15,778	...	38,236	20,736
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	2	12	...	37	...	52	...	...	2,482	...	6,176	3,552
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	3	5	18	...	86	...	113	...	...	1,259	12,718	14,495	9,600
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including branch lines.	...	1	5	10	36	...	175	...	227	...	...	2,323	9,854	24,966	16,224
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	1	9	...	39	...	50	...	...	476	2,018	4,620	3,744
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, including branch lines.	...	...	1	1	9	...	37	...	48	...	...	455	1,990	4,380	3,528
Total, Railway Police ...	1	2	16	38	137	...	590	...	783	...	...	22,783	26,580	92,873	57,384
Grand Total ...	6	75	187	1,938	2,827	392	20,252	...	25,671	816	9,093	1,74,483	6,40,200	17,83,605	18,15,252

(*a*) Inspector-General 1
Deputy Inspectors-General ... 2
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General 1
Special Assistant to Inspector-General 1
Total ... 5

(*b*) Deputy Inspector-General.

(*c*) Sub-Inspectors 1,756
European Sergeants 9
Total ... 1,765

(*d*) Head constables.

(*e*) Increase of Sub-Inspectors under the Reform scheme.

(*f*) Decrease of head constables under the Reform scheme.

(*g*) Increase of constables ditto.

(*h*) Deduction to meet the cost of 8 Circle Inspectors increased ... ... Rs. 14,400
Ditto under head Travelling Allowances of Officers 45
Total ... 14,445

(*i*) Allowances to Inspectors under the Reform scheme 24,475
Ditto Sub-Inspectors of the Armed Police ditto 3,600
Ditto ditto Civil Police ditto 2,34,120
Total ... 2,62,195

(*j*) Retrenchments under the Reform scheme under head constables 1,05,600
Other retrenchments under the Reform scheme 1,51,779
Total ... 2,57,379

(*k*) Pay and allowances of 1,860 constables increased under the Reform scheme.

(*l*) Hill allowance of constables.

(*s*) Inspectors 4
Sub-Inspectors... 8
Head constables 188
Jamadárs 495
Daffadárs 121
Total ... 816

(*t*) Constables 1,979
Chaukidárs 7,114
Total ... 9,093

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1897—(continued).

Province.	COST OF POLICE—*(concluded)*.							DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.							
								DISTRICT FORCE.							
								Guards at District, Central, and Subsidiary Jails.		*Reserve.*		*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 26 and 27), also policemen on orderly duty.*		*Police employed in Courts.*	
	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 13 and 14.	*Average pay of*— Mounted constables.	*Average pay of*— Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 13 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from *(a)* Imperial, *(b)* Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	...	...	...	9,94,917	40,28,008	34,52,986	5,75,022	...	1	672	4,032	614	1,742	186	457
Oudh	...	...	...	2,54,367	11,02,973	9,70,363	1,32,610	...	...	229	1,594	201	591	52	144
					51,30,981	44,23,349				901	5,626				
					(m) +1,51,700	*(o)* 3,32,223				*(q)* 328	*(r)* +1,860				
					(n) +1,80,523										
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	...	282	83	12,49,284	54,63,204	47,55,572	7,07,632	...	1	573	7,486	815	2,333	238	601
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railways.	4,100	...	96	18,928	97,778	29,333	68,445	...	...	5	28	...	...	1	...
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	1,300	...	96	3,560	17,070	5,121	11,949	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	1,500	...	96	5,526	45,098	13,529	31,569	...	...	4	25	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including branch lines.	3,000	...	96	8,806	65,173	65,173	...	...	...	6	22	...	...	1	...
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	800	...	96	1,888	13,546	4,064	9,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, including branch lines.	600	...	96	2,158	13,121	3,936	9,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Railway Police ...	11,300	...	96	40,866	2,51,786	1,21,156	1,30,630	...	...	17	81	...	...	2	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,300	282	...	12,90,150	57,14,990	*(p)* 48,76,728	8,38,262	...	1	590	7,567	815	2,333	240	601

(m) Item as shown in column 13.
(n) Total of items *(i)*, *(k)*, and *(l)* in columns 15 and 16, *minus* the total of items *(h)* and *(j)* in columns 14 and 15.
(o) Total of items *(m)* and *(n)* in column 21.
(p) Payable from Provincial Revenues.
(q) and *(r)* Proposals under the Reform scheme.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1897—(concluded).

Province.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE—*(concluded)*.											PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).								Remarks.
	DISTRICT FORCE—*(concld)*.				*On town, municipal, or harbour duty.*							*To area.*			*To population.*					
	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		*Total.*																	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	In cantonments.	Area of whole Province in square miles.	Population of whole Province.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	Of the whole Province.	Of Province, exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of the whole Province.	Of Province, exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 5 of Part I, and columns 8 and 10 of Part III of Statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 32 and 33).	
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
North-Western Provinces	2,619	7,678	4,091	13,910	601	7,055	438	83,286	34,254,254	727	134	1 to 8·08	...	...	1 to 3,326	...	...	183,812	17·8 to 1 Policeman.	
Oudh	516	1,955	998	4,284	147	1,580	88	24,217	12,650,831	156	54	1 to 9·80	...	...	1 to 5,119	...	...	89,210	36·1 to 1 Policeman.	
			5,089 −328	18,194 +1,860																
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3,135	9,633	4,761	20,054	748	8,635	526	107,503	46,905,085	883	188	1 to 8·41	...	...	1 to 3,673	...	...	273,022	21·3 to 1 Policeman.	
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railways.	71	188	77	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	13	31	15	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	22	61	26	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including branch lines.	44	153	51	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,425	5·0 to 1 Policeman.	
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	11	39	11	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Railway, including branch lines.	11	37	11	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total, Railway Police ...	172	509	191	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,425	5·0 to 1 Policeman.	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,307	10,142	4,952	20,644	748	8,635	526	107,503	46,905,085	883	188	1 to 7·99	...	...	1 to 3,487	...	...	276,447	20·5 to 1 Policeman.	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General internal management of the Force for* 1897.

Province.	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.					PUNISHMENTS.											
	Sanctioned.		*Actual.*		*With fire-arms.*		*Not with fire-arms.*			*Dismissed.*		*Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally, or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE OR SESSIONS COURT.							
														Under Police Act.		*Under sections* 330, 331, *and* 348, *Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with rifles (special reserves, &c.).	Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
North-Western Provinces	3,697	15,276	3,605	14,942	733	4,877	219	5,301	7,843	41	167	281	294	7	50	2	4	2	6	15	82
Oudh	1,060	4,897	1,047	4,835	100	1,476	119	1,041	3,221	14	47	81	61	4	7	1	2	2	2	...	23
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,757	20,173	4,652	19,777	833	6,353	338	6,342	11,064	55	214	362	355	11	57	3	6	4	8	15	105
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	92	253	92	253	...	...	...	81	264	...	3	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	73	251	72	242	...	...	...	67	257	1	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	26	86	26	82	...	...	...	24	88	2	3	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	191	590	190	577	...	...	...	172	609	3	7	28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,948	20,763	4,842	20,354	833	6,353	338	6,514	11,673	58	221	390	380	11	57	3	6	4	8	15	110

Vacancies—Officers ... 106 | Men ... 409

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General internal management of the Force for* 1897—(concluded).

Province.	Rewards. *Rewarded during the year.* By promotion.	Rewards. *Rewarded during the year.* By *khillats*, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Education. *Number of Police who can read and write.* Officers.	Education. *Number of Police who can read and write.* Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under 10 years.	Of 10 years' service and upwards.	*Number who have left the Force during the year.* On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	*Percentage to total actual strength.* Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Remarks.
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
North-Western Provinces ...	1,840	3 278	2,993	2,702	1,314	9,147	8,086	243	484	242	246	18	245	56 38	·15	1·32	
Oudh	120	2,030	868	805	468	2,428	2,986	60	113	61	47	2	70	42·29	·12	1·18	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,960	5,308	3,861	3,507	1,782	11,575	11,072	303	597	303	293	20	315	52·71	·14	1·28	
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	33	250	89	72	32	174	139	6	12	3	1	...	3	51·0	·1	·86	
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	47	197	72	67	19	186	109	1	8	2	...	...	5	17·0	·04	1·59	
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	28	95	26	18	16	70	22	...	5	5	4	...	1	44·0	·1	·92	
Total ...	108	542	187	157	67	430	270	7	25	10	5	...	9	37·33	·10	1 ·17	
Grand Total ...	2,068	5,850	4,048	3,664	1,849	12,005	11,342	310	622	313	298	20	324	53·92	·15	1·28	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension Cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1897.

Cases of last year.	Cases received during the year.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
81	306	387	154	4	158	189	12	201	6	5	13	1	25	In three cases pension was refused and men were reinstated.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1897.

Province.	Race.															Religion or Caste.						
	Europeans.					*Eurasians.*					*Natives.*					Officers.						
																		Hindus.				
	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brâhmans.	Râjputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Jâts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
North-Western Provinces,	32	16	32	8	...	1	...	6	1	...	1	...	86	3,472	14,942	108	1,827	444	285	11	153	108
Oudh	12	2	12	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	26	1,006	4,835	30	522	152	101	6	36	8
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	44	24	494	9	...	1	...	7	2	...	1	...	112	4,478	19,777	132	2,352	596	386	17	189	116
Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Section.	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75	253	16	44	5	4	...	1	1
Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Northern Section.	1	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	60	242	12	42	5	4	...	1	...
Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Southern Section.	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	82	6	11	4	2	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	156	577	34	97	14	10	...	2	1
Grand Total ...	46	24	58	27	...	1	...	7	2	...	1	...	114	4,634	20,354	172	2,446	610	396	17	191	117

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1897—(concluded).

Province.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*.																
	Officers—*(concluded)*.					Men.											
	Hindus—(concluded).			*Other Religions.*				*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
	Káiths.	Gújars.	Hindus of all other castes.			Christians.	Muhammadans.	Bráhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Játs.	Káiths.	Gújars.	Hindus of all other castes.			
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
North-Western Provinces	233	5	487	...	...	8	5,589	2,718	3,070	114	297	201	361	48	2,536	...	...	18,603
Oudh	69	8	129	...	...	3	1,518	905	831	42	67	10	112	...	1,347	...	...	5,896
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	302	13	616	...	...	11	7,107	3,623	3,901	156	364	211	473	48	3,883	...	...	24,493
Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Section.	18	...	3	...	...	...	95	59	60	...	4	3	10	...	22	...	...	345
Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Northern Section.	7	..	2	...	...	...	110	61	42	...	...	...	9	...	20	...	...	315
Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Southern Section.	3	...	1	...	...	...	31	13	22	...	2	...	3	...	11	...	...	109
Total ...	28	...	6	...	...	...	236	133	124	...	6	3	22	...	53	...	...	769
Grand Total ...	330	13	622	...	...	11	7,343	3,756	4,025	156	370	214	495	48	3,936	...	....	25,268

Officers.			*Men.*		
Vacancies ...	1896	... 104	Vacancies ...	1896	... 291
	1897	... 106		1897	... 409

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98.

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee or Board.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	21,881	1	3	15	19	6,992	...	16,747	10,771	27,518	34,510	32,308	2,202	0 12 3	0 4 1
	2	Mussoorie ...	10,086	1	3	10	14	30,255	...	60,769	10,121	70,890	1,01,145	88,947	12,198	5 7 11	6 6 7
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	63,194	...	5	16	21	1,391	47,461	2,686	7,106	57,253	58,644	53,866	4,778	0 12 8	0 14 6
	4	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	...	4	13	17	17,916	15,524	16,766	6,956	39,246	57,162	42,422	14,740	1 1 8	1 5 7
	5	Deoband ...	19,250	...	2	13	15	849	10,357	...	2,500	12,857	13,706	12,369	1,337	0 8 7	0 10 8
	6	Roorkee ...	14,291	...	2	10	12	1,009	...	7,139	6,591	13,730	14,739	13,561	1,178	0 7 11	0 15 4
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	4	13	17	5,265	15,193	395	3,900	19,488	24,753	21,529	3,224	0 13 9	1 1 2
	8	Kandhla ...	9,487	...	4	13	17	462	5,516	...	1,231	6,747	7,209	6,378	831	0 9 4	0 11 5
	9	Kairana ...	18,420	...	2	13	15	431	8,547	...	1,837	10,384	10,815	10,012	803	0 7 5	0 9 0
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	119,390	...	5	16	21	52,625	1,32,376	2,296	71,439	2,06,111	2,58,736	2,20,124	38,612	1 2 1	1 11 7
	11	Gháziabad ...	10,193	...	1	10	11	288	7,885	419	15,509	23,813	24,101	11,517	12,584	0 13 0	2 5 4
	12	Shahdara ...	5,306	...	1	7	8	898	...	1,272	1,196	2,468	3,366	2,523	843	0 13 10	0 7 5
	13	Baraut ...	6,781	...	1	7	8	1,447	4,662	168	1,408	6,238	7,685	6,573	1,112	0 11 5	0 14 9
	14	Bághpat ...	6,292	...	1	10	11	379	4,042	170	1,746	5,958	6,337	5,695	642	0 10 8	0 15 0

	15	Háput ...	14,977	...	1	10	11	2,479	10,935	...	7,351	18,286	20,765	18,095	2,670	1 0 0	1 0 0
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,441	...	1	7	8	547	...	2,388	602	2,990	3,537	3,200	337	0 7 0	0 8 10
	17	Sardhana ...	12,059	...	1	10	11	4,975	8,243	...	2,803	11,046	16,021	13,551	2,470	0 10 11	0 14 8
	18	Mowána ...	8,221	...	1	7	8	1,237	...	2,766	1,091	3,857	5,094	5,039	55	...	...
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	16,931	1	1	7	9	2,596	12,762	...	4,585	17,347	19,943	17,900	2,043	0 12 1	1 0 5
	20	Anúpshahr ...	7,952	1	1	7	9	1,630	5,215	1,421	1,385	8,021	9,651	7,337	2,314	0 13 5	1 0 2
	21	Khurja ...	26,349	...	3	10	13	3,060	22,054	...	6,538	28,592	31,652	27,417	4,235	0 13 5	1 1 4
	22	Sikandrabad ...	15,231	1	1	7	9	1,828	12,470	...	2,626	15,096	16,924	14,186	2,738	0 13 1	0 15 10
Aligarh ...	23	Koil (Aligarh) ...	61,485	...	3	13	16	2,736	56,580	399	6,944	63,923	66,659	64,082	2,577	0 14 10	1 0 8
	24	Háthras ...	39,181	...	2	13	15	3,931	26,432	...	6,238	32,670	36,601	33,728	2,873	0 10 10	0 13 4
	25	Atrauli ...	15,408	...	...	10	10	4,038	9,954	42	1,606	11,602	15,640	11,155	4,485	0 10 4	0 12 0
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	10,263	...	...	11	11	1,392	6,826	24	1,177	8,027	9,419	7,587	1,832	0 10 8	0 12 6
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	56,431	...	4	13	17	1,214	49,985	106	11,134	61,225	62,439	59,081	3,358	0 14 2	1 1 4
	28	Brindaban ...	26,000	...	2	10	12	346	16,439	...	4,192	20,931	21,277	20,185	1,092	0 10 1	0 12 10
	29	Kosi ...	8,404	...	1	10	11	1,860	10,080	394	5,076	15,550	17,409	11,861	5,548	1 3 11	1 13 7
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	163,662	...	10	24	34	9,780	2,38,510	81,770	62,108	3,82,388	3,92,168	3,58,947	33,221	1 14 4	2 4 3
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	6,286	...	8	...	8	2,087	3,777	...	906	4,683	6,770	5,019	1,751	0 9 7	0 11 11
	32	Firozabad ...	15,278	...	1	10	11	3,760	10,181	...	2,138	12,319	16,079	13,429	2,650	0 10 8	0 12 10
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	73,009	...	8	...	8	10,097	42,244	2,156	9,027	53,427	63,524	52,311	11,213	0 9 9	0 11 9
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	18,551	...	4	13	17	2,375	13,555	222	2,803	16,580	18,955	15,232	3,723	0 11 11	0 14 4
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	38,793	...	3	16	19	17,848	32,911	324	6,348	39,583	57,432	42,489	14,943	0 13 8	1 0 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98—(continued).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	7,800	...	4	13	17	2,051	8,675	...	3,902	12,577	14,628	11,393	3,235	1 1 8	1 9 9
	37	Soron ...	11,265	...	3	13	16	2,990	6,974	...	1,750	8,724	11,714	9,239	2,475	0 9 10	0 12 4
	38	Kásganj ...	16,050	...	4	13	17	9,087	13,988	93	2,304	16,385	25,472	14,664	10,808	0 14 0	1 0 2
	39	Marehra ...	7,812	...	7	2	9	1,308	3,996	...	538	4,534	5,842	4,435	1,407	0 8 2	0 9 3
	40	Jalesar ...	13,420	...	2	13	15	1,595	9,085	...	1,417	10,502	12,097	8,850	3,247	0 10 10	0 12 6
Bareilly ...	41	Bareilly ...	107,785	1	9	27	37	1,323	79,348	9,047	30,831	1,19,226	1,20,549	1,13,915	6,634	0 13 1	1 1 8
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	16,236	...	3	13	16	984	7,692	401	2,227	10,320	11,304	10,663	641	0 8 0	0 10 2
	43	Chandpur ...	12,256	...	4	13	17	1,523	6,797	...	725	7,522	9,045	6,267	2,778	0 8 10	0 9 10
	44	Dhámpur ...	6,708	...	...	10	10	4,834	5,199	...	808	6,007	10,841	7,156	3,685	0 12 5	0 14 4
	45	Nagína ...	22,150	...	3	13	16	3,088	9,429	...	1,180	10,609	13,697	12,497	1,200	0 6 10	0 7 8
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,410	...	...	13	13	862	11,002	...	2,159	13,161	14,023	13,253	770	0 9 1	0 10 10
Budaun ...	47	Budaun ...	35,372	...	5	17	22	4,006	18,289	477	14,105	32,871	36,877	30,573	6,304	0 8 6	0 14 10
	48	Bilsi ...	5,802	...	8	1	9	431	...	1,998	987	2,985	3,416	2,812	604	0 5 6	0 8 3
	49	Ujhani ...	7,427	...	2	7	9	1,379	...	2,631	1,561	4,192	5,571	3,354	2,217	0 5 8	0 9 0
	50	Sahaswan ...	15,601	...	3	10	13	1,608	...	5,354	3,229	8,583	10,191	8,179	2,012	0 5 6	0 8 10

Moradabad ...	51	Moradabad ...	72,515	1	5	18	23	5,975	53,103	79	15,294	68,476	74,451	60,563	13,888	0	11	9	0	15	1
	52	Chandausi ...	28,111	...	2	10	12	5,567	18,441	920	2,476	21,837	27,404	21,818	5,586	0	11	0	0	12	5
	53	Amroha ...	35,094	...	4	13	17	899	19,778	...	5,909	25,687	26,586	22,641	3,945	0	9	0	0	11	8
	54	Sambhal ...	37,226	...	1	19	20	3,957	16,600	3,003	1,813	21,416	25,373	21,230	4,143	0	8	5	0	9	2
Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	...	6	19	25	6,251	42,164	318	28,471	70,953	77,204	73,239	3,965	0	8	8	0	14	5
	56	Tilhar ...	17,265	...	4	13	17	664	12,829	1,266	4,404	18,499	19,163	14,683	4,480	0	13	1	1	1	2
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	33,799	1	4	13	18	5,294	23,072	2,016	17,447	42,535	47,829	41,128	6,701	0	11	1	1	4	1
	58	Bisalpur ...	9,221	...	...	10	10	23	4,506	840	908	6,254	6,277	5,557	720	0	9	3	0	10	10
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	163,779	...	2	22	24	1,02,102	14,760	2,40,360	1,06,779	3,61,899	4,64,001	4,00,409	63,592	1	8	11	2	3	4
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	20,179	...	3	13	16	811	9,995	318	1,878	12,191	13,002	12,125	877	0	8	2	0	9	8
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	23,071	1	2	18	21	2,373	22,254	187	4,090	26,531	28,904	25,171	3,733	0	15	6	1	2	4
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	162,895	1	6	21	28	16,802	1,58,920	86,163	1,48,200	3,93,283	4,10,085	3,90,088	19,997	1	8	1	2	6	7
Jhánsi ...	63	Jhánsi ...	58,779	4	16	...	20	3,074	33,612	4,930	9,359	47,901	50,975	44,974	6,001	0	11	6	0	14	3
	64	Lalitpur ...	11,348	4	8	...	12	9,618	11,098	450	4,920	16,468	26,086	15,299	10,787	1	0	3	1	7	2
	65	Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	1	2	13	16	8,743	11,378	765	2,361	14,504	23,247	18,379	4,868	0	9	10	0	11	9
Jalaun ...	66	Orai ...	8,369	6	...	12	18	1,873	5,569	439	3,110	9,118	10,991	8,943	2,048	0	11	6	1	1	5
	67	Kálpi ...	12,713	3	...	6	9	6,531	12,471	285	1,612	14,368	20,899	16,006	4,893	1	0	0	1	2	1
	68	Kúnch ...	13,408	3	...	6	9	7,826	12,748	1,600	1,327	15,675	23,501	16,577	6,924	1	1	1	1	2	8
Benares ...	69	Benares ...	211,586	1	6	18	25	1,09,578	2,45,459	1,25,959	1,21,820	4,93,238	6,02,816	4,80,874	1,21,942	1	12	1	2	5	3
Mirzapur ...	70	Mirzapur ...	84,130	...	2	19	21	24,056	51,398	...	8,962	60,360	84,416	74,495	9,921	0	9	9	0	11	5
	71	Chunár ...	11,423	...	1	10	11	3,388	6,522	132	923	7,577	10,965	7,942	3,023	0	9	3	0	10	7
Jaunpur ...	72	Jaunpur ...	42,819	...	3	13	16	924	23,111	1,640	10,427	35,178	36,102	33,408	2,694	0	9	3	0	13	1
Gházipur ...	73	Gházipur ...	44,970	...	5	19	24	7,898	23,566	361	15,052	38,979	46,877	41,623	5,254	0	8	6	0	13	10
Ballia ...	74	Ballia ...	16,372	...	...	9	9	2,651	...	3,018	7,464	10,482	13,133	9,186	3,947	0	2	11	0	10	2
Gorakhpur ...	75	Gorakhpur ...	62,677	...	5	16	21	6,370	48,472	892	17,930	67,294	73,664	57,144	16,520	0	12	7	1	1	2
Azamgarh ...	76	Azamgarh ...	19,442	...	4	13	17	3,114	8,360	3,066	1,681	13,107	16,221	15,018	1,203	0	10	9	1	12	2

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98—(concluded).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Almora ...	77	Almora ...	6,126	...	3	10	13	685	6,815	2,099	1,221	10,135	10,820	9,562	1,258	1 7 2	1 10 5
Naini Tal ...	78	Naini Tal ...	12,408	3	8	...	11	2,199	5,265	71,174	1,45,231	2,21,670	2,23,869	2,03,923	19,946	5 11 9	17 13 10
	79	Káshipur ...	14,717	1	2	10	13	973	...	6,273	2,546	8,819	9,792	9,397	395	0 6 10	0 9 7
	80	Haldwáni ...	14,717	4	8	...	12	442	...	4,390	5,866	10,256	10,698	9,921	777	0 14 2	2 1 2
Lucknow ...	81	Lucknow ...	267,910	1	7	24	32	30,855	2,70,961	32,565	92,913	3,96,439	4,27,294	4,13,201	14,093	1 2 2	1 7 8
Unao ...	82	Unao ...	12,831	...	3	16	19	564	...	4,495	2,433	6,928	7,492	6,536	956	0 5 7	0 8 7
Rae Bareli ...	83	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	1	4	19	24	3,037	18,557	...	8,576	27,133	30,170	24,653	5,517	0 15 9	1 7 1
Sitapur ...	84	Sitapur ...	21,380	...	3	10	13	6,286	14,091	2,640	13,861	30,592	36,878	26,821	10,057	0 12 6	1 6 10
	85	Khairabad ...	13,773	...	2	10	12	548	4,790	146	2,163	7,099	7,647	7,401	246	0 5 9	0 8 3
Hardoi ...	86	Hardoi ...	11,152	...	3	13	16	1,944	...	7,105	6,326	13,431	15,375	14,071	1,304	0 10 2	1 3 3
	87	Shahabad ...	20,153	...	2	13	15	3,429	...	5,588	5,209	10,797	14,226	11,563	2,663	0 4 5	0 8 7
	88	Sandíla ...	16,813	...	4	16	20	452	8,555	426	1,454	10,435	10,887	10,107	780	0 8 6	0 9 11
	89	Sándi ...	9,639	...	1	10	11	462	...	2,382	1,473	3,855	4,317	3,857	460	0 3 11	0 6 4
	90	Pihání ...	7,993	...	2	7	9	290	...	2,336	1,012	3,348	3,638	3,243	395	0 4 3	0 6 8

Kheri ...	91	Lakhimpur ...	3,073	...	2	13	15	6,480	...	6,501	6,779	13,280	19,760	17,658	2,102	0 12 10	1 10 3
	92	Muhamdi ...	6,932	...	2	9	11	460	...	2,078	1,191	3,269	3,729	2,957	772	0 4 9	0 7 9
Fyzabad ...	93	Fyzabad ...	72,686	...	6	18	24	23,670	56,479	624	15,575	72,678	96,348	75,034	21,314	0 11 8	0 14 10
	94	Tánda ...	19,724	...	...	16	16	270	...	6,371	1,714	8,085	8,355	8,129	226	0 5 2	0 6 6
Gonda ...	95	Gonda ...	14,609	...	5	18	23	566	10,719	...	5,615	16,334	16,900	15,686	1,214	0 11 8	1 1 10
	96	Nawábganj ...	9,213	...	1	10	11	1,595	...	2,030	3,647	5,677	7,272	6,200	1,072	0 3 6	0 9 10
	97	Utraula ...	6,625	...	1	10	11	346	...	2,396	1,241	3,637	3,983	3,653	330	0 5 9	0 8 9
	98	Balrámpur ...	14,849	1	...	18	19	1,699	...	3,701	2,054	5,756	7,455	6,016	1,439	0 2 9	0 6 2
Bahraich ...	99	Bahraich ...	24,046	...	4	16	20	2,909	19,900	210	6,624	26,734	29,643	25,807	3,836	0 13 3	1 1 9
	100	Nánpára ...	9,322	...	2	10	12	470	5,324	...	2,741	8,065	8,535	8,200	335	0 9 1	0 13 10
	101	Bhinga ...	5,921	...	...	9	9	555	...	653	2,165	2,818	3,373	2,865	508	0 1 9	0 7 7
Sultánpur ...	102	Sultánpur ...	8,751	...	5	15	20	999	6,736	314	7,444	14,494	15,493	13,766	1,727	0 12 11	1 10 6
Partábgarh ...	103	Bela (Partábgarh),	8,958	...	11	1	12	4,543	6,788	241	2,581	9,610	14,153	12,227	1,926	1 12 7	1 1 2
Bara Banki ...	104	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	14,478	...	4	13	17	1,084	9,674	2,608	6,658	18,940	20,024	19,005	1,019	0 13 7	1 4 11
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,267,308	43	337	1,229	1,609	6,81,266	23,56,030	8,69,193	12,57,943	44,83,166	51,64,432	44,86,884	6,77,548	0 15 5	1 5 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income, including balance from the previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	Total expenditure.	Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	83	385,818	109,844	66,498	91,226 0 0	1,33,568 0 0	0 3 9	1 5 11	1,12,810 0 0	20,758 0 0
Agra	48	232,588	61,494	31,172	45,978 0 0	59,770 0 0	0 3 2	1 7 7	48,648 0 0	11,122 0 0
Rohilkhand	46	278,061	61,947	31,589	44,957 0 0	58,133 0 0	0 2 8	1 7 0	49,223 0 0	8,910 0 0
Allahabad	44	202,912	48,038	26,677	38,846 0 0	51,223 0 0	0 3 0	1 7 3	44,689 0 0	6,534 0 0
Benares	27	162,173	35,062	19,477	29,557 0 0	40,950 0 0	0 2 10	1 8 3	32,385 0 0	8,565 0 0
Gorakhpur	25	160,413	30,561	12,284	24,095 0 0	35,573 0 0	0 2 5	1 15 4	26,049 0 0	9,524 0 0
Kumaun	5	15,910	2,782	2,360	3,968 0 0	9,021 0 0	0 3 11	1 10 10	7,181 0 0	1,840 0 0
Lucknow	27	149,731	29,031	18,024	24,727 0 0	34,058 0 0	0 2 7	1 5 10	27,780 0 0	6,278 0 0
Fyzabad	25	121,206	24,786	15,591	20,831 0 0	28,443 0 0	0 2 9	1 5 6	23,614 0 0	4,829 0 0
Total ...	330	1,708,812	403,545	223,672	3,24,185 0 0	4,50,739 0 0	0 3 0	1 7 3	3,72,379 0 0	78,360 0 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1897-98.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	14,205	3. Land Revenue	525
VI.—Provincial Rates	28,03,415	18. General Administration	56,139
XII.—Interest—			
(a) On Educational securities	4,003	22. Education	13,16,951
(b) On Dispensary securities	14,169	24. Medical	5,53,119
Surplus Pound Receipts	1,48,702	26. Scientific, &c.	22,662
XIX.—Education	2,31,338	32. Miscellaneous	1,852
XX.—Medical	1,52,903	45. Civil Works	20,16,123
XXI.—Scientific, &c.	4,245		
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,05,539		
XXXII.—Civil Works	88,758		
Surplus Ferry Receipts	3,83,803		
Total, Receipts ...	39,51,080	Total Charges ...	39,67,370
Contribution from Provincial	6,19,186	Contribution to Provincial	5,35,188
Opening balance	4,00,000	Closing balance	4,67,708
GRAND TOTAL ...	49,70,266	GRAND TOTAL ...	49,70,266

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1897-98.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1896-97.			*Actuals of* 1897-98.			*Budget*, 1897-98.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,22,49,618	32,742	1,22,82,360	1,31,59,401	32,057	1,31,91,458	1,42,24,000	1,32,48,000
IV.—Stamps	53,20,872	...	53,20,872	54,91,471	...	54,91,471	55,35,000	54,38,000
V.—Excise	11,16,109	...	11,16,109	11,28,739	...	11,28,739	12,50,000	11,25,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	15,79,994	71,67,089	87,47,083	11,94,538	81,14,911	93,09,449	93,73,000	93,51,000
Provincial share for Famine Insurance ...	11,31,877	...	11,31,877	11,94,538	...	11,94,538		
12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	34,19,523	34,19,523	...	40,01,007	40,01,007		
2½ annas Acreage Cess	...	2,83,706	2,83,706	...	3,40,539	3,40,539		
7 per cent. Consolidated Local Rate, Oudh...	...	6,96,292	6,96,292	...	7,73,004	7,73,004		
Provincial share for Canals and Railways,	4,48,117	...	4,48,117	...	...	...		
4 per cent. Patwári Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	17,46,607	17,46,607	...	18,44,846	18,44,846		
2½ per cent. Patwári Rate, Oudh ...	...	4,42,733	4,42,733	...	4,79,022	4,79,022		
Rural Police Rate, Oudh	...	4,31,858	4,31,858	...	5,20,622	5,20,622		
1 per cent. Road Cess	...	43,090	43,090	...	46,639	46,639		
Receipts from Surrendered Jágírs ...	...	1,03,280	1,03,280	...	1,09,232	1,09,232		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	12,06,719	...	12,06,719	12,15,879	...	12,15,879	12,00,000	11,95,000
IX.—Forest	7,22,412	...	7,22,412	6,93,335	...	6,93,335	8,33,000	7,25,000
X.—Registration	2,31,581	...	2,31,581	2,20,443	...	2,20,443	2,25,000	2,20,000
XII.—Interest	3,57,295	17,126	3,74,421	4,64,687	18,172	4,82,859	4,28,000	4,73,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,02,775	...	5,02,775	4,37,475	...	4,37,475	5,67,000	4,55,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	3,75,125	...	3,75,125	3,33,144	...	3,33,144	4,50,000	3,25,00
XVII.—Police	4,60,213	...	4,60,213	4,37,386	...	4,37,386	4,54,000	4,54,000
XIX.—Education	96,681	2,30,856	3,27,537	1,05,648	2,32,006	3,37,654	3,43,000	3,27,000
XX.—Medical	31,685	1,38,274	1,69,959	43,650	1,52,903	1,96,553	1,92,000	1,92,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	99,825	4,125	1,03,950	1,11,102	4,283	1,15,385	1,19,000	1,20,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	49,309	...	49,309	43,028	...	43,028	55,000	43,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	1,06,696	...	1,06,696	76,615	...	76,615	1,09,000	83,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous... ...	2,80,979	1,34,209	4,15,188	2,50,107	1,05,611	3,55,718	3,89,000	3,18,000
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Civil officers.	4,28,175	...	4,28,175	5,46,875	...	5,46,875	3,38,000	5,37,000
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Public Works officers.	70,50,458	...	70,50,458	83,87,223	...	83,87,223	68,32,000	84,20,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil officers.	19,796	...	19,796	22,802	...	22,802	12,000	21,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works officers.	2,22,819	...	2,22,819	2,48,194	...	2,48,194	1,96,000	2,47,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. In charge of Civil officers.	4,93,294	55,841	5,49,135	5,46,785	85,155	6,31,940	6,09,000	6,48,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. In charge of Public Works officers.	1,28,747	14,359	1,43,106	1,38,332	11,173	1,49,505	1,55,000	1,50,000
Total ...	3,31,31,177	77,94,621	4,09,25,798	3,52,96,859	87,56,271	4,40,53,130	4,38,88,000	4,41,15,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	...	25,84,408	25,84,408	5,35,426	* 26,64,180	31,99,606	34,09,000	31,83,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances.	...	19,082	19,082	...	16,460	16,460	...	...
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	3,31,31,177	1,03,98,111	4,35,29,288	3,58,32,285	1,14,36,911	4,72,69,196	4,72,97,000	4,72,98,000
Opening Balance ...	16,47,393	9,04,852	25,52,245	...	5,54,589	5,54,589	5,75,000	6,06,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,47,78,570	1,13,02,963	4,60,81,533	3,58,32,285	1,19,91,500	4,78,23,785	4,78,72,000	4,79,04,000

* Includes the working balance of four lakhs sanctioned for District Boards in paragraph 4 of G. O. No. $\frac{797}{IX-D,B.-49}$, dated 12th June 1897, in accordance with Government of India, Financial Department, No. 5397A, dated 21st December 1896.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1897-98—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1896-97.			*Actuals of* 1897-98.			*Budget*, 1897-98.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	82,524	2,273	84,797	96,045	6,621	1,02,666	1,03,000	1,01,000
2. Assignments and Compensations.	3,48,156	...	3,48,156	2,44,273	...	2,44,273	2,50,000	2,50,000
3. Land Revenue	43,18,765	35,30,913	78,49,678	43,29,802	35,99,449	79,29,251	79,30,000	79,55,000
6. Stamps...	1,12,547	...	1,12,547	1,64,277	...	1,64,277	1,14,000	1,58,000
7. Excise	13,946	...	13,946	14,494	...	14,494	15,000	14,000
8. Provincial Rates	8,602	...	8,602	8,536	...	8,536	9,000	9,000
10. Assessed Taxes	1,036	...	1,036	1,062	...	1,062	1,000	1,000
11. Forest	4,53,168	...	4,53,168	4,58,926	...	4,58,926	5,00,000	4,60,000
12. Registration	1,06,216	...	1,06,216	1,04,965	...	1,04,965	1,10,000	1,06,000
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	4,52,950	...	4,52,950	4,33,792	...	4,33,792	4,68,000	4,40,000
15. Post-office	...	1,93,665	1,93,665	...	1,96,055	1,96,055	1,91,000	1,98,000
18. General Administration ...	13,66,703	80,676	14,47,379	13,81,540	78,936	14,60,476	14,97,000	14,53,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	52,50,927	...	52,50,927	53,43,226	...	53,43,226	52,55,000	53,43,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	20,08,350	...	20,08,350	21,07,405	...	21,07,405	17,90,000	21,65,000
20. Police	46,49,972	26,48,631	72,98,603	48,09,464	27,10,955	75,20,419	76,76,000	74,95,000
22. Education	6,81,863	14,70,780	21,52,643	8,11,005	13,68,736	21,79,741	22,31,000	22,06,000
24. Medical...	7,49,432	5,56,755	13,06,187	9,35,656	5,71,322	15,06,978	13,07,000	14,76,000
25. Political	3,333	...	3,333	3,322	...	3,322	6,000	3,000
26. Scientific and Other Minor Departments.	1,69,172	31,711	2,00,883	1,85,274	32,757	2,18,031	2,26,000	2,09,000
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	20,41,234	19,017	20,60,251	21,34,192	18,830	21,53,022	20,95,000	21,67,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	6,69,023	10,243	6,79,266	6,55,405	10,686	6,66,091	6,74,000	6,47,000
32. Miscellaneous	1,23,931	19,424	1,43,355	99,469	1,852	1,01,321	1,67,000	1,11,000
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Major Works — In charge of Civil officers.	18,909	...	18,909	22,471	...	22,471	19,000	21,000
42. Major Works — Interest on Debt.	30,34,933	...	30,34,933	30,86,746	...	30,86,746	30,92,000	30,89,000
42. Major Works — In charge of Public Works officers.	23,66,275	...	23,66,275	24,84,193	...	24,84,193	23,83,000	24,59,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation — In charge of Civil officers.	936	...	936	974	...	974	1,000	1,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation — In charge of Public Works officers.	2,95,050	...	2,95,050	3,01,610	...	3,01,610	3,12,000	2,90,000
45. Civil Works — In charge of Civil officers.	3,02,436	5,49,147	8,51,583	2,74,137	4,92,337	7,66,474	9,67,000	8,00,000
45. Civil Works — In charge of Public Works officers.	25,63,773	16,16,793	41,80,566	26,75,879	15,39,237	42,15,116	44,07,000	43,29,000
Total ...	3,21,94,162	1,07,30,028	4,29,24,190	3,31,68,140	1,06,27,773	4,37,95,913	4,37,96,000	4,39,56,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads.	25,84,408	...	25,84,408	26,64,145	5,35,461	31,99,606	34,09,000	31,83,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits and Advances.	...	18,346	18,346	...	17,140	17,140	...	...
TOTAL, EXPENDITURE ...	3,47,78,570	1,07,48,374	4,55,26,944	3,58,32,285	1,11,80,374	4,70,12,659	4,72,05,000	4,71,39,000
Closing Balance	...	5,54,589	5,54,589	...	8,11,126	8,11,126	6,67,000	7,65,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,47,78,570	1,13,02,963	4,60,81,533	3,58,32,285	1,19,91,500	4,78,23,785	4,78,72,000	4,79,04,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1897-98.

	Provincial proportion, one-fourth.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue (including amounts credited to Irrigation)		5,71,96,780
Deduct—		
Amount wholly Provincial and Local		5,73,297
Net, to be divided proportionally ...		5,66,23,483
Above, divided proportionally—		
Imperial		4,24,67,613
Provincial		1,41,55,870
Contract Transfers—		
Transfers under the terms of the Provincial Contract		—21,12,000
Special Transfers—		
Contribution towards the cost of the construction of a light suspension bridge over the Kohat Kotdwár (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3586A., dated 13th August 1897).		+12,450
Contribution from Imperial to Provincial in adjustment of deficit Provincial balance (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1398A., dated 26th March 1897).		+10,26,858
Special assignment for the new Government House, Naini Tal		+2,72,287
Special adjustment on account of the variations under the excepted heads (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 5397A., dated 21st December 1896).		—11,26,337
Special contribution for the new Local Fund scheme		+4,00,000
Miscellaneous Transfers—		
Compensation payable by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government to the Bengal Government for the loss of excise revenue in 1896-97 owing to the discontinuance of the system of prepayment of duty on Bengal *ganja* exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (*vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 595A., dated 3rd February 1898).		—10,967
	Total, Transfers ...	—15,37,709
Corrected distribution—		
Imperial		4,40,05,322
Provincial		1,26,18,161
Land Revenue not included in the division—		
Provincial		5,41,240
Local		32,057
Total, Land Revenue—		
Imperial ... Land Revenue		4,28,30,322
Imperial ... Ditto due to Irrigation		11,75,000
Provincial		1,31,59,401
Local		32,057
GRAND TOTAL ...		5,71,96,780

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1898.*

	1896-97.					1897-98.					*Budget estimate, 1897-98.*		*Revised estimate, 1897-98.*	
	Opening balance on 1st April 1896.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1897.	Opening balance on 1st April 1897.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1898.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds...	1,19,357 0 1	4,56,511 2 0	5,75,868 2 1	4,52,209 3 1	1,23,658 15 0	1,23,658 15 0	4,53,868 8 3	5,77,527 7 3	4,42,363 14 5	1,35,163 8 10	4,60,000	4,60,000	4,30,000	4,50,000
Town and Bázár Funds. Under Act XX of 1856.	83,507 13 10	3,75,792 1 1	4,59,299 14 11	3,80,755 1 0	78,544 13 11	78,544 13 11	3,76,000 5 4	4,54,545 3 3	3,76,135 7 6	78,409 11 9	3,70,000	3,80,000	3,85,000	3,80,000
Town and Bázár Funds. Under Act XIX of 1873.	2,482 3 6	5,400 5 6	7,882 9 0	5,768 5 4	2,114 3 8	2,114 3 8	6,290 7 9	8,404 11 5	7,760 4 3	644 7 2				
Police Remount Fund.	7,067 1 0	16,660 2 3	23,727 3 3	19,570 9 7	4,156 9 8	4,156 9 8	18,110 7 0	22,267 0 8	18,802 8 8	3,464 8 0				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. E. I. Railway.	2,052 10 9	2,224 9 3	4,277 4 0	3,144 12 3	1,132 7 9	1,132 7 9	2,212 7 9	3,344 15 6	932 4 0	2,412 11 6				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. I. M. Railway.	735 14 10	978 13 3	1,714 12 1	1,232 1 0	482 11 1	482 11 1	964 6 6	1,447 1 7	683 7 9	763 9 10				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. C.-A. Railway.	797 15 5	451 6 6	1,249 5 11	438 9 9	810 12 2	810 12 2	445 5 0	1,256 1 2	155 2 6	1,100 14 8	25,000	30,000	22,000	22,000
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. B. & N.-W. Railway.	530 15 2	431 4 3	962 3 5	316 9 3	645 10 2	645 10 2	425 1 0	1,070 11 2	468 1 6	602 9 8				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. R.-K. Railway.	664 7 0	413 8 0	1,077 15 0	216 0 9	861 14 3	861 14 3	407 15 0	1,269 13 3	296 2 9	973 10 6				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. D.-U.-K. Railway.	391 1 10	318 7 3	709 9 1	577 5 0	132 4 1	132 4 1	429 0 0	561 4 1	370 3 3	191 0 10				
Canning College Fund (Oudh).	8,385 0 7	81,583 5 10	89,968 6 5	81,276 10 4	8,691 12 1	8,691 12 1	86,967 0 3	95,658 12 4	85,154 0 5	10,504 11 11				
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	2,479 2 6	6,000 0 0	8,479 2 6	5,916 15 7	2,562 2 11	2,562 2 11	6,000 0 0	8,562 2 11	5,923 8 2	2,638 10 9	80,000	90,000	95,000	93,000
Colvin Institute ...	8 8 0	941 5 9	949 13 9	954 11 6	—4 13 9	—4 13 9	757 8 5	752 10 8	748 3 0	4 7 8				
Dispensary Fund ...	6,276 5 7	5,203 10 5	11,480 0 0	7,156 8 2	4,323 7 10	4,323 7 10	5,336 7 11	9,659 15 9	5,650 7 2	4,009 8 7				
Sadabart Fund ...	—1,921 5 4	12,782 8 11	10,861 3 7	12,276 9 9	—1,415 6 2	—1,415 6 2	17,345 12 4	15,930 6 2	14,039 12 5	1,890 9 9				
Charitable Refuge Fund.	751 13 10	4,752 15 1	5,504 12 11	4,255 6 8	1,249 6 3	1,249 6 3	1,900 7 5	3,149 13 8	2,823 14 2	325 15 6				
Cantonment Dispensary Fund.	6,666 15 4	24,022 1 3	30,689 0 7	27,668 9 3	3,020 7 4	3,020 7 4	25,073 13 0	28,094 4 4	24,919 4 10	3,174 15 6	50,000	55,000	48,000	45,000
Famine Orphan Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	2,75,461 4 0	24,538 12 0				
Total ...	2,40,233 11 11	9,94,467 10 7	12,34,701 6 6	10,03,734 0 3	2,30,967 6 3	2,30,967 6 3	13,02,535 0 11	15,33,502 7 2	12,62,687 14 9	2,70,814 8 5	9,85,000	10,15,000	9,80,000	9,90,000
Municipal Funds ...	21,71,045 12 11	45,84,968 3 6	67,56,014 0 5	61,49,416 0 3	6,06,598 0 2	6,06,598 0 2	49,96,848 6 4	56,03,446 6 6	49,33,166 5 11	6,70,280 0 7	55,00,000	60,00,000	47,50,000	50,95,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,11,279 8 10	55,79,435 14 1	79,90,715 6 11	71,53,150 0 6	8,37,565 6 5	8,37,565 6 5	62,99,383 7 3	71,36,948 13 8	61,95,854 4 8	9,41,094 9 0	64,85,000	70,15,000	57,30,000	60,85,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing Demands, Collections, Refunds, Remissions, and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1897.*

Provinces.	Demands.			Collections.						Refunds.
	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	On account of previous year.	*On account of year under report.*			On account of ensuing year.	Total (columns 5, 7, and 9).	On account of previous year.
					In advance.	During the year.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	49,652 12 8	45,00,289 12 2	18,70,518 11 4	11,587 14 8	2,42,174 4 4	39,88,461 13 7	42,30,636 1 11	2,37,822 3 10	42,37,872 0 1	267 15 0
Total ...	49,652 12 8	45,00,289 12 2	18,70,518 11 4	11,587 14 8	2,42,174 4 4	39,88,461 13 7	42,30,636 1 11	2,37,822 3 10	42,37,872 0 1	267 15 0

Provinces.	Refunds—*(concluded)*.			Remissions.			Balances.			Real receipts of year under report (column 8 *minus* column 12).
	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	Total.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	Total.	On account of previous year.	On account of year under report.	Total.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	940 11 1	10,574 0 0	11,782 10 1	15,274 6 0	25,310 13 8	40,585 3 8	22,800 15 0	2,45,347 4 0	2,68,148 3 0	42,29,695 6 10
Total ...	940 11 1	10,574 0 0	11,782 10 1	15,274 6 0	25,310 13 8	40,585 3 8	22,800 15 0	2,45,347 4 0	2,68,148 3 0	42,29,695 6 10

Details of the Balances.

	Rs. a. p.
Since recovered	9,419 7 6
Remitted after close of the year...	13,139 13 7
Reported irrecoverable	13,860 1 8
Under recovery	31,728 12 3
Total ...	2,68,148 3 0

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

5.—Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian Stamp and Court Fees Acts, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1898.

Provinces.	RECEIPTS.									
	Under the Indian Stamp Act.									
	General stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps.	Adhesive stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand Total of Receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	15,85,269	71,169	1,10,646	17,67,084	4,937	11,440	138	17,83,599	51,26,988	69,10,587
Total ...	15,85,269	71,169	1,10,646	17,67,084	4,937	11,440	138	17,83,599	51,26,988	69,10,587

Provinces.	CHARGES.												
	Under the Indian Stamp Act.							*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand Total of Charges.	Net Receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount on commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	45,792	501	27,113	85	835	8,703	83,029	49,178	1,224	2,962	53,364	1,36,393	67,74,193
Total ...	45,792	501	27,113	85	835	8,703	83,029	49,178	1,224	2,962	53,364	1,36,393	67,74,193

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—Crops cultivated in acres (approximate) during the official year 1897-98.

Canal.	*Annual.*	*Kharif.*							*Rabi.*								Grand Total.
	Sugar-cane.	Rice.	Maize.	Millet.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Peas.	Other food grains.	Poppy.	Other crops. [a]	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	136,016	43,824	24,011	7,241	110,384	22,695	26,972	235,127	384,314	24,816	13,434	19,637	88,412	77	12,189	542,879	914,022
Lower Ganges	21,829	34,734	62,392	8,121	133,546	3,045	32,312	274,150	251,640	64,903	8,754	12,943	202,902	19,411	10,059	570,612	866,591
Agra	4,160	9	847	5,704	30,235	52,858	3,685	93,338	52,971	10,231	17,574	702	34,556	...	1,823	117,857	215,355
Eastern Jumna	58,256	61,977	8,898	2,432	5,010	4,335	10,041	92,693	126,753	2,019	4,245	2,548	5,936	...	8,074	149,575	300,524
Betwa	82	23	...	75	...	28	607	733	11,003	...	3,028	43	26,848	...	7,257	48,179	48,994
Dún	797	4,021	20	...	...	1	3,540	7,582	8,244	1,673	377	148	2,396	...	1,498	14,336	22,715
Rohilkhand	18,104	39,525	61	3	337	...	938	40,864	33,904	2,604	4,200	221	19,235	...	3,591	63,799	122,767
Bijnor	7,469	1,115	12	...	...	...	193	1,320	2,761	53	729	33	4,597	44	252	8,425	17,214
Jhánsi Lakes	9	13	...	...	...	2	78	93	...	...	239	12	594	...	...	845	947
Hamírpur	10	98	...	...	...	12	4	114	...	...	175	13	1,717	...	15	1,920	2,044
Total, Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	246,732	185,339	96,241	23,576	279,512	82,976	78,370	746,014	871,590	106,299	52,755	36,300	387,193	19,532	44,758	1,518,427	2,511,173
Tarái	1,492	24,021	...	...	...	...	46	24,067	10,209	3,383	1,092	...	...	...	5,530	20,214	45,773
Bhábar	54	19,846	...	...	...	107	4,576	24,529	19,033	3,262	532	...	...	...	29,163	52,040	76,623
Total, Canals under Commissioner of Kumaun.	1,546	43,867	...	...	...	107	4,622	48,596	29,242	6,645	1,674	...	...	...	34,693	72,254	122,396
Grand Total ...	248,278	229,206	96,241	23,576	279,512	83,083	82,992	794,610	900,832	112,944	54,429	36,300	387,193	19,532	79,451	1,590,681	2,633,569

N.B.—The Bhábar Canal figures include double-cropped area.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1897-98.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.						
I.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	14,467	...	14,467	...	...	...
Total ...	14,467	...	14,467	14,467	...	14,467
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	3,134
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	204
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	1,597
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	5
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,397
IRRIGATION—						
II.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Betwa Canal	3,918	48,749	52,667	...	...	...
Total ...	3,918	48,749	52,667	3,918	48,749	52,667
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	52,807
Tools and plant...	...	...	...	...	...	1,865
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	92
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,431
III.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	71,502	...	71,502	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	1,13,535	...	1,13,535	...	...	...
Agra Canal	886	...	886	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	27,183	...	27,183	...	...	...
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal ...	7,28,965	...	7,28,965	...	...	...
Total ...	9,42,071	...	9,42,071	9,42,071	...	9,42,071
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,39,560
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,602
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—4,047
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	15,096
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	61
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	11,64,029
IV.—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS—						
33—Famine Relief Works—						
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal ...	9,318	...	9,318	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	—286	...	—286	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	9,032	...	9,032	9,032	...	9,032
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	43
Tools and plant...	...	...	...	...	...	—409
	...	...	...	...	...	8,666
TOTAL, IMPERIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,99,523

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1897-98—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	1,07,875	4,33,775	5,41,650	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	50,602	3,34,026	3,84,628	...	...	...
Agra Canal	14,258	82,792	97,050	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	19,410	1,39,918	1,59,328	...	...	...
Total ...	1,92,145	9,90,511	11,82,656	1,92,145	9,90,511	11,82,656
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	12,82,300
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	28,464
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	13,243
Total, Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,06,663
II.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	14,615	...	14,615	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	30,482	...	30,482	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	14,738	...	14,738	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	219	...	219	...	...	...
Total ...	60,054	...	60,054	60,054	...	60,054
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	17,020
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	404
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	481
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total, Capital Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	78,459
REVENUE ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	1,359	20,477	21,836	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	19,296	27,831	47,127	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	1,754	3,185	4,939	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	1,548	1,548	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Hamírpur Lakes ...	1,117	2,404	3,521	...	...	...
Total ...	23,526	55,445	78,971	23,526	55,445	78,971
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	94,490
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	3,147
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	590
Total, Revenue Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,198
III.—AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	13,791	12,324	26,115	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	4,795	5,720	10,515	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	497	1,438	1,935	...	...	...
Raksha Bund, Jhánsi district	...	93	93	...	...	...
Betwa Canal—Jhánsi Lakes	...	359	359	...	...	...
Total ...	19,083	19,934	39,017	19,083	19,934	39,017
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	8,364
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	545
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	47,926
TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,10,246

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1897-98—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

Details.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balance.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imperial.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	14,467	3,134	204	...	1,597	5	...	...	19,397
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	52,667	52,807	1,865	92	...	...	...	...	1,07,431
49—Irrigation Works	9,42,071	2,39,560	1,602	...	—4,047	15,096	61	...	11,64,029
33—Famine Relief Works ...	9,032	43	—409	...	...	...	...	...	8,666
Total, Imperial ...	10,18,237	2,95,544	3,262	92	—2,450	15,101	61	...	12,99,523
B.—Provincial.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	11,82,656	12,82,300	28,464	13,243	...	...	...	...	25,06,663
43—Minor Works and Navigation—									
Capital Account	60,054	17,020	404	...	481	500	...	...	77,459
Revenue Account ...	78,971	94,490	3,147	590	...	...	...	...	1,77,198
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	39,017	8,364	545	...	...	...	...	...	47,926
Total, Provincial ...	13,60,698	14,02,174	32,560	13,833	481	500	...	...	28,09,246
Grand Total ...	23,78,935	16,97,718	35,822	13,925	—1,969	15,601	61	...	41,08,769

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works.

Name of project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1897-98.		
				During 1897-98.			*To end of* 1897-98.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	40,59,530	2,18,276	42,77,806	19,397	1,756	21,153	40,83,549	2,18,468	43,02,017	1,37,700	...	1,37,700
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,79,98,400	17,53,248	2,97,51,648	85,127	7,363	92,490	2,81,91,429	17,51,874	2,99,43,303	36,35,539	7,15,593	43,51,132
Lower Ganges Canal	3,24,41,803	23,96,147	3,48,37,950	1,31,764	10,732	1,42,496	3,25,26,484	23,92,565	3,49,19,049	29,09,026	2,09,586	31,18,612
Agra Canal	87,93,293	6,81,217	94,74,510	—3,075	411	—2,664	88,51,327	6,80,552	95,31,879	9,74,061	...	9,74,061
Eastern Jumna Canal	35,48,323	2,27,586	37,75,909	33,907	2,840	36,747	36,25,672	2,29,039	38,54,711	14,15,472	2,49,803	16,65,275
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal	34,20,000	3,05,000	37,25,000	9,16,367	96,815	10,13,182	22,20,228	1,80,442	24,00,670	...	...	...
Total ...	7,62,01,819	53,63,198	8,15,65,017	11,64,090	1,18,161	12,82,251	7,54,15,140	52,34,472	8,06,49,612	89,34,098	11,74,982	1,01,09,080
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	6,96,573	16,806	7,13,379	17,909	509	18,418	6,98,274	17,037	7,15,311	85,190	24,980	1,10,170
Rohilkhand Canals	16,10,259	1,62,748	17,73,007	36,174	1,196	37,370	16,28,139	1,63,159	17,91,298	139,344	50,070	1,89,414
Bijnor Canals	1,56,756	22,116	1,78,872	18,128	713	18,841	1,47,922	21,889	1,69,811	39,863	8,172	48,035
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	6,599	3,062	9,661
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	5,248	648	5,896	1,56,938	25,003	1,81,941	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Total ...	70,49,569	4,75,188	75,24,757	77,459	3,066	80,525	27,53,219	2,37,112	29,90,331	2,70,996	86,284	3,57,280

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works—(concluded).

Name of project.	Working Expenses during 1897-98.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1897-98.	Net result, including Interest.			
						Rate per cent.					*Rate per cent.*	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.		Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Betwa Canal	1,07,431	7,393	1,14,824	22,876	...	·53	...	1,62,954	...	1,40,078	...	3·26
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	10,80,004	71,380	11,51,384	31,99,748	...	10·68	...	11,25,955	20,73,793	...	6·92	...
Lower Ganges Canal	8,70,983	64,726	9,35,709	21,82,903	...	6·25	...	12,98,424	8,84,479	...	2·53	...
Agra Canal	2,25,801	17,160	2,42,961	7,31,100	...	7·66	...	3,54,115	3,76,985	...	3·95	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	3,29,875	23,110	3,52,985	13,12,290	...	34·04	...	1,44,349	11,67,941	...	30·29	...
Fatehpur Division, Lower Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,482	...	70,482	...	2·93
Total ...	25,06,663	1,76,376	26,83,039	74,26,041	...	9·21	...	29,93,325	44,32,716	...	5·50	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	39,694	2,325	42,019	68,151	...	9·52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	1,14,531	9,050	1,23,581	65,833	...	3·67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	13,918	1,171	15,089	32,946	...	19·40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works,	9,055	546	9,601	60	...	·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,77,198	13,092	1,90,290	1,66,990	...	5·38	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—Statement showing Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1897-98.

Divisions.	(1) Head works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*														(3) Distributaries.	(4) Drainage.	Irrigation Canal—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1897-98.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
		Land.	Regulators.	Falls and weirs.	River and hill torrent works.	Other cross drainage works.	Bridges.	Escapes.	Navigation works.	Mills.	Buildings.	Earthwork.	Plantations.	Tanks and reservoirs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	1,06,345	16	3,270	4,944	21,883	...	1,511	3,223	2,374	1,348	1,967	12,159	1,771	197	2,767	57,430	21,384	4,665	...	...	6,245	1,96,069
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	893	685	...	...	1,772	301	...	...	3,195	9,566	1,808	...	386	18,606	31,977	1,359	...	...	713	52,655
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	484	...	5,262	...	...	1,856	2,365	1,707	576	2,926	4,217	4,944	...	2,254	26,591	28,071	9,627	94	...	507	64,890
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	140	...	4,316	...	...	1,040	863	1,141	235	3,565	5,850	1,982	...	32	19,164	45,036	6,606	...	...	3,401	74,207
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	1,438	...	...	995	178	466	287	1,641	13,085	2,863	...	1,416	22,369	30,520	3,931	...	...	1,458	58,278
Total, Ganges Canal...	1,06,345	640	4,163	16,645	21,883	...	7,174	6,930	5,688	2,446	13,294	44,877	13,368	197	6,855	1,44,160	1,56,988	26,188	94	...	12,324	4,46,099
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	60,393	...	931	...	1,503	...	1,234	2,638	...	...	2,320	48,705	1,812	...	1,674	60,817	12,223	5,381	...	...	5,381	1,44,195
Mainpuri ditto, ditto ...	...	...	682	161	...	454	1,755	264	200	88	2,119	18,000	1,769	...	734	26,226	11,295	3,485	1	...	190	41,197
Bhognipur ditto, ditto ...	...	...	123	75	...	225	385	653	...	...	2,455	6,160	324	...	231	10,631	18,579	1,438	12	...	...	30,660
Cawnpore ditto, ditto ...	...	...	...	137	...	...	1,790	377	276	470	2,508	13,955	3,153	...	18	22,684	23,366	2,204	46	...	...	48,300
Etáwah ditto, ditto ...	...	...	...	1,283	...	...	909	2,625	...	...	2,419	21,526	2,357	...	642	31,761	41,013	2,408	63	...	149	75,394
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	60,393	...	1,736	1,656	1,503	679	6,073	6,557	476	558	11,821	1,08,346	9,415	...	3,299	1,52,119	1,06,476	14,916	122	...	5,720	3,39,746
Agra Canal	15,257	345	772	143	1,158	...	1,510	447	3,924	477	4,192	11,831	7,387	...	71	32,257	29,288	5,488	502	...	...	82,792
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	18,699	845	1,537	10,098	7,630	...	3,142	752	...	1,196	4,023	11,819	6,906	447	1,133	49,528	57,969	13,709	13	...	1,438	1,41,356
Dún Canals	8,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,113	...	...	...	...	20,477
Rohilkhand Canals ...	2,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,021	345	...	...	...	27,831
Bijnor Canals ...	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,403	...	21	...	...	3,185
Betwa Canal... Jhánsi Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,548	...	1,548	...	...	...	...	93	1,641
Betwa Canal... Hamírpur Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,404	...	2,404	...	...	...	...	...	2,404
Total ...	2,12,284	1,830	8,208	28,542	32,174	679	17,899	14,686	10,088	4,677	33,330	1,76,873	37,076	4,596	11,358	3,82,016	3,90,258	60,646	752	...	19,575	10,65,531
Betwa Canal	3,670	...	...	78	...	...	2,117	691	...	...	1,226	24,691	1,108	...	294	30,205	13,912	473	489	...	359	49,108
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,15,954	1,830	8,208	28,620	32,174	679	20,016	15,377	10,088	4,677	34,556	2,01,564	38,184	4,596	11,652	4,12,221	4,04,170	61,119	1,241	...	19,934	11,14,639

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1897.*

Districts.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Saháranpur	0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 12 0 & 4 0 0	2 0 0	
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	3 2 0 to 3 8 0	0 8 0	
Bulandshahr ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 15 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0 to 0 15 0	...	5 12 0 to 7 0 0	0 10 0 to 1 0 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 14 0	0 10 0	
Etáwah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 3	0 14 0	...	8 0 0	...	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 6	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	...	7 8 0	0 10 0	
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Moradabad ...	0 4 8	0 2 0	0 10 6	0 6 0	3 0 0	0 14 4	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 10 0	...	...	...	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1897*—(concluded).

Districts.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	3 12 0	1 8 0 to 4 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	2 8 0 to 10 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 4 9	0 1 6	0 12 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	0 14 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 9 0	0 6 0	3 9 0	0 12 0	
Allahabad ...	0 4 5	0 2 3	0 13 0	0 8 6	3 2 0	1 3 2	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 to 0 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 3 3 to 0 5 9	0 1 6 to 0 2 5	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 6 8	1 4 0 to 4 2 8	1 0 0 to 2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0 & 3 13 0	...	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 5 0	...	1 8 0	
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 10 0	...	7 8 0	1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 3 4	0 1 9	0 11 7	0 10 0	3 4 8	1 4 10	
Almora ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	1 4 0	...	10 0 0	...	
Naini Tal ...	0 4 0 to 0 10 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 1 2 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	...	

| OUDH. | | |

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—BORAX ...	Thibet ...	18,445	1,62,480	19,382	1,71,653	19,278	1,71,855
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,445	1,62,480	19,382	1,71,653	19,278	1,71,855
II.—COTTON ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—COTTON GOODS—							
1. Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian)...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian)...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Cotton Goods. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—DRUGS—							
1. Assafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Pán or betel leaves,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	4	100	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4	100	...	...	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	...	...	3	48	...	...
	Nepál ...	45,299	6,57,383	30,597	4,41,766	28,075	4,12,852
	Total ...	45,299	6,57,383	30,600	4,41,814	28,075	4,12,852
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,018	8,144	1,132	9,056	...	...
	Total ...	1,018	8,144	1,132	9,056	...	...
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	8	1,600	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	1,600	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—DYEING MATERIALS—							
1. Indigo... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	120	1,194	68	566	312	2,927
	Total ...	120	1,194	68	566	312	2,927
3. Safflower ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Turmeric ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3,466	27,674	3,028	23,492	2,779	23,290
	Total ...	3,466	27,674	3,028	23,492	2,779	23,290
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia).*	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
V.—Dyeing materials—*(concluded).*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
6. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	422	3,558	156	1,608	153	1,602
	Total ...	422	3,558	156	1,608	153	1,602
VI.—Fibrous products—							
1. Fibres, raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	27,252	77,712	69,539	2,12,565	18,640	56,022
	Total ...	27,252	77,712	69,539	2,12,565	18,640	56,022
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,083	5,351	1,083	5,442	769	3,851
	Total ...	1,083	5,351	1,083	5,442	769	3,851
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—							
1. Cocoanuts (golagari).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Potatoes ...	Thibet ...	...	...	13	32	...	...
	Nepál ...	40	78	13	26	32	79
	Total ...	40	78	26	58	32	79
3. All other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	1	2	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,223	2,490	2,026	4,052	1,079	2,158
	Total ...	1,223	2,490	2,027	4,054	1,079	2,158
VIII.—Grains—							
1. Wheat ...	Thibet ...	...	...	830	3,850	...	...
	Nepál ...	14,431	37,311	2,381	8,131	2,249	9,049
	Total ...	14,431	37,311	3,211	11,981	2,249	9,049
2. Gram and pulse ...	Thibet ...	...	...	16	48	...	...
	Nepál ...	90,778	1,96,262	48,894	1,27,973	50,277	2,12,165
	Total ...	90,778	1,96,262	48,910	1,28,021	50,277	2,12,165
3. Rice, husked ...	Thibet ...	...	...	1,120	5,755	...	...
	Nepál ...	476,029	14,57,214	193,953	8,17,199	401,056	18,08,733
	Total ...	476,029	14,57,214	195,073	8,22,954	401,056	18,08,733
4. Do., unhusked ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	509,010	9,07,055	221,804	4,85,336	408,432	9,61,520
	Total ...	509,010	9,07,055	221,804	4,85,336	408,432	9,61,520
5. Other rain crops ...	Thibet ...	...	...	92	276	...	...
	Nepál ...	25,141	55,164	18,394	67,244	29,165	71,169
	Total ...	25,141	55,164	18,486	67,520	29,165	71,169
6. Other spring crops,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	7,354	15,553	5,039	14,479	4,025	13,958
	Total ...	7,354	15,553	5,039	14,479	4,025	13,958
	Total, Grains ...	1,122,743	26,68,559	492,523	15,30,291	895,204	30,76,594
IX.—Gums and resins ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	5,691	81,767	6,111	91,033	3,194	47,903
	Total ...	5,691	81,767	6,111	91,033	3,194	47,903
X.—Horns ...	Thibet ...	61	602	1,555	12,440	...	...
	Nepál ...	2,194	16,629	1,038	8,039	612	4,918
	Total ...	2,255	17,231	2,593	20,479	612	4,918
XI.—"Kankar" ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	360	22	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	360	22	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XII.—Lac—							
1. Dye	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	36	435	21	252	3	36
	Total ...	36	435	21	252	3	36
XIII.—Lime	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	856	269	778	194	1,215	303
	Total ...	856	269	778	194	1,215	303
XIV.—Liquors—							
1. European ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—Metals and hardware—							
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	1	40	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	29	1,042	122	4,270	149	5,215
	Total ...	30	1,082	122	4,270	149	5,215
2. Iron	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,601	11,449	1,202	8,786	1,068	7,951
	Total ...	1,601	11,449	1,202	8,786	1,068	7,951
3. Other metals ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	115	4,840	167	6,730	336	13,440
	Total ...	115	4,840	167	6,730	336	13,440
	Total, Metals ...	1,746	17,371	1,491	19,786	1,553	26,606
XVI.—Oils—							
1. Mineral ...	Thibet ...	...	...	1	5	...	...
	Nepál	9	45	6	30	1	5
	Total ...	9	45	7	35	1	5
2. Vegetable ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	53	738	28	382	38	460
	Total ...	53	738	28	382	38	460
XVII.—Oilcake ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	3,222	4,888	3,907	5,859	3,135	4,696
	Total ...	3,222	4,888	3,907	5,859	3,135	4,696
XVIII.—Opium... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—							
1. Ghí	Thibet ...	37	1,084	24	711	20	570
	Nepál	19,607	5,90,363	14,734	4,08,601	24,076	6,79,914
	Total ...	19,644	5,91,447	14,758	4,09,312	24,096	6,80,484
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	16	80	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	3,970	18,756	3,996	17,486	5,308	24,458
	Total ...	3,986	18,836	3,996	17,486	5,308	24,458

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XX.—Salt—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Lahori	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sambhar	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other kinds	Thibet	31,380	1,25,920	33,275	1,33,100	33,545	1,34,182
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	31,380	1,25,920	33,275	1,33,100	33,545	1,34,182
	Total, Salt	31,380	1,25,920	33,275	1,33,100	33,545	1,34,182
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—							
1. Saltpetre	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet	20	50	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	4	...	...	...	...
	Total	22	54	...	...	...	...
XXII.—Seeds—							
1. Linseed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	42,912	1,79,710	35,305	1,39,229	47,293	1,87,356
	Total	42,912	1,79,710	35,305	1,39,229	47,293	1,87,356
2. Mustard and rape,	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,903	7,849	2,749	12,176	4,993	19,869
	Total	1,903	7,849	2,749	12,176	4,993	19,869
3. Til and jinjili	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	65	325	14	70	64	320
	Total	65	325	14	70	64	320
4. Other oilseeds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	102,445	2,65,756	121,957	3,50,850	134,265	3,99,989
	Total	102,445	2,65,756	121,957	3,50,850	134,265	3,99,989
	Total, Oilseeds	147,325	4,53,640	160,025	5,02,325	186,615	6,07,534
5. Indigo seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	154	308	30	60	241	482
	Total	154	308	30	60	241	482
XXIII.—Silk—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIV.—Spices—							
1. Betel nuts	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other spices	Thibet	43	860	30	600	64	1,280
	Nepál	14,414	2,85,561	16,001	3,19,206	11,483	2,27,936
	Total	14,457	2,86,421	16,031	3,19,806	11,547	2,29,216
XXV.—Stone ...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	24	48
	Nepál	111	222	147	294	128	256
	Total	111	222	147	294	152	304

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXVI.—Sugar—							
1. Refined	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1	14	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	14	...	...	...	...
2. Unrefined	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	16	80	9	45	...	...
	Total	16	80	9	45	...	...
	Total, Sugar	17	94	9	45	...	...
XXVII.—Tea—							
1. Indian	Thibet	63	3,300	17	1,020	10	600
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	63	3,300	17	1,020	10	600
2. Foreign	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	18	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	18	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Wood—							
1. Timber	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	544,738	6,83,254	400,593	5,00,740	294,530	3,68,158
	Total	544,738	6,83,254	400,593	5,00,740	294,530	3,68,158
2. Firewood	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	28,901	7,224	18,442	4,610	14,471	3,618
	Total	28,901	7,224	18,442	4,610	14,471	3,618
XXX.—Wool—							
1. Raw	Thibet	7,146	1,47,910	10,175	2,03,500	10,374	2,07,480
	Nepál	...	...	8	160	8	160
	Total	7,146	1,47,910	10,183	2,03,660	10,382	2,07,640
2. Manufactured piece-goods.	Thibet	362	17,020	284	11,360	666	26,640
	Nepál	17	770	2	80	10	400
	Total	379	17,790	286	11,440	676	27,040
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—							
1. Manufactured	Thibet	1	5	1	5	...	...
	Nepál	6,400	30,392	7,839	38,203	1,988	9,940
	Total	6,401	30,397	7,840	38,208	1,988	9,940
2. Unmanufactured	Thibet	...	...	4	12	...	...
	Nepál	5,825	15,780	4,720	13,785	6,700	20,100
	Total	5,825	15,780	4,724	13,797	6,700	20,100
3. Yáks' tails	Thibet	30	2,400	21	1,680	84	6,720
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	30	2,400	21	1,680	84	6,720
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—							
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Jewellery	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—							
1. Gold	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Silver	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	1,33,754	...	1,57,551
	Total	...	...	...	1,33,754	...	1,57,551
Total, Class A.	Thibet	57,605	4,61,751	66,844	5,46,097	64,065	5,49,375
	Nepál	1,987,967	56,62,331	1,238,393	42,83,881	1,502,352	57,64,809
Grand Total		2,045,572	61,24,082	1,305,237	48,29,978	1,566,417	63,14,184

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS (LIVING) FOR SALE—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet... ...	219	21,900	282	15,450	187	10,450
	Nepál	415	20,750	8	400	398	19,900
	Total ...	634	42,650	290	15,850	585	30,350
2. Cattle... ...	Thibet ...	97	2,425	1,081	27,025	117	3,510
	Nepál ...	3,451	86,691	1,745	43,625	1,618	40,450
	Total ...	3,548	89,116	2,826	70,650	1,735	43,960
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet... ...	9,660	28,980	24,695	74,085	23,713	71,139
	Nepál	3,834	7,695	210	420	404	808
	Total ...	13,494	36,675	24,905	74,505	24,117	71,947
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	147	442	4,344	13,042	38	114
	Nepál	1,501	3,027	1,597	3,208	2,028	4,056
	Total ...	1,648	3,469	5,941	16,250	2,066	4,170
II.—BAMBOOS	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	47,868	959	2,788	57	6,917	140
	Total ...	47,868	959	2,788	57	6,917	140
III.—CANES AND RATTANS...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	984,651	4,924	854,060	4,271	1,372,496	6,863
	Total ...	984,651	4,924	854,060	4,271	1,372,496	6,863
IV.—COCOANUTS (NARIAL, KACHCHA).	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—GUNNY-BAGS ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	64	16	700	175
	Total ...	...	...	64	16	700	175
VI.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle ...	Thibet... ...	298	596	15	30	43	86
	Nepál	92,205	1,84,410	71,482	1,42,964	54,911	1,09,822
	Total ...	92,503	1,85,006	71,497	1,42,994	54,954	1,09,908
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet... ...	477	238	547	273	551	275
	Nepál	2,905	1,451	3,088	1,542	3,718	1,856
	Total ...	3,382	1,689	3,635	1,815	4,269	2,131
VII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,231	3,693	179	697	1,597	5,459
	Total ...	1,231	3,693	179	697	1,597	5,459
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	425	213	160	80	92	45
	Total ...	425	213	160	80	92	45
Total, Class B.	Thibet...	10,898	54,581	30,964	1,29,905	24,649	85,574
	Nepál ...	1,138,486	3,13,813	935,381	1,97,280	1,444,879	1,89,574
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,149,384	3,68,394	966,345	3,27,185	1,469,528	2,75,148

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—BORAX	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—COTTON, RAW ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,160	21,134	1,089	17,802	1,444	22,854
	Total ...	1,160	21,134	1,089	17,802	1,444	22,854
III.—COTTON GOODS—							
1. Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	6	420	23	1,610	27	1,890
	Nepál	4,462	3,12,340	3,377	2,36,390	5,058	3,54,060
	Total ...	4,468	3,12,760	3,400	2,38,000	5,085	3,55,950
2. Twist and yarn (Indian).	Thibet ...	71	2,130	46	1,380	41	1,230
	Nepál	493	14,790	585	17,550	267	8,010
	Total ...	564	16,920	631	18,930	308	9,240
3. Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	362	36,200	374	37,400	335	33,500
	Nepál	10,756	10,75,600	13,601	13,60,100	13,294	13,29,400
	Total ...	11,118	11,11,800	13,975	13,97,500	13,629	13,62,900
4. Piece-goods (Indian).	Thibet ...	379	18,950	250	12,500	249	12,450
	Nepál	13,908	6,95,400	12,811	6,40,550	11,533	5,76,650
	Total ...	14,287	7,14,350	13,061	6,53,050	11,782	5,89,100
	Total, Cotton Goods,	30,437	21,55,830	31,067	23,07,480	30,804	23,17,190
IV.—DRUGS—							
1. Assafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	4	600	2	300	...	...
	Total ...	4	600	2	300	...	...
2. Pán or betel leaves,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	2	50
	Nepál	118	2,651	41	807	23	505
	Total ...	118	2,651	41	807	25	555
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	...	...	16	250	11	175
	Nepál	247	3,624	340	5,184	247	3,745
	Total ...	247	3,624	356	5,434	258	3,920
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds,	Thibet ...	9	18	...	...	12	24
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	18	...	...	12	24

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
V.—Dyeing materials—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Indigo...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Safflower	Thibet	2	40	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	3	60	12	240
	Total	2	40	3	60	12	240
4. Turmeric	Thibet	81	872	1	10	...	...
	Nepál...	154	1,233	...	...	9	79
	Total	235	2,105	1	10	9	79
5. Al (*Morinda citrifolia*).	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	...	...	39	468	...	...
	Total	...	...	39	468	...	...
6. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	87	698	47	506	57	572
	Total	87	698	47	506	57	572
VI.—Fibrous products—							
1. Fibres, raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	2	6	15	47	...	...
	Total	2	6	15	47	...	...
2. Fibres manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál...	9	36	32	160	70	350
	Total	9	36	32	160	70	350
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—							
1. Cocoanuts (golagari).	Thibet	64	1,280	68	1,360	53	1,060
	Nepál...	137	2,354	276	5,051	200	3,642
	Total	201	3,634	344	6,411	253	4,702
2. Potatoes	Thibet	...	...	...	...	1	4
	Nepál...	10,256	20,613	8,333	16,721	10,063	20,598
	Total	10,256	20,613	8,333	16,721	10,064	20,602
3. All other kinds	Thibet	63	137	83	166	132	286
	Nepál...	2,853	6,107	2,386	4,779	2,444	4,976
	Total	2,916	6,244	2,469	4,945	2,576	5,262
VIII.—Grains—							
1. Wheat	Thibet	3,274	12,341	2,221	10,154	3,281	17,470
	Nepál...	773	2,507	310	1,254	1,444	5,911
	Total	4,047	14,848	2,531	11,408	4,725	23,381
2. Gram and pulse	Thibet	561	1,683	1,700	5,558	117	624
	Nepál...	6,082	14,599	2,740	9,065	4,029	16,068
	Total	6,643	16,282	4,440	14,623	4,146	16,692
3. Rice (husked)	Thibet	19,256	94,736	14,552	82,940	47,485	2,96,486
	Nepál...	231	698	595	2,157	131	699
	Total	19,487	95,434	15,147	85,097	47,616	2,97,185

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded)*—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
4. Rice (unhusked) ...	Thibet ...	5,444	14,340	4,929	14,898	2,809	8,095
	Nepál	335	584	239	537	59	149
	Total ...	5,779	14,924	5,168	15,435	2,868	8,244
5. Other rain crops...	Thibet ...	6,628	19,108	5,353	20,137	3,609	11,866
	Nepál	334	672	46	122	16	57
	Total ...	6,962	19,780	5,399	20,259	3,625	11,923
6. Other spring crops,	Thibet ...	13,730	39,767	11,298	37,240	69,508	3,03,148
	Nepál	508	1,185	561	1,574	2,134	7,756
	Total ...	14,238	40,952	11,859	38,814	71,642	3,10,904
	Total, Grains ...	57,156	2,02,220	44,544	1,85,636	134,622	6,68,329
IX.—Gums and resins ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	5	68	5	75	2	30
	Total ...	5	68	5	75	2	30
X.—Horns	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XI.—Kankar ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Lac—	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Dye ...	Thibet ...	5	100	...	...	3	60
	Nepál	23	460	...	...	7	140
	Total ...	28	560	...	...	10	200
2. Shell	Thibet ...	4	160	4	160	...	...
	Nepál	15	600	3	120	4	160
	Total ...	19	760	7	280	4	160
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	...	...	4	60	...	...
	Nepál	89	1,082	104	1,350	73	876
	Total ...	89	1,082	108	1,410	73	876
XIII.—Lime	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	14	4	164	40	74	17
	Total ...	14	4	164	40	74	17
XIV.—Liquors—							
1. European ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native... ...	Thibet ...	45	962	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	3	75	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	48	1,037	...	...	...	...
	Total, Liquors ...	48	1,037	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XV.—Metals and hardware—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	100	4,240	63	2,520	44	1,665
	Nepál ...	1,111	40,687	818	28,535	796	27,895
	Total ...	1,211	44,927	881	31,055	840	29,560
2. Iron	Thibet... ...	201	1,481	210	1,935	166	1,569
	Nepál	1,467	9,539	1,312	10,105	1,340	10,696
	Total ...	1,668	11,020	1,522	12,040	1,506	12,265
3. Other metals ...	Thibet... ...	40	2,250	1	50	...	...
	Nepál	2,447	98,900	1,887	75,480	2,135	85,400
	Total ...	2,487	1,01,150	1,888	75,530	2,135	85,400
	Total, Metals ...	5,366	1,57,097	4,291	1,18,625	4,481	27,225
XVI.—Oils—							
1. Mineral ...	Thibet... ...	160	842	135	675	93	465
	Nepál	4,806	24,074	5,026	55,130	4,794	23,970
	Total ...	4,966	24,916	5,161	25,805	4,887	24,435
2. Vegetable ...	Thibet... ...	162	2,559	253	3,935	240	3,469
	Nepál	22	287	36	516	7	87
	Total ...	184	2,846	289	4,451	247	3,556
XVII.—Oilcake ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	4	7	1	1	8	11
	Total ...	4	7	1	1	8	11
XVIII.—Opium... ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—							
1. Ghí	Thibet... ...	141	4,283	159	4,768	133	3,990
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	141	4,283	159	4,768	133	3,990
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	76	242	248	846
	Nepál	40,188	1,19,740	30,433	85,998	28,925	93,981
	Total ...	40,188	1,19,740	30,509	86,240	29,173	94,827
XX.—Salt—							
1. Lahori... ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	211	1,055	194	970	46	196
	Total ...	211	1,055	194	970	46	196
2. Sambhar ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	19,844	78,705	25,710	1,02,795	23,641	94,564
	Total ...	19,844	78,705	25,710	1,02,795	23,641	94,564
3. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	32,077	1,29,772	34,455	1,37,921	48,088	1,99,932
	Total ...	32,077	1,29,772	34,455	1,37,921	48,088	1,99,932
	Total, Salt ...	52,132	2,09,532	60,359	2,41,686	71,775	2,94,692
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—							
1. Saltpetre ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	5	50	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	5	50	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	253	528	134	329	158	316
	Total ...	253	528	134	329	158	316

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXII.—Seeds—		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Linseed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1	4	5	20	24	96
	Total	1	4	5	20	24	96
2. Mustard and rape	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	1	4
	Total	...	...	...	...	1	4
3. Til or jinjili	Thibet	252	1,595	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	10	3	15	4	20
	Total	254	1,605	3	15	4	20
4. Other oilseeds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	61	152	...	...	...	...
	Total	61	152	...	...	...	...
	Total, Oilseeds	316	1,761	8	35	29	120
5. Indigo seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	145	290	200	400	20	40
	Total	145	290	200	400	20	40
XXIII.—Silk—							
1. Raw	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	2	750	2	500
	Total	...	...	2	750	2	500
2. Manufactured	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	3	1,500	...	...
	Total	...	...	3	1,500	...	...
XXIV.—Spices—							
1. Betel nuts	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	562	6,471	365	4,372	284	3,409
	Total	562	6,471	365	4,372	284	3,409
2. Other spices	Thibet	124	2,480	38	760	43	860
	Nepál	6,393	1,27,193	5,602	1,10,345	5,925	1,15,763
	Total	6,517	1,29,673	5,640	1,11,105	5,968	1,16,623
XXV.—Stone	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	2	4	...	...	25	50
	Total	2	4	...	...	25	50
XXVI.—Sugar—							
1. Refined	Thibet	410	6,345	356	5,530	209	3,192
	Nepál	2,780	33,912	2,159	25,858	1,910	23,585
	Total	3,190	40,257	2,515	31,388	2,119	26,777
2. Unrefined	Thibet	17,285	1,03,911	10,526	62,916	8,498	49,412
	Nepál	29,107	1,46,604	25,534	1,27,670	27,828	1,41,100
	Total	46,392	2,50,515	36,060	1,90,586	36,326	1,90,512
	Total, Sugar	49,582	2,90,772	38,575	2,21,974	38,445	2,17,289

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—							
1. Indian...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	5	300
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	5	300
2. Foreign	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Thibet	646	6,395	504	5,040	435	4,305
	Nepál	7,657	65,113	8,132	66,629	7,698	65,278
	Total	8,303	71,508	8,636	71,669	8,133	69,583
XXIX.—Wood—							
1. Timber	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	99	124	...	...	...	...
	Total	99	124	...	...	...	...
2. Firewood	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Wool—							
1. Raw ...	Thibet	10	200	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10	200	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured piece-goods.	Thibet	71	3,550	61	2,440	102	4,080
	Nepál	135	5,470	203	8,120	168	6,720
	Total	206	9,020	264	10,560	270	10,800
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—							
1. Manufactured	Thibet	31	155	16	80	10	50
	Nepál	16,403	81,646	5,642	28,139	4,723	23,615
	Total	16,434	81,801	5,658	28,219	4,733	23,665
2. Unmanufactured...	Thibet	9	27	...	...	5	15
	Nepál	1,366	4,079	2,359	7,191	692	2,076
	Total	1,375	4,106	2,359	7,191	697	2,091
3. Yáks' tails	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—							
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset.	Thibet	...	280	...	1,864	...	2,362
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	280	...	1,864	...	2,362
2. Jewellery	Thibet	...	560	...	...	...	520
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	560	...	...	...	520
XXXIII.—Treasure—							
1. Gold ...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Silver...	Thibet	...	16,074	...	21,523	...	12,098
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	34,784
	Total	...	16,074	...	21,523	...	46,882
Total, Class A.	Thibet	69,626	4,00,471	53,320	3,40,101	137,906	7,77,616
	Nepál	220,201	31,54,086	197,964	31,71,608	211,936	33,11,632
	Grand Total	289,827	35,54,557	251,284	35,11,709	349,842	40,89,248

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1895-96 *and* 1896-97—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS (LIVING) FOR SALE—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet... ...	1	100	13	650	2	100
	Nepál	47	2,360	5	250	...	...
	Total ...	48	2,460	18	900	2	100
2. Cattle ...	Thibet... ...	110	2,750	4	100	56	1,400
	Nepál	678	16,970	419	10,475	285	7,125
	Total ...	788	19,720	423	10,575	341	8,525
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet... ...	3,200	9,600	2,528	7,584	1,028	3,084
	Nepál	1,547	3,121	2,272	4,544	2,427	4,854
	Total ...	4,747	12,721	4,800	12,128	3,455	7,938
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet... ...	20	80	3	9	216	648
	Nepál	3,681	7,693	2,083	4,260	3,279	6,558
	Total ...	3,701	7,773	2,086	4,269	3,495	7,206
II.—BAMBOOS	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	17	1
	Nepál	693	18	310	9	1,067	22
	Total ...	693	18	310	9	1,084	23
III.—CANES AND RATTANS...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	100	1	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	100	1	...	...
IV.—COCOANUTS (NARIAL, KACHCHA).	Thibet... ...	735	92	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	12,751	1,594	9,833	1,230	10,650	1,329
	Total ...	13,486	1,686	9,833	1,230	10,650	1,329
V.—GUNNY-BAGS ...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	3,377	844	1,498	374	2,354	588
	Total ...	3,377	844	1,498	374	2,354	588
VI.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle ...	Thibet... ...	175	350	386	772	257	514
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	175	350	386	772	257	514
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet... ...	965	481	801	399	820	409
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	965	481	801	399	820	409
VII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured...	Thibet... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet... ...	643	320	630	315	517	258
	Nepál	281	140	503	251	447	223
	Total ...	924	460	1,133	566	964	481
	Total, Class B. Thibet, Nepál...	5,849 23,055	13,773 32,740	4,365 17,023	9,829 21,394	2,913 20,509	6,414 20,699
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,904	46,513	21,388	31,223	23,422	27,113

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities held on the 31st March 1898.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of—						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of—						Reserve at the end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
106,677	12,72,995	52,601	42,23,150	9,921	1,14,45,500	7,98,84,205	7,55,40,315	105,280	12,41,155	47,673	38,69,100	6,713	74,87,500	...	1,34,75,765	...	...	...	...	...

* Reserve coin ... ... Rs. 31,83,000
Exchange do. 6,765
Agency do. 1,02,86,000

Total ... 1,34,75,765

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR.									NUMBER REMAINING ON 31ST					
		Blind.			*Lepers.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Lepers.*		
Number.	Name of Institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	4	1	...	178	19	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	55	8	...
2	Do. Poor-house	117	100	9	...	...	...	693	443	399	7	12	1	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	1	3	...	...	...	...	45	18	31	1	3	...	...	...	...
4	Allahabad Leper Asylum ...	11	19	...	44	7	...	12	6	11	8	16	...	35	3	...
5	Almora ditto ...	1	...	...	65	52	2	4	6	...	1	...	...	55	50	1
6	Bahraich ditto ...	4	3	...	12	4	...	16	14	24	2	2	...	9	4	...
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's) Asylum.	173	110	8	111	5	...	1,324	913	489	22	19	3	27	1	...
8	Bareilly	22	22	6	52	16	...	16	20	8	10	7	3	16	5	...
9	Bara Banki	10	8	...	...	1	...	6	5	30	8	7	...	...	1	...
10	Bánda	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
11	Budaun	...	...	...	78	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	4	...
12	Cawnpore	3	3	...	1	...	...	131	53	30	2	3	...	...	...	...
13	Dehra Dún	...	1	...	125	46	1	1	1	5	...	1	...	87	34	1
14	Fyzabad	8	7	1	...	...	...	2	6	2	5	5	1	...	...	...
15	Gházipur	23	16	3	3	...	...	178	430	396	...	1	...	1	...	...
16	Gonda	10	4	2	9	...	...	4	5	17	6	3	2	5	...	...
17	Hardoi	...	8	...	28	7	...	2	...	13	...	5	...	3	6	...
18	Jalaun	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	9	9	1	...	...	1	1	...
19	Kúnch (Jalaun)	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
20	Lucknow (King's) Poor-house ...	51	56	19	40	4	...	223	226	126	19	17	1	26	3	...
21	Ditto (New Charity) ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	85	365	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
22	Meerut	...	...	...	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...
23	Moradabad Poor-house ...	5	12	1	...	...	...	28	13	11	4	5	...	...	...	...
24	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	37	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...
25	Muttra	3	1	...	2	...	...	16	8	20	1	1	...	1	...	...
26	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	...
27	Pithoragarh Leper Asylum ...													Return not		
28	Rae Bareli	4	1	...	8	2	...	54	43	32	1	1	...	2	1	...
29	Roorkee	...	...	...	30	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	3
30	Saháranpur	...	...	...	39	13	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	25	11	1
31	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	24	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	16	5	...
32	Sitapur	9	3	...	...	...	...	25	58	19	5	1	...	...	...	...
33	Sultánpur	10	18	...	10	2	...	9	7	9	6	16	...	6	2	...
	Total ...	475	405	49	932	248	9	2,882	2,672	1,682	115	131	11	453	168	6

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1897.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
DECEMBER 1897.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January* 1897.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	From Government, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,865 14 10	...	...	1
23	12	20	...	...	...	...	4,842 14 4	...	...	2
37	17	24	...	53 14 3	...	...	...	3,539 4 0	175 10 9	3
10	6	8	6,500 0 0	97 8 0	175 0 0	425 8 0	2,400 0 0	1,018 14 0	...	4
3	3	...	...	472 15 5	1,850 5 10	...	120 0 0	6,012 7 9	40 10 0	5
9	5	16	12,000 0 0	1,963 14 11	418 15 2	400 0 0	300 0 0	1,119 5 3	0 14 0	6
53	62	49	63,600 0 0	897 4 10	2,282 12 8	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	241 10 4	7
7	5	4	8,000 0 0	...	...	75 8 5	2,074 3 0	...	...	8
4	2	20	15,025 0 0	750 13 0	532 6 7	...	...	639 7 3	...	9
1	8	...	...	...	...	...	204 0 0	...	...	10
...	...	...	550 0 0	342 11 2	92 11 6	...	744 0 0	792 7 0	...	11
10	6	3	...	47 12 0	401 3 6	...	438 0 9	170 0 0	...	12
1	1	1	6,000 0 0	2,164 14 4	209 7 8	4,199 10 2	650 0 0	2,118 13 0	704 13 9	13
1	4	1	...	1,611 13 4	...	...	360 0 0	421 10 0	18 1 6	14
1	2	5	...	...	...	...	3,320 3 10	...	...	15
2	...	2	4,300 0 0	1,268 7 7	413 0 3	...	...	168 0 0	...	16
2	...	5	...	478 5 2	12 10 0	...	350 0 0	74 11 6	...	17
1	1	3	...	17 15 1	...	...	...	429 12 6	...	18
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	264 0 5	...	...	19
153	147	108	3,60,200 0 0	2,186 3 2	13,050 13 11	2,253 7 6	...	...	...	20
82	352	...	48,300 0 0	4,756 12 9	1,686 4 4	7,000 0 0	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	48 6 0	...	...	815 0 0	...	...	22
10	2	5	...	2 1 6	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	23
...	...	...	...	346 8 7	265 5 4	...	900 0 0	615 8 0	...	24
6	2	10	...	...	...	...	263 12 2	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	17 6 3	...	...	...	365 7 6	...	26
received.										27
22	11	19	12,500 0 0	80 5 7	436 6 6	...	100 0 0	330 1 6	...	28
...	...	...	...	282 13 3	...	...	300 0 0	265 0 0	...	29
1	2	...	...	...	...	414 0 0	1,084 7 0	270 8 3	...	30
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	762 5 0	...	...	31
14	47	12	9,500 0 0	125 10 10	314 3 4	...	...	3,687 3 8	...	32
6	6	5	...	865 12 8	20 5 3	...	200 0 0	398 0 0	...	33
459	713	320	5,46,475 0 0	18,880 5 8	22,161 15 10	17,096 11 1	26,558 13 4	22,616 9 2	1,181 12 4	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	Name of Institution.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	4,865 14 10	693 0 0	3,321 1 10	220 14 6
2	Do. Poor-house	...	4,842 14 4	945 3 4	2,885 8 4	84 6 0
3	Allahabad (Mejah) 'Cripples' Asylum.	...	3,768 13 0	345 10 0	3,021 8 7	138 6 0
4	Allahabad Leper Asylum ...	...	10,616 14 0	587 0 0	3,111 13 0	147 0 0
5	Almora ditto	...	8,526 7 0	721 0 0	5,633 6 2	379 5 0
6	Bahraich ditto	41 8 11	16,244 10 3	432 0 0	1,712 3 4	62 4 0
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's) Asylum.	325 11 7	70,876 0 5	1,480 8 0	8,796 6 11	218 9 9
8	Bareilly	...	10,149 11 5	312 0 0	1,645 9 5	...
9	Bara Banki	112 2 6	17,059 13 4	180 0 0	1,263 4 0	76 13 0
10	Bánda	...	204 0 0	...	...	...
11	Budaun	356 12 1	2,878 9 9	79 1 0	1,916 9 6	71 15 6
12	Cawnpore	...	1,057 0 3	148 4 3	716 14 6	88 10 6
13	Dehra Dún	210 6 11	16,258 1 10	1,033 13 4	4,851 14 1	178 3 8
14	Fyzabad	90 12 3	2,502 5 1	105 0 0	511 14 8	20 15 9
15	Gházipur	...	3,320 3 10	351 15 7	2,565 0 2	29 11 0
16	Gonda	10 1 3	6,159 9 1	266 12 0	476 5 9	73 9 6
17	Hardoi	5 4 0	920 14 8	61 4 0	278 0 0	50 0 0
18	Jalaun	...	447 11 7	62 0 0	36 15 2	100 0 0
19	Kúnch (Jalaun)	...	264 0 5	...	264 0 5	...
20	Lucknow (King's) Poor-house ...	9 0 0	3,77,699 8 7	1,409 0 2	11,185 2 5	...
21	Ditto (New Charity) ...	190 5 11	61,933 7 0	204 0 0	...	...
22	Meerut	90 0 0	953 6 0	84 0 0	753 4 0	52 14 0
23	Moradabad Poor-house ...	1,532 0 0	1,684 1 6	84 0 0	118 6 0	...
24	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	...	2,127 5 11	274 7 3	662 7 10	29 8 10
25	Muttra	...	263 12 2	68 3 0	111 11 8	...
26	Muzaffarnagar	...	382 13 9	51 0 0	313 13 9	...
27	Pithoragarh Leper Asylum ...					Return not
28	Rae Bareli	4 2 9	13,451 0 4	45 8 8	291 13 0	...
29	Roorkee	1,343 15 8	2,191 12 11	270 11 6	1,241 13 9	45 12 0
30	Saháranpur	...	1,768 15 3	198 0 0	1242 13 6	120 10 0
31	Sháhjahánpur	...	762 5 0	2 8 0	624 4 4	...
32	Sitapur	12 4 5	13,639 6 3	186 0 0	2,524 10 8	643 4 3
33	Sultánpur	184 9 1	1,668 11 0	226 8 4	526 13 1	...
	Total ...	4,519 1 4	6,59,490 4 9	10,908 6 5	62,605 9 10	2,832 13 3

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1897—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.* Floating.	Invested.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
87 4 9	99 10 0	443 15 9	...	...	4,865 14 10	...	...	1
99 8 7	415 3 9	413 0 4	...	...	4,842 14 4	...	...	2
...	70 12 0	45 1 0	...	...	3,621 5 7	147 7 5	...	3
16 8 0	70 0 0	152 9 0	30 0 0	...	4,114 14 0	2 0 0	6,500 0 0	4
...	165 14 9	30 4 0	...	...	6,929 13 11	1,596 9 1	...	5
23 4 9	41 8 11	11 15 9	...	...	2,283 4 9	1,961 5 6	12,000 0 0	6
89 14 6	145 6 3	2,010 6 10	129 0 0	...	12,870 4 3	4,405 12 2	53,600 0 0	7
...	127 2 9	64 15 3	...	...	2,149 11 5	...	8,000 0 0	8
...	30 0 0	83 7 0	...	...	1,633 8 0	501 5 4	14,925 0 0	9
...	...	...	204 0 0	...	204 0 0	...	...	10
24 14 11	192 8 0	73 6 1	...	...	2,358 7 0	520 2 9	...	11
...	17 10 0	14 11 9	...	27 0 0	1,013 3 0	43 13 3	...	12
109 15 6	371 2 10	539 12 0	...	...	7,084 13 5	3,173 4 5	6,000 0 0	13
...	...	53 1 8	...	...	691 0 1	1,811 5 0	...	14
50 0 0	143 7 8	180 1 5	...	...	3,320 3 10	...	...	15
...	52 8 6	46 3 1	176 12 0	...	1,092 2 10	767 6 3	4,300 0 0	16
...	10 2 0	1 0 0	70 0 0	...	470 6 0	450 8 8	...	17
...	10 13 0	41 4 0	...	...	251 0 2	196 11 5	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	264 0 5	...	...	19
387 2 1	322 8 9	...	3,731 12 0	...	17,035 9 5	463 15 2	3,60,200 0 0	20
...	...	8 10 3	9,085 0 0	...	9,297 10 3	4,335 12 9	48,300 0 0	21
0 2 3	...	51 5 9	...	...	941 10 0	11 12 0	...	22
19 1 9	66 9 6	913 7 10	...	...	1,201 9 1	482 8 5	...	23
34 3 0	15 7 1	1,101 1 0	...	...	2,117 3 0	10 2 11	...	24
...	79 15 6	3 14 0	...	...	263 12 2	...	...	25
18 0 0	...	...	...	...	382 13 9	...	...	26
received.								27
29 14 7	...	9 9 9	...	...	376 14 0	574 2 4	12,500 0 0	28
36 8 0	165 12 0	56 13 6	...	...	1,817 6 9	374 6 2	...	29
...	203 4 0	4 3 9	...	...	1,768 15 3	...	...	30
2 8 0	115 9 9	17 6 11	...	...	762 5 0	...	...	31
...	66 5 9	761 7 6	...	...	4,181 12 2	457 10 1	9,000 0 0	32
...	...	106 1 1	...	...	859 6 6	809 4 6	...	33
1,028 14 8	2,999 6 9	7,239 4 3	13,426 8 0	27 0 0	1,01,067 15 2	23,097 5 7	5,35,325 0 0	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denominations.	Natives.	Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	6,310	15,424	81	92	1,28,450	
Church of Scotland	3,142	1,036	21	12	12,649	
Protestant Dissenters	67,633	2,609	249	177	9,746	
Roman Catholics	2,482	6,969	39	41	45,498	
Greek Church	...	...	...	...	...	
Armenians	...	7	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1	29	...	...	...	
Pársis	166	23	...	...	...	
Other Churches	1,015	5	10	1	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1897-98.

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF—	REMARKS.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
107,502	Towns ... 484	Males ... 24,303,601	Institutions — For males ...	19	9	489	5,873	4	47	6,441	1,246	4,756	12,443	Institutions to number of towns and villages: 11·72	
	Villages. 105,716	Females, 22,601,484	Institutions — For females,	1	...	37	284	1	2	325	2	150	477		
	Total 106,200	Total ... 46,905,085	Institutions — Total ...	20	9	526	6,157	5	49	6,766	1,248	4,906	12,920	·45	
														12·17	
			Scholars — Males ...	1,799	492	56,713	202,008	480	2,844	264,336	17,388	58,040	339,764	Male scholars to male population of school-going age: 9·32	
			Scholars — Females ...	13	...	3,378	9,964	7	168	13,530	137	3,112	16,779	Female scholars to female population of school-going age: ·49	
			Total ...	1,812	492	60,091	211,972	487	3,012	277,866	17,525	61,152	356,543	5·07	

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2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils w ho have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government,	English ...	44	7,024	1,012	...	1,012	4,338	...	4,338
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	1	79	...	...	...	35	...	35
		Vernacular,	284	29,988	...	...	...	5,354	...	5,354
	Municipal ...	English ...	23	1,609	13	...	13	776	...	776
		Vernacular,	3	451	...	...	...	46	...	46
	Aided ...	English ...	95	13,535	1,154	7	1,161	5,021	67	5,088
		Vernacular,	9	894	...	...	...	91	...	91
	Unaided ...	English ...	30	3,154	180	...	180	1,090	...	1,090
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		489	56,734	2,359	7	2,366	16,751	67	16,818
For Girls ...	Government,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	32	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	24	...	...	...	...	24	24
	Aided ...	English ...	33	3,145	...	86	86	18	509	527
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	2	156	1	2	3	6	27	33
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		37	3,357	1	88	89	24	564	588
Total, Secondary Schools ...			526	60,091	2,360	95	2,455	16,775	631	17,406
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government ...		31	2,128	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		4,237	152,999	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		79	3,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		1,498	42,658	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		28	684	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		5,873	201,880	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Government ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		118	2,984	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		20	547	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		139	6,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		7	195	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		284	10,092	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...			6,157	211,972	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			6,683	272,063	2,360	95	2,455	16,775	631	17,406

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1897-98.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1,129	...	1,129	545	...	545	...	...	...	7,024	...	7,024
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	18	26	...	26	...	...	...	79	...	79
6,711	...	6,711	17,588	1	17,589	334	...	334	29,987	1	29,988
429	...	429	345	...	345	46	...	46	1,609	...	1,609
89	...	89	280	...	280	36	...	36	451	...	451
3,067	63	3,130	3,921	50	3,971	153	32	185	13,316	219	13,535
135	...	135	561	...	561	107	...	107	894	...	894
665	1	666	1,181	2	1,183	35	...	35	3,151	3	3,154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,243	64	12,307	24,447	53	24,500	711	32	743	56,511	223	56,734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	32	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
28	554	582	90	1,611	1,701	44	205	249	180	2,965	3,145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	46	54	4	50	54	3	9	12	22	134	156
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	603	639	94	1,686	1,780	47	214	261	202	3,155	3,357
12,279	667	12,946	24,541	1,739	26,280	758	246	1,004	56,713	3,378	60,091
858	...	858	1,270	...	1,270	...	...	...	2,128	...	2,128
21,062	...	21,062	127,880	24	127,904	4,033	...	4,033	152,975	24	152,999
122	...	122	3,192	...	3,192	97	...	97	3,411	...	3,411
1,287	21	1,308	36,781	19	36,800	4,518	32	4,550	42,586	72	42,658
80	...	80	445	...	445	159	...	159	684	...	684
23,409	21	23,430	169,568	43	169,611	8,807	32	8,839	201,784	96	201,880
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	178	178	...	2,711	2,711	...	95	95	...	2,984	2,984
...	63	63	...	472	472	...	12	12	...	547	547
45	371	416	87	4,943	5,030	67	853	920	199	6,167	6,366
5	11	16	6	137	143	14	22	36	25	170	195
50	623	673	93	8,263	8,356	81	982	1,063	224	9,868	10,092
23,459	644	24,103	169,661	8,306	177,967	8,888	1,014	9,902	202,008	9,964	211,972
35,738	1,311	37,049	194,202	10,045	204,247	9,646	1,260	10,906	258,721	13,342	272,063

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	2	3	1	6	11	16	2	6	35
2. D. Sc.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
3. Bachelor of Arts	2	6	2	10	71	168	26	9	274
4. B. Sc.	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	4
5. Intermediate Examination ...	3	6	8	17	118	258	114	20	510
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit *(a)* ...	1	1	1	3	104	3	1	...	108
Ditto Arabic *(b)* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Persian *(b)* ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	4
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(c)*,	4	4	24	32	123	17	47	3	190
Ditto Arabic *(b)*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Persian *(b)*,	...	1	1	2	...	4	2	...	6
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit *(d)* ...	3	5	29	37	39	13	71	2	125
Ditto Arabic *(e)* ...	1	2	...	3	3	3	6	1	7
Ditto Persian *(b)* ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Ditto Urdu	7	12	3	22	29	57	15	18	119
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	2	5	1	8	78	125	13	...	216
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.					14	...	...	...	14
2. B. C. E.					23	...	...	...	23
3. L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24
4. First L. C. E.					18	...	...	...	18
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... Boys,	* 35	50	8	93	578	627	116	582	1,903
Girls,	...	12	2	14	...	57	3	3	63
Middle School Examination, Boys,	345	94	33	472	3,614	1,165	299	1,313	6,391
Girls,	1	25	6	32	8	140	19	...	167
Upper Primary Examination, Boys,	1,864	167	33	2,064	9,382	2,326	376	195	12,279
Girls,	14	60	6	80	31	383	38	...	452
Lower Primary Examination, Boys,	4,030	524	33	4,587	18,702	2,672	382	12	21,768
Girls,	46	65	4	115	109	681	46	...	836
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper, Lower,	4	...	...	4	176	...	...	22	198
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
3. School of Arts Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...	1	...	...	1	62	...	...	5	67
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination,	1	...	...	1	68	...	...	...	68

(a) Acharya Examination of the Sanskrit College, Benares, and

(b) Panjáb University Examinations.

(c) Madhyama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College

(d) Prathama ditto ditto,

(e) Mulla Examination of Muir Central College, and Maulvi

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1897-98.

Number passed.					*Race or creed of passed scholars.*					
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8	9	1	3	21	1	1	15	3	1	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
32	82	5	1	120	1	4	81	29	5	
1	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	
31	95	28	3	157	6	8	121	20	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62	3	1	...	66	...	...	66	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	
64	13	26	3	106	...	...	106	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	
14	6	33	1	54	...	...	54	...	...	
1	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	47	14	14	100	1	...	73	26	...	Special Vernacular Examination.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	26	1	...	43	...	...	33	10	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	...	...	13	9	...	4	...	...	Engineer. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
23	...	...	...	23	14	...	8	1	...	Upper Subordinate. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
24	...	...	...	24	...	...	20	4	...	Lower Subordinate. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
12	...	...	...	12	7	...	5	...	...	College Entrance. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
259	231	45	66	601	55	10	407	120	9	
...	30	3	3	36	27	9	...	...	...	
2,219	358	60	277	2,914	38	15	2,238	622	1	
6	62	8	...	76	40	30	...	6	...	
4,802	1,124	181	75	6,182	133	90	4,875	1,083	1	
21	271	29	...	321	129	149	36	7	...	
13,660	1,570	215	8	15,453	112	129	12,756	2,444	12	
76	539	42	...	657	132	338	132	55	...	
115	...	...	9	124	1	106	17	...	...	
...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	...	...	2	53	1	9	32	11	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	...	...	...	32	1	...	20	11	...	

Shastri Examination of the Panjáb University.

Benares, and Visharada Examination of the Panjáb University.
ditto, and Prajna ditto ditto.
Examination of the Panjáb University.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1897.

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association ...	To help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote, by every legitimate means, the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 0 0	...	264 8 0	384 8 0	30	...	...	30	Not.	1881	Has a small library attached to it.
	Deva Nágarí Pracháriṇí Sabhá, Meerut.	To diffuse Deva Nágarí education ...	697 7 4	580 9 0	408 4 0	1,686 4 4	137	1	...	138	Not.	1st April 1882 ...	The Sabhá has started two schools—one boys' school and one girls' school. The boys' school teaches hand in hand Deva Nágarí with English up to the Middle Class, and to this school the Government has granted aid. The number of students of this school is 147. The girls' school teaches rudimentary Deva Nágarí to the female students. The number of girls is 36.
	The Meerut Theosophical Society.	(1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour. (2) To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science. (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	14	...	...	14	Not.	1881	Branch of this society issues an Urdu monthly journal in furtherance of its objects. The paper is known as Amritaka-ghúṇt.

Aligarh ...	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of art and science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As a society it has ceased to exist.	
	Bhárata Varshiya National Association.	To improve the study of Western and Eastern languages.	...	...	4,595 11 9	4,595 11 9	245	1	...	246	Registered.	1882.	
	Bhásha Samvardhiní Sabhá,	To improve the Hindi literature by competition and books.	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	105	Not registered.	Members do not pay subscription, but buy books published by the society.	
Farukhabad,	Árya Samája	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	106	...	...	106	Do. ...	Established in 1879.	
Etáwah ...	Vichára Sabhá ...	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science, and to teach English, Urdu, and Hindi languages.	176 8 0	6,010 0 0	*656 14 9	6,843 6 9	80	...	...	80	Unregistered.	21st January 1885 ...	* Includes Rs. 327-6-9, tuition fees.
	Anjuman-i-Islámia ...	To impart education in English language, to teach Muhammadan religion, and to assist poor Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	†2,909 8 6	2,909 8 6	28	...	...	28		14th December 1889,	† Includes Rs. 1,092-13-6, tuition fees.
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute or Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the Society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of the public mind, by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of a library and reading-room.	500 0 0 per year from the Municipality.	396 0 0 per year from the rent of shops of Town Hall.	1,010 8 2 during the year 1897.	1,906 8 2	137	...	...	137	...	Established on 11th September 1861.	
Cawnpore ...	Árya Samája	Promotion of Sanskrit education and social reform.	...	42 0 0	277 10 0	319 10 0	95	...	...	95	Not registered.	16th November 1879.	
	Majlis-i-Akhwán-us-Safá ...	To improve Oriental knowledge ...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	29			
	Tafríh-ul-Ahbáb Club ...	Reading of newspapers and debates on literary and social principles.	...	...	8 12 0	8 12 0	18	...	...	18		28th March 1887.	
	Anjuman-i-Isláh ...	Promotion of education by reading books and newspapers.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22		1st November 1894.	
	The Cawnpore Literary Association.	Advancement of learning	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	19	...	...	19		February 1889.	
	Christ Church Literary Institute.	To improve literary attainments of the students.	...	Mission ...	...	...	54	...	...	54		1891.	
	Cawnpore Dharam Mandal,	Protection of Hindu religion ...	...	580 0 0	44 6 0	624 6 0	75	...	...	75		An unregistered branch of Bhárata Dharma Mandala.	
Fatehpur ...	Literary Institute, Fatehpur.	Newspapers are subscribed for and read by the members.	...	...	13 0 0 per month.	13 0 0 per month.	13	...	...	13		15th April 1893.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1897—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
	Allahabad Literary Institute.	*(a)* To afford an opportunity to persons of acquiring facility in speaking English; *(b)* To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts; and *(c)* To publish now and then, if circumstances allow, short tracts or pamphlets in the vernacular of the Province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	115	...	...	115		5th July 1877 ...	The President of the Institute is the Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Chief Justice of the High Court, North-Western Provinces. It is patronized by the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Two prizes, one of Rs. 50 and the other of Rs. 25, called the Blair Elocution Prizes, are annually awarded for elocution.
	Káyastha Students' Dharma Sabhá.	(1) To cultivate the art of public speaking. (2) To effect moral, social, and literary advancement. (3) To foster a religious spirit among the educated young men of the community by inducing them to practice *sandhyá*. (4) To create a healthy public opinion for the abolition of pernicious customs among the Káyasthas.	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	85	...tered.	1895.	

Allahabad ...	Self-Improvement Society, Káyastha Páṭhaśálá.	(1) To acquire facility in the art of public speaking. (2) To effect moral, social, and literary advancement. (3) To spread the feeling of union and friendliness among the different sections of students.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	50	...	...	50	Not regis	1895.		
	Káyastha Debating Association.	(1) To acquire facility in the art of public speaking. (2) To effect moral, social, and literary advancement among the Káyasthas and other students.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30		1896.		
	Káyastha Páṭhaśálá Boarders' Union.	(1) The mutual improvement of its members in the art of public speaking. (2) The improvement of English and vernacular compositions and the encouragement of their moral, social, intellectual, and religious progress.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Not available.		
	The Muhammadan Union...	To facilitate the art of public speaking, and to effect moral, social, and intellectual progress among its members.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	50	...	...	50		...		
	Friends' Debating Society,	The objects of this society are the mutual improvement of its members in the art of public speaking; and the encouragement of their moral, social, and literary progress. The debates of the society totally avoid current politics and controversial religious subjects.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	80	Females not excluded, but there are at present no female members.	...	80		1884.		
	The Harrison Debating Club,	*(a)* To form an association of boarders desirous of acquiring facility in speaking the English and vernacular languages. *(b)* To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. *(c)* To provide newspapers for the use of the members thereof.	...	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	23	...	...	23		1885.		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1897—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
	Carmichael Library ...	The advantage of reading current literature in English and vernacular languages as well as newspapers and other periodicals, and diffusion of knowledge in general.	...	...	1,415 0 3	1,415 0 3	75 Members; 75 Visitors.	...	...	150	Registered.	1872. Interest on Government Promissory Notes and Post-office Savings Bank ... ... 272 8 6 Municipal grant ... 300 0 0 Subscriptions ... 651 0 0 Rent of shops ... 174 1 0 Miscellaneous ... 17 6 9 Total ... 1,415 0 3	
	Banga Sáhitya Samája ...	A library of Bengali books and periodicals. To place Bengali books within easy reach of the Bengali-reading community of Benares.	...	...	46 0 0	46 0 0	50	1	...	51		1875.	
	Káśi Sujana Samája ...	To consider and discuss political and social subjects and general improvement of the people.	...	...	31 0 0	31 0 0 from other sources, not exactly subscriptions.	41	...	...	41		4th April 1886.	
	Káśi Tattwa Sabhá ...	To promote social and religious tolerance and a feeling of universal brotherhood and study of Aryan literature.	...	...	128 0 0	128 0 0	17	...	...	17		February 1885.	

Benares ...	Kási Jiva Dayá Vistáriní Sabhá.	To supervise the management of cattle-yards.	...	...	4,282 9 3	4,282 9 3	121	...	...	121	Not registered.	July 1886.		
	Bengalitola Association ...	To watch and advance the interests of the residents of Bengalitola in particular, and also of all other residents within the limits of the Benares municipality in general.	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	47	...	...	47		1883.		
	Standing Congress Committee.	To improve and support the objects of the Indian National Congress.	...	...	49 0 0	49 0 0	21	...	...	21		1887.		
	Bhárat Varshíya Árya Dharma Pracháriní Sabhá.	Spread of Sanatan Dharma in India ...	...	562 8 0	120 0 0	682 8 0	33	...	...	33		1877.		
	Kási Árya Samája ...	To reform the present Hindu religion in the light of old Vedic principles.	...	...	127 0 0	127 0 0	50	...	...	50		14th August 1887.		
	Union Club	The improvement of its members in the art of public speaking; the advancement of their social, moral, and intellectual progress; and the promotion of a healthy spirit of union amongst them.	...	...	21 11 0	21 11 0	54	...	...	54		6th September 1888.		
	Anjuman-i-Akhwán-us-Safá,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Has ceased to exist.		
	Literary Society of Benares Pandits, or Brahmámrita Varshiní Sabhá.	Advancement of ancient philosophy ...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	200	...	...	200		1876.		
	Tírtha Yátri Kleśa Niváriní Sabhá.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Has ceased to exist.		
	Sanátana Dharma Páliní Sabhá.	To improve the morals of Hindu students on the principles of Sanátana Dharma. To study the religious science and literature of the Aryans and to engender a love for Aryan simplicity and Aryan spirituality, &c.	...	...	202 2 9	202 2 9	80	...	20	100		26th January 1898.		
	Benares Total Abstinence Society.	To inculcate the principles of sobriety,	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	125		20th March 1888.		
	Nágarí Pracháriní Sabhá...	To improve and enrich the Hindi language and literature, and to diffuse the knowledge of the said language and the Nágarí character everywhere by possible and fair means.	...	...	429 7 6	429 7 6	218	...	...	218		16th July 1893.		
	Kási Vaktritwattejaka Sabhá.	To promote the art of public speaking in Mahárástri and to promote the interest of the Mahárástra community.	...	...	13 8 0	13 8 0	18	...	18	36		1st June 1896.		
	Kási Purohita Sabhá ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Has ceased to exist.		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1897—(concluded).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	88 2 6	88 2 6	33	...	...	33	Not registered.	7th August 1881.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society,	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	Not registered.	11th August 1883.	
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and to discuss measures as may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country; discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	...	211 8 0	211 8 0	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	February 1887.	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifáh ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement.	...	...	1,213 5 6	1,213 5 6	48	3	...	51	Not registered.	1870.	
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club.	Social and literary improvement ...	...	...	632 8 0	632 8 0	37	...	...	37	Registered.		
Partábgarh ...	Reading Club	Intellectual, moral, and social improvement.	...	...	359 8 0	359 8 0	36	...	...	36	Not registered.	September 1871.	
Sultánpur ...	Sultánpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	From Municipality, Rs. 100.	...	294 8 0 Miscellaneous 1 10 3	351 2 3	34	...	...	34	Not registered.		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1898.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dún.	Mufasilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddell ...	Mufasilite ...	Parish Magazine.	
	Imperial Press ...	Messrs. Puran Singh & Co.	...	...	
	Gurkhá Press ...	Gurkha Press Company.	Mussoorie Courier,	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám Press,	Lála Darshan Lal ...	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám.	...	
Saháranpur.	Matba-ul-Anwár Press...	Kura Mal	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Sarkár Press.	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Kausar Press,	Nazar Husain ...	...	...	
	BeNazir Press ...	Saiyad Nazír Hasan ...	...	...	
	Farrukhi Press ...	Ináyat Ali	...	...	
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Zakariya...	...	...	
	Bulbul-i-Hind Press ...	Shikrí Prasad ...	Khurshéd-i-Anwar,	...	
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhammadi Press ...	Shaikh Naím ...	...	...	
Meerut.	"Templar," late I. O. G. T. Press.	Grand Lodge of India, I. O. G. T.	(1) British India Templar. (2) Indian Juvenile Templar. (3) Sword and Shield.	...	
	Roman Catholic Press...	Archbishop of Agra ...	...	...	
	The Official Machine Printing Press.	Mrs. Ellen D'Silva ...	...	The Meerut Directory. The Indian Veterinary Journal.	
	The Commercial Advertiser Press.	Mr. W. Pyke ...	...	...	
	Káší Prakáśa Press ...	Lála Ram Sarup ...	...	...	
	Jnána Ságara Press ...	Pandit Hardeo Sahay...	...	...	
	Rahmání Press ...	Maulvi Niáz Muhammad Khan.	...	...	
	Vidyá Darpaṇa Press ...	Bábu Ram Chandra Vaish.	Anís-i-Hind ...	Theosophical Society's Journal.	
	Fakhr-ul-Matábí Press...	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-dín.	...	...	
	Hidáyat-ul-Álam Press,	Mír Muhammad Murtazá Yazdáni.	...	Lisán-ul-Mulk.	
	Shaukat-ul-Matábí Press,	Maulvi Ahmad Hasan Shaukat.	Shahna-i-Hind and Túti-i-Hind.	Parwána.	
	Jwálá Prakáśa Press ...	Lála Jwala Parshad ...	...	...	
	Jnána Prakáśa Press ...	Lála Basdeo ...	...	...	
	Dár-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Hakím Mukarrab Husain Khan.	Akhbár-i-Álam, Police News.	Mazhar-uz-Zirát.	
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Maulvi Muhammad Khalíl.	...	...	
	Háshimí Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Siráj.	...	...	
	Lightning Press ...	Lála Banarsi Das ...	...	...	
	Námí Press... ...	Mahbúb Alí ...	...	Dilsóz.	
	Faiz-i-Ám Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Ghaní ...	...	Risála-i-Arya Samáchár.	
	Aijáz Press... ...	Abdul Bárí ...	...	...	
	Ziyoí Press	Barkat Sher Khan ...	...	...	
	Om Press	Kedar Nath ...	...	...	
	Rangíní Press ...	Amín Khan ...	...	...	
	Sádiq-ul-Matábí Press...	Ibád-ul-láh ...	...	Vaiśya Hitakarí. Vaiśya Sudaśá Pravartaka.	
	Swámí Press ...	Tulshi Ram ...	...	Veda Prakáśa. Deva Nágarí Gazette. Maheshri-Hapur. Bháratoddháraka.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1898—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahay ...	...	...	
	Saiyad-ul-Matba Press...	Jáfar Husain ...	...	...	
	Varṇa Prakáśa Press ...	Baldeo Sahay & Co. ...	...	...	
	Mukunda Prakáśa Press,	Mukand Sarup ...	...		
Aligarh.	Muhammadan Press ...	Khalíl Ahmad, Ináyat Khan.	Vernacular portion of M. A.-O. College Magazine.	...	
	Bhárata Bandhu Press...	Bábu Tota Ram ...	Bhárata Bandhu ...	...	
	Matba-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Shaikh Viláyat Husain and others.	...	...	
	Jagat Vinoda Press ...	Munshi Kanhaiya Lal...	...	...	
	Káyastha Prakáśa Press,	Munshi Sukhan Lal ...	...	...	
	U. B. Press, Háthras ...	Munshi Fateh Chand...	...	...	
	Jnánodaya	Bábu Jwala Parshad ...	...	...	
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Manba-ul-Úlúm Press,	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Vinoda Press ...	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
	Śyáma Káśí Press ...	Pandit Shiam Lal ...	...	...	
	Bombay Mitra Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	...	...	
	Vraja Chandrodaya Press,	Ganeshi Lal ...	...	...	
	Aijáz-i-Haidári Press ...	Isár Husain ...	...	...	
	Gurjara Press ...	Gordhan Das ...	...	...	
	Mathurá Bhushaṇa Press,	Chetar Pal ...	...	...	
	Viśwakarmá Press ...	Pandit Sundar Deo ...	...	...	
	The Star Press ...	Viláyat Husain ...	...	...	
	Har-dil-Azíz Press ...	Ganga Pershad ...	...	...	
	Sudarśana Press ...	Ghasi Ram ...	Jaina Gazette ...	...	
Agra.	Gulshan-i-Ilm Press ...	Saiyad Ghulám Husain,	...	...	
	Anwari Press ...	Faqir Muhammad Khan,	...	...	
	Nágarí Vilása Press ...	Hira Lal	Sanádhya Upakáraka and Sajjana Vinoda.	...	
	Sitára-i-Hind Press ...	Bandah Ali Khan and Muhammad Sháh Khan.	...	...	
	Altáfi Press	Altáf Ali	Medical Journal and Star of India.	...	
	Riáz-i-Hind Press ...	Ináyat Khan ...	...	...	
	Akbarí Press ...	Majíd-ud-din Ahmad...	...	...	
	Mufid-i-Alam Press ...	Panáh Ali	...	...	
	Murtazáí Press ...	Jagan Khan ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Chunna Mal ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Riáz Press ...	Amín-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Iláhi Press	Muchhu Khan ...	...	...	
	Ijad Krishan Press ...	Ramrich Pal ...	...	...	
	Mustafáí Press ...	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
	Madana Mohana Press...	Gopal Parshad ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Amír-ud-din *alias* Kallan.		...	
	Ornamental Job Press...	Meghraj	...	...	
	Rashíd Press ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Star Press	Amír Khan ...	...	...	
	Moon Press... ...	Lal Singh	...	...	
	Advertiser Press ...	Ram Das	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	
	Ghaus Muhammadi Press,	Nabí Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Viláyat Ali ...	...	...	
	Amán Press ...	Amán Ali	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1898—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Riyáz-i-Razí Press ...	Zírak Husain ...	...	...	
	Lámi-un-Núr Press ...	Isháq Ali... ...	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Islám Press.	Sharf-ud-din Beg ...	...	...	
	Amír-ul-Islám Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Shaukat Sháh Jahání Press.	Abdul Ghafúr Khan ...	...	...	
	Aijáz Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali ...	Násir-i-Hind ...	...	
	Mufid-i-Ám Press ...	Kadir Ali Khan ...	Mufid-i-Ám ...	...	
	Agrá Akhbár Press ...	Sádiq Husain ...	Agra Akhbár and Zamána.	...	
	Fárúqi Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Abul-Ulái Press ...	Ghafúr Bakhsh ...	Aftáb-ul-Islám ...	...	
	Indu Prakáśa Press ...	Bábu Jamna Das Biswas.	Nasím-i-Agra ...	...	
	Orphanage Press ...	Superintendent, Orphanage.	Orphanage ...	...	
	Matba-ul-Islám Press ...	Umar Khan ...	Akhbár-i-Islám ...	...	
	People's Herald Press ...	F. Ellis, Esq. ...	People's Herald ...	...	
	Anwár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Husain ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Hitkári Press.	Ibráhím Khan ...	Káyastha Hitakári,	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Har Pershad ...	...	...	
	Usmáni Press ...	Farid-ud-din ...	Khádim-i-Hind ...	...	
	Budh Sen's Press ...	Budh Sen	...	...	
	Faiyáz-i-Akbar Press ...	Faiyáz Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Nazír Husain ...	...	...	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
Farukhabad.	Guláb Rai Press ...	Guláb Rai ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Jagat Prakáśa Press ...	Jagan Nath Prakash ...	...	...	
	Indian Service Press ...	Gulzár Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Chintámani Press ...	Chintaman ...	...	...	
	Dilkushá Press ...	Munshi Bishun Sarup ...	...	...	
	Nazáir-i-Kánun-i-Hind Press.	Pratap Narayan ...	...	Khulása-i-Nazáir.	
	Rahímí Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Kannauj Punch ...	Payám-i-Áshiq and Gulzár-i-Khuld.	
Mainpuri.	...	...	...	...	
Etáwah.	Chaman-i-Akhláq Press,	Chaman Lal ...	...	...	
	Shoba-i-Ziyái Press ...	Háfiz Rúh-ul-láh Khan,	...	...	
	Iswara Prakáśa Press ...	Ishri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Mula Prakásh Press ...	Mul Chand ...	...	...	
	Prabhákara Press ...	Bhola Nath ...	...	...	
	Saraswatí Press ...	Pandit Bhim Sen ...	...	Arya Siddhánta and Mánava Dharma Śástra.	
Etah.	Surma-i-Túr Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Masdar-ul-Latáif Press,	Kedar Nath Prasad ...	...	...	
	Muzaffar Ali Press ...	Muzaffar Ali ...	...	...	
	Kanhaiya Lal Press, Kásganj.	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Gobind Ram Press, Kásganj.	Gobind Ram ...	...	...	
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karím-ul-Matábî Press,	Háfiz Karím-ul-láh ...	Mehr-i-Nimróz ...	...	
	Bahár-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jiraj Singh ...	Tuhfa-i-Hind ...	...	
	Hamid-ul Matábî Press,	Háfiz Múhib-ul-láh ...	...	...	
Moradabad.	Krishneśwarí Press ...	Mewari Lal ...	...	Ganra Hitkáraka Patra.	
	Náráyana Bháskara Press,	Narayan Das ...	...	...	
	Baladeva Kásí Press ...	Baldeo Pershad ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1898—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Moradabad—*(concluded).*	Árya Bháskara Press ...	Pandit Bhagwan Din,	Árya Mitr ...	Sanátana Dharma Patáká and Tohfat-ul-Kuran.	
	Lakshmi Narayana Press,	Shiblal and Ganeshi Lal,	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Ibráhim Press...	Muhammad Ibráhim...	Nawáb Akhbár ...	Kashf-ul-Álam.	
	Rahbar Press ...	Pandit Partab Kishen, Agha.	Rahbar ...	...	
	Najm-ul-Hind Press ...	Pandit Otar Kishen, Agha.	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Safir-i-Kashmir.	
	Matba-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali,	Nayyir-i-Ázam ...	...	
	Vidyá Bhushaṇa Press ...	Pandit Banwari Lal ...	Sitára-i-Hind, Karnál, Bhárat Prakáśa, Agent, Hindustán.	Naghma-i-Andlíb.	
	Ahsan-ul Matábî Press...	Anwar Ali	...	...	
	Iláhi Press	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	Hámid-ul-Akhbár,	...	
	Al-Hind Press ...	Mirza Muhammad Kázim Burlas.	Ditto ...	...	
	Áftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Kázi Muhammad Abdul-láh.	Jám-i-Jamshéd and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Wali-ul-láh,	...	...	
	Shams-ul-Matábî Press...	Muhammad Abdul Haq and Abdul Rashíd.	...	...	
	Ihtishámiyah ...	Muhammad Fahímud-din.	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	...	
	Mehr-i-Hind Press ...	Bansi Dhar ...	...	...	
	Diamond Jubilee Press,	Jagmohan Lal ...	...	...	
	Soldiers' Press ...	Pandit Baldeo Singh ...	...	...	
Budaun.	Victoria Press ...	Aghá Ján	Mashír-i-Saltanat,	...	
	Kaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Basant Rai ...	...	...	
Bareilly.	Kaisari Press ...	Thakur Prasad and Ganga Din.	Dabdaba-i-Kaisari,	...	
	Nádiri Press ...	Niáz Ali	...	...	
	Nizámi Press ...	Rafí-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bás Press	Badri Pershad ...	...	...	
	Urdu Akhbár Press ...	Abdul Azíz ...	Rohilkhand Gazette.	...	
	Núr Press	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Rohilkhand Printing Press.	Bashír Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Star Press	Makbúl Husain and Dildár Khan.	...	...	
	Khurshéd-i-Hind Press,	Ram Ghulám ...	...	...	
	Ahl-i-Sunnat Press ...	Irshád Ali... ...	...	...	
Shahjahánpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Bakhtawar Singh ...	...	Árya Darpaṇa.	
	Hamídia Press ...	Abdul Hamíd Khan ...	...	...	
Pilibhít.	Bágh-i-Ahmadi Press ...	Ágha Husain ...	...	...	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Nawala Kiśora Press ...	Bábu Prag Narayan ...	...	...	
	Námí Press ...	Rahmat-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Ágha Muhammad Razá,	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Parshad ...	(1) Merchant, (2) Indian Druggist.	...	
	Law Press	Hira Lal	...	...	
	Star Press	Dwarika Prasad ...	...	...	
	Nizámí Press ...	Muhammad Saíd Khan.	...	...	
	Núr Press	Bihari Lal ...	...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Shircore & Co. ...	The Exchange Gazette.	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued).*			
CAWNPORE—*(concluded).*	Azízi Press	Abdul Azíz ...	Ganjina-i-Sakhun,	...	
	Church Mission Press ...	S. P. G. Mission ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Aziz-ul-Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Intizámi Press ...	Abdul Wahid ...	...	...	
	Cawnpore Gazette Press,	Harnam Singh ...	Cawnpore Gazette.	...	
	Zamána Press ...	Safdar Husain ...	...	...	
	Rasika Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	Rasika Patriká, Bhatta Bháskara,	...	
	Medical Press ...	Sheo Ram Parshad ...	...	...	
	Kayyúmi Press ...	Abdul Kayyúm ...	...	...	
	Raziká Press ...	Abdul Azíz ...	Weekly Advertiser	...	
	Dwárikádhísa Press ...	Jeorakhan Lal ...	...	...	
	Ilmi Press	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
	Islámi Press ...	Muhammad Islám ...	Tohfa-i-Muhammadia.	...	
	Śudhá Ságara Press ...	Sahdeo Pershad ...	Sudhá Ságara ...	...	
	Nityánandí Press ...	Babu Ram ...	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi Press...	Jasím-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Ulwi Press	Abdul-láh	...	...	
	Lachchhimí Press ..	Chhedi Lodh ...	...	...	
	Diamond Jubilee Press,	Prag Narain ...	...	...	
	Bhárgava Press ...	Bishambhar Dayal ...	...	...	
FATEHPUR.	Nasím-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Bihari Lal, Pleader.	Nasím-i-Hind ...	...	
	Arzán Press... ...	Bhagwan Prasad ...	Shams-ul-Hind ...	Guldasta-i-Arzán...	
	Mushír-i-Qánún -i- Hind Press.	Lála Rámadhin, *Mukhtár.*	...	...	
BÁNDA.	...	...	...	...	
HAMÍRPUR.	...	...	...	...	
ALLAHABAD.	Pioneer Press ...	Sir W. H. Rattigan, Q.C.; Mr. J. L. Walker, C.I.E.; Sir G. W. Allen, C.I.E.; Mr. G. M. Chesney, and Mr. W. J. Dare.	(1) Pioneer, (2) Pioneer Mail.	...	
	Allahabad Presbyterian Mission Press.	Mr. J. C. Jordan, Revd. J. J. Caleb.	...	The Roman Urdu Christian Treasury.	
	The Morning Post Printing Works.	Mr. H. Liddell ...	North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	Indian Telegraphist.	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. A. E. Hore ...	...	The Allahabad Parish Magazine. St. Andrew's Church Magazine.	
	Queen Press ...	Piare Lal	...	...	
	Indian Press ...	Bábu Chintamoni Ghose,	...	...	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Congregation.	...	...	Press abolished on 2nd April 1898.
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulám Haidar Khan...	The Indian Advertiser.	...	
	Cochrane Press ...	S. B. Sarbadhikari, Esq.	Cochrane ...	...	
	Námwar Press ...	Saiyad Ahmad Husain,	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Vidyá Dharma Vardhaka Press.	Vidyá Dharma Vardhini Páṭhaśálá.	Nátyapatra Triveni Taranga.	Válmíkíya Rámáyana.	
	Zubdat-un-Nazáir Press,	Avadh Behari Lal ...	...	Zubdat-un-Nazáir.	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Allahabad—*(concluded)*.	National Press ...	Ram Narayan Lal ...	...	...	
	Damri Lal Press ...	Damri Lal ...	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Khalíl-ud-din Ahmad...	...	...	
	Zínat-i-Hind Press ...	Kunwar Bahadur Singh,	...	...	Temporarily closed.
	Nazáir-i-Qánún-i-Hind Press.	Durga Pershad, Sundar Lal, Bankey Behari, and Ahmad Ali Khan.	...	... Nazáir-i-Qánún-i-Hind. Nazáir-i-Faujdári-i-Hind. Students' Friend.	
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Fasíh-ul-láh,	...	Al-Islám.	
	Husaini Press ...	Sádiq Husain and Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Oriental Press ...				
	Dhármika Press ...	Pandit Jagannath Tewari.	Prayága Samáchára,	Krogya Darpana in Hindi.	
	Nágarí Press ...	Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Karím-ul Press ...	Abdul Ghafúr ...	...	...	
	City Albion Press ...	Sat Narain *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Union Press ...	Pandit Raghunath Sahai,	Hindí Pradípa ...	...	
	Indian Christian Press...	Mr. J. Pratt ...	...	...	
	Sitára-i-Hind Press ...	Nand Bihari Lal ...	Káyastha Samáchára.	...	
	City Press	Kurbán Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Mufid-ul-Anám Press ...	Muhammad Yunus and Abdul Básit.	...	...	
	Núr-ul-Absár Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
	Buddhi Prakáśa Press ...		...	...	
	Katra Press ...	Madho Ram ...	...	...	
	Sat Hitaishí Press ...	Narain Das ...	...	...	
	Barkát-i-Ahmadi Press,	Shaikh Jahángír ...	...	...	
Jhánsi.	Jhánsi Press ...	Mr. R. J. Dennett ...	...	...	
	Royal Artillery Press ...	Durga Das, Musa Lal ...	...	...	
	Indian Midland Railway Press.	Indian Midland Railway Company.	...	...	
	Flower Press ...	Murtazá Khan ...	...	...	
	Yusúfi Press, Jhánsi ...	Muhammad Yusuf Bég,	...	...	
	Khádim-ul-Mulk Press,	Khádim Ali ...	...	...	
	Bundelkhand Punch Press.	Nanhu Prasad ...	...	...	
Jalaun.	...	...	...	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Benares.	Vidyá Ságara Press ...	Musammát Janki ...	...	...	
	Harihara Prabhákara Press.	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...	...	
	Bhárata Jíwana Press...	Ram Krishna Khattri,	Bhárata Jiwana in Hindi.	...	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Kandhaia Lal ...	...	...	
	Hari Prakáśa Press ...	Amír Singh ...	...	Sáhitya Sudhá Nidhi in Hindi. Hariśchandra Kaumudí in Hindi.	
	Ganeśa Prabhákara Press,	Kishun Dat Singh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Bishun Dat (Thakur)...	...	...	
	Gurkhá Pradípa Press ...	Ganga Ram ...	...	...	
	Light Press ...	Jadu Nath Pathak ...	...	...	
	Bhárata Bhúshana Press,	Musammát Ram Piari,	Bhárata Bhúśana in Hindi.	...	
	Nazír-ul-Matábí Press ...	Fateh Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Viśwéśwara Press ...	Gopal Sharma ...	...	...	
	Dwáriká Press ...	Sheo Charan ...	...	...	
	Chintámani Ganeśa Prabhákara Press.	Kishan Deo Pande ...	...	...	
	Jyotí Prakáśa Press ...	Ganesh Pandit ...	...	...	
	Prasiddha Press ...	Bishwanath Lal ...	...	...	
	Kedára Prabhákara Press,	Ram Prasad Tewari ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Benares—*(concluded)*.	Amara Press ...	Amulya Chandra Banarji, Prophulla Chandra Banarji, and Anil Chandra Banarji.	...	...	
	Dharmámrita Press ...	Tara Prasanno Mukarji,	Dharma Pracháraka Bengali and Hindi	...	
	Śri Satya Náráyaṇa Yantraśálá Press.	Bengali Sabhá ...	...	...	
	Prabhákara Press ...	Bhut Nath Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Jagadíswara Press ...	Kanji Upadhya ...	...	...	
	Gauríśa Press ...	Manuji Bajpai ...	...	...	
	Gopál Press ...	Nandan Parsada ...	...	...	
	Iksír-i-Ázam Press ...	Walí Muhammad ...	Ar-Rafiq in Urdu, English, and Nágarí.	...	
	Jawáhir-i-Aksír Press ...	Fidá Husain *alias* Ghulám Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbár in Urdu.	...	
	Ráj Rájeswari Press ...	Balkrishna Shastri ...	...	Kusumánjali, Hindi Magazine.	
	Saiyad-ul-Matábî Press,	Muhammad Saíd ...	...	...	
	Nazáir Press ...	Kapur Chand ...	...	...	
	Chandra Prabhá Press...	Jagannath Mehta, manager of Chandra Prabha and Company.	...	...	
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	...	The Pandit in Sanskrit.	
	Mahárája Press ...	Shamsher Bahádur Singh.	...	...	
	Akhtar Press ...	Muhammad Ismáíl ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Prabhúshaṇa Press,	Kandyi Upadhaya ...	...	...	
	Makhzan-ul-Qawánín Press.	Muhammad Abdul Kádir.	...	...	
	Tara Printing Works Press.	Bhikhari Shankar and Pindi Shankar.	...	Prashnotthar Magazine.	
	Hita Chintaka Press ...	Balwant Rai, Bráhman,	...	...	
	Áditya Keśava Press ...	Goshain Bachai Gír ...	...	...	
	Áftáb Press ...	Abu Barkát ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Prakáśa Press ...	Girdhari Singh ...	...	...	
	Jaláli Press ...	Saiyad Wazír Husain ...	...	...	
	Kalpataru Press ...	Bansidhar Misir ...	...	...	
	Victor Press ...	Kesho Ram Das ...	...	...	
	Brahmánanda Press ...	Krishun Datt, Bráhman, Gujerati.	...	...	
	Vyása Press ...	Sitla Prasad ...	...	...	
	Jágeśwara Press ...	Jageshar Mukerji ...	...	...	
	Sri Báláji Press ...	Basdeo Bhatt ...	Káśí Vaibhava ...	...	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Bábu Gajanand ...	...	...	
	Śitá Rama Press ...	Madho Ram ...	...	...	
	Durgá Yantrálaya Press,	Ajodhya Teli ...	...	...	
	Homœopathic Medical Press.	Jagannath Parshad Mathur.	...	...	
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lála Lachman Prasad,	...	...	
	Ananda Kádambini Press,	Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	...	...	
	Khichri Samáchára Press,	Madho Prasad Khattri,	Khichri Samáchára, in English and Hindi.	...	
Jaunpur.	Nasím-i-Jaunpur or Isháki Press.	Muhammad Ishák ...	...	...	
	Uzzám-ul-Matábî Press,	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	...	...	
	Jáfari Press ...	Shér Ali	...	...	
	Jádu Press	Abdul Rahmán ...	Jádu	...	
	Nayyir-i-Ázam Press	Maulvi Muhammad Husain, *Vakíl*	...	...	
Bal-Ghazi-lia. pur.	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Branch Ghausiah Press,	Madár-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Dinakara Press ...	Munshi Adit Parshad...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riáz-ul-Akhbár Press ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	Riáz-ul-Akhbár, with two Supplements, Fitna and Itr-i-Fitna.	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Masúdi Press, at Deoria,	Sálár Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bhárata Prakáśa Press ...	Harghulám, Thákur ...	...	...	
	Church Missionary Congregational Press.	Revd. T. F. Robatham, Manager.	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Yusufi Press ...	Abdul Ghafúr ...	...	...	
	Mahráj Bilás Press ...	Muhammad Latíf, Manager.	...	...	
	Ihsániah Press ...	Ihsán Ali	...	...	
Basti.	...	...	...	...	
Azamgarh.	Áftáb Press (Litho.) ...	Kudrat Ali Khan ...	The Liberal ...	...	
	Bahár Press (Litho.) ...	Gaya Ram Kandu ...	...	...	
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Naini Tal.	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Widow of Gobardhan...	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
		Pandit Jiva Nand Joshi of Almora.			
		Pandit Damodhar Joshi.			
		Pandit Játi Dat Joshi of Garhwál.			
		Pandit Purkhotam Joshi.			
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Messrs. E. Morrison & Co.	Naini Tal Gazette,	...	
	London Printing Press...	Messrs. Murray & Co....	Lake Zephyr ...	...	
Almora.	Civil and Military Press.	T. H. Parvion ...	...	...	
	Station Press ...	Messrs. Rustomji & Sons.	...	...	
	Almora Debating Club Press.	Munshi Sada Nand Sanwal ...	Almora Akhbár,	...	
		Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pande,			
		,, Gosain Dat Bhat ...			
		Háji Lál Muhammad ...			
		Lála Badri Sah			
		,, Joga Sah			
		Pandit Badri Dat Joshi, LL.B.,			
		,, Hari Ram Pande, B.A.,			
		,, Mathura Datt Pande ...			
		Munshi Udai Singh Negi ...			
		Chandra Ballabh Pant ...			
		Pandit Krishna Nand Joshi ...			
		,, Gopi Ballabh Tewari ...			
		,, Bachaspati Pant ...			
		,, Amba Dat Joshi ...			
		,, Bishen Dat Joshi, I ...			
		,, Chandra Dat Pande ...			
		,, Jwala Dat Joshi ...			
		,, Bishen Dat Joshi, II ...			
		Munshi Nathu Ram Negi ...			
	Kumaun Printing Press,	Lála Debi Das ...	...	...	
Garhwál.	...	...	...	...	
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association.	The Express ...	...	
	Methodist Episcopal Printing House, Lucknow.	Revd. A. I. Mansel ...	Kaukab-i-Hind ...	...	
			Rafiq-i-Niswán ...	Rafiq-i-Niswán.	
			...	Indian Young Folk.	
			...	Bál Hitakáraka.	
			...	Khair-khwáh-i-Atfál.	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
Lucknow—*(continued)*.	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society.	...	The Messenger of Light.	
	Ganga Parshad Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	Hindustáni ...	...	
			The Advocate ...	...	
	Kánakubja Prakáśa Press,	Balbhaddar Misra ...	Kankabj Prakásh,	...	
	Shám-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	
	Oudh Press	Bishan Lal ...	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Jáma-ul-Ahkám.	
	Bahár-i-Kashmír Press...	Pandit Shiam Narayan,	...	...	
	Najm-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Muhammad Yákúb Ali,	Kárnáma ...	...	
	Anwár-i-Muhámdi Press,	Muhammad Tégh Bahádur.	Rozánah Akhbár ...	...	
	Bahár-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Ghulám Muhammad Khan.	Mushír-i-Kaisar ...	...	
	Oudh Akhbár Press ...	Munshi Sheo Parshad, Manager.	Oudh Akhbár ...	...	
			Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb,	Vernacular Adventures.	
	Buddhi Parkáśa Press ...	Ditto	Buddhi Prakáśa ...	...	
	Tamannáí Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannáí Akhbár.	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press...	Saiyad Ábid Ali ...	Imámia Akhbár ...	...	
	Hadíqat-ul-Ilmi Press...	Sultán Ali Khan ...	Sitára-i-Hind ...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám Press,	Pandit Ikbál Shankar...	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám.	...	
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Musáhib Ali.	...	...	
	Asifi Press	Koer Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Áftáb-i-Álam-Táb Press,	Debi Parshad ...	...	Káyastha Patrika.	
	Durga Parshad Press ...	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Shigúfa-i-Gulzár Press...	Salik Ram ...	...	...	
	Ulvi Press	Saiyad Muhammad Ábid Ali.	...	...	
	Urdu Press	Muhammad Ashraf Ali,	...	...	
	Asna-Ashri Press ...	Saiyad Ábid Ali ...	...	...	
	Ghuncha-i-Hind Press...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Nádir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Latáfat Ali ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Núr Press ...	Ghulám Abbás ...	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Khwája Muhammad Wazír.	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Muhammadi Press,	Amánat Ali ...	...	...	
	Áína-i-Hidáyat Press ...	Saiyad Hidáyat-ul-láh,	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi Press...	Shaikh Husain Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jáfari Press ...	Muhammad Mehdi ...	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Oudh Press ...	Mathura Parshad and Oudh Bihari Lal.	...	...	
	Mashríq-ul-Anwár Press.	Chhote Lal ...	...	...	
	Faiz Rísán Press ...	Zámin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Jáma-ul-Akhláq Press...	Názim Ali ...	...	...	
	Fakhr-i-Álam Press ...	Naubat Rai, Káyastha,	...	...	
	Mahmúd Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Husain...	...	...	
	Islámí Press ...	Abdul Hakím ...	...	...	
	Parkásh Hind Press ...	Kali Charan ...	Buddhi Parkáśa ...	...	
	Mushír Press ...	Abdul Básit ...	...	...	
	Fidáí Press ...	Fidá Husain ...	...	...	
	Saiyadi Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Kalpámritabhúshaṇa Press.	Sheodat Singh ...	...	...	
	Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Partab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Abbási Asna-Ashri Press.	Mirzá Ágha Ján ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Oudh Commercial Press,	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	...	
	Asghari Press ...	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Mír Muhammadi Press,	Rahím Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bostán-i-Murtazawi Press.	Ghazanfar Husain ...	Akhbár-ul-Mominín.	...	
	Nisár-i-Hind Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Ghulám Jabbár.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	
	Lakshmi Prakáśa Káśí Khanda Press.	Raghunath Prasad ...	Akhbár-un-Nazm,	...	
	Rifáh-i-Qaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharma Sabhá Akhbár.	...	
	Sukhasamváda Press ...	Pandit Lachmi Parshad, Bráhman.	Sukhasamváda Akhbár.	...	
	Shaukat-i-Jáfari Press...	Saiyad Husain Jáfar ...	Shaukat-i-Jáfari Akhbár.	...	
	Mashrik-ul-Anwár Press,	Nádir Husain ...	Káyastha Upadesá,	...	
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	...	
	Káyastha Press ...	Ganga Bakhsh ...	Káyastha Akhbár,	...	
	Rozána Akhbár Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafúr.	Risála-i-Hámi-i-Islám.	The Kamar.	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	
	Farhat-Khez Press ...	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...	...	
	Salámat Press ...	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Qaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisár Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Pyámi-yár.	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjád ...	Akhbár-i-Mukhbir-i-Oudh.	...	
	Káśí Prakáśa Press ...	Het Ram	...	...	
	Dil-gudáz Press ...	Maulvi Tafazzul Husain,	...	Muhazzab.	
	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	The Royal Printing Press,	Mirza Alah Yár Bég ...	...	Pocket Diary.	
	Lá-sáni Press ...	Wájid Husain ...	...	...	
	N. N. Sivapuri Press ...	Pandit Shiam Nath ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Vinoda Press,	Mathura Prasad Varma.	...	...	
	Sírat-ul-Islám Press ...	Nádir Husain and Rasúl Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Ulvi Press,	Mír Tahawwar Ali ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Conference Press.	Sheo Gum Swami ...	...	...	
	Fáuq Káshi Press ...	Bhup Narayan ...	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Oudh Press ...	Taj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Self-Help Press ...	Bábu Biswa Nath Sen,	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Alí Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Guláb Singh Press ...	Guláb Singh ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Muhammad Ismáíl and Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Victor Press ...	Pandit Maharaj Kishen,	...	The Indian Graphic.	
	Ram Narayan Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ram Narayan Varma...	...	Vidyá Prakáśa. Indian Reformer.	
	Fáuq Bombay Press ...	Hazári Lal ...	...	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Mazhar Husain ...	...	...	
	Nayá Matba ...	Harcharan Das ...	...	...	
	Oudh Law Press ...	Akbar Husain ...	...	Raushaní.	
	Roshan Lal Bhargawa Press.	Roshan Lal ...	Adíb ...	...	
	Indian Light Press ...	Nannhe Khan ...	...	The Ittihád.	
	Ashhar-ul-Matábí Press,	Saiyad Muhammad Mustafá.	...	Guldasta-i-Intikháb.	
	Shams-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Najm-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Fakhr-ud-din Press ...	Fakhr-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Ibráhím ...	...	...	
	Emerald Press ...	Beni Madho Bose ...	...	...	
	Dín-i-Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Mehdi Husain.	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1898—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Lucknow—*(concluded).*	Islám-i-Muhammadi Press.	Amán Ali	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Báqari Press,	Báqar Husain ...	...	...	
	Imámia Press ...	Tasadduk Husain ...	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Lal Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Amírí Press ...	Saiyad Yusuf Husain ...	...	...	
	Mustafáí Press ...	Abdul Wájid Khan ...	...	...	
	Kádirí Press ...	Kádir Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Shaukat-i-Ahmadi Press,	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
	Lawá-i-Túr Press ...	Karim-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Girijá Bhushaṇa Press ...	Girja Bhushan Bhattacharji.	...	...	
	Dil-faréb Press ...	Saiyad Hádi Husain ...	...	Guldasta-i-Zabán.	
	Lucknow Printing Press,	Pandit Ram Ratan ...	...	...	
	Yusufi Press ...	Muhammad Yusuf ...	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Haidari Press...	Mirza Áshiq Ali Beg ...	...	...	
	Mujtabáí Press ...	Muhammad Abdul-láh,	...	...	
	Nafísi Press ...	Háfiz Khalíl-ur-Rahmán,	...	...	
	Mumtáz-ul-Matábî Press,	Shaikh Muhammad Mumtáz Husain.	...	...	
	Oudh Star Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Charu Chandra Ghosh...	...	Khum-Kadah-i-Sarshár.	
	Khurshéd Husain Press,	Saiyad Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Matla-ul-Anwár Press ...	Saiyad Muzaffar Husain,	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Faiz Press ...	Saiyad Asghar Husain and Saiyad Tasadduk Husain.	...	Intishár-ul-Sharáî.	
	Raunak-i-Islám Press ...	Saiyad Kázim Husain...	...	...	
	Nizámí Press ...	Muhammad Yásin ...	...	...	
	Swatantra Press ...	Baldeo Ram ...	Gujrátí Patriká and Swatantra.	...	
	Nigáristán Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Mirzá.	...	...	
	Jaina Press... ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	Bhárata Bhánu.	
	Rai Hara Nand Press ...	Rai Hara Nand ...	...	Jaina Samáchára.	
	Kaisari Press ...	Muhammad Hádi ...	...	...	
	Guru Prakáśa Káśí Press,	Hazári Lal ...	...	...	
	Riáz-i-Raza Press ...	Saiyad Razá Husain ...	...	...	
	Farógh-i-Lucknow Press	Sitla Sahay ...	Farógh-i-Lucknow.	...	
	Rahm-i-dil Press ...	Shankar Dayal ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Muhammad Sádiq Razá *alias* Saiyad Husain.	...	...	
	Ainah Press... ...	Muhammad Masíh-ul-láh.	Ainah Akhbár ...	...	
	Vidyá Vinoda Press ...	Krishna Baldeo Varma,	...	...	
	Indian Commercial Press,	Chandrika Prasad ...	...		
	Shams-o-Kamar Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Ali,	...		
	Faiz-i-Jáfari Press ...	Saiyad Ubbád Husain,	...		
	Káyastha Sadar Sabhá Hind Press.	Shankar Sahai ...	Káyastha Mutual Family Pension Fund News and Káyastha Conference Gazette.		
Unao,	Qaisar Press ...	Saiyad Yáqub Ali ...	...	...	
Rae Bareli.	Asoliar de Tierra Press,	Sháhzáda Shahdeo Singh,	...	...	
	Whish Press ...	Muhammad Abbás ...	...	...	
	Parmeshuri Press ...	Parmeshur Din ...	...	...	
	Nujúmi Press ...	Behari Lal ...	...	...	
Sítapur.	Subh-i-Sádiq Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Sádiq.	...	...	
Hardoi.	Murakka-i-Álam Press...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	Murakka-i-Álam.	
	Quin Press ...	Shiam Sundar ...	...	...	
	Satya Pracháraka Press,	Ichchha Ram ...	...	...	
Kheri.	Hindi Prabhá Press ...	Ram Lal	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1898—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
FYZABAD.	Graham Press ...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.	...	...	
	...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Messrs. C. C. Ghosh & Co.	...	...	
	Násiri Press... ...	Shaikh Samsám Ali ...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Hayát Press,	Muhammad Hayát Khan.	...	...	
	Náráyani Press ...	Naráyan Das and Ram Kishore.	...	...	
	Ayodhyá Press ...	Hon'ble Mahárája Partab Narayan Singh.	...	...	
GONDA.	Balrámpur Press ...	Balrámpur Court of Wards' estate.	...	...	
BAHRAICH.	Bahraich Press ...	Baldeo Das Gupta ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Siddíqí Press,	Muhammad Siddíq Khan, son of Rája Jang Bahadur Khan, C.I.E., Nánpára.	...	...	
	Khurshéd-i-Nánpára Press.	Maulvi Yahyá Ali ...	Khurshéd-i-Nánpára.	...	
	Press of Bábu Rahím Bakhsh.	Bábu Rahím Bakhsh ...	...	...	
BARA BANKI.	Hastings Press ...	Ihsán Ali	...	...	
SULTÁNPUR.	Jubilee Press ...	Lála Narotam Das ...	...	...	
PARTÁBGARH.	Hindustán Press ...	Ráni Rampal Singh ...	Hindustán, in English and Hindi.	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadí Press,	Saiyad Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	
	Dáí-ul-Khair Press ...	Khairát Ali, Teacher, Government High School, Partábgarh.	...	...	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kumaun.	Almora	5,453	76	5,120	4,927	10,047
2		Garhwál	5,629	72	4,842	4,810	9,652
3		Naini Tal	2,621	136	7,269	6,087	13,356
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	1,867	425	16,789	15,496	32,285
5		Moradabad	2,290·17	515	26,363	24,578	50,941
6		Bareilly	1,591	654	29,012	29,043	58,055
7		Pilibhít	1,371	354	12,349	11,138	23,487
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,755	524	20,992	18,140	39,132
9		Budaun	2,070·75	447	19,070	17,448	36,518
10	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	1,192·99	141	2,371	1,770	4,141
11		Saháranpur	2,221	451	19,508	16,486	35,994
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,660·23	465	12,984	11,864	24,848
13		Meerut	2,376·46	585	20,703	18,945	39,648
14		Bulandshahr	1,915·5	496	16,083	15,380	31,463
15		Aligarh	1,951	535	18,483	17,585	36,068
16	Agra.	Etah	1,813·10	387	15,069	14,213	29,282
17		Muttra	1,440·60	495	14,854	13,640	28,494
18		Farukhabad	1,720·80	499	19,586	17,444	37,030
19		Mainpuri	1,697	449	14,577	13,023	27,600
20		Agra	1,856	541	28,423	27,337	55,760
21		Etáwah	1,691·20	430	17,542	15,635	33,177
22	Lucknow.	Lucknow	976·96	792	21,538	18,070	39,608
23		Unao	1,779·32	536	22,901	18,102	41,003
24		Rae Bareli	1,751·21	592	28,377	23,859	52,236
25		Sitapur	2,251	479	21,656	18,261	39,917
26		Hardoi	2,324·50	479	32,293	25,555	57,848
27		Kheri	2,992	302	16,911	14,050	30,961
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	2,379·15	508	27,680	23,479	51,159
29		Fatehpur	1,633	428	21,833	16,685	38,518
30		Hamírpur	2,288	224	16,929	14,958	31,887
31		Bánda	3,060·10	231	19,741	16,844	36,585
32		Allahabad	2,839·6	540	37,251	30,411	67,662
33		Jalaun	1,564·71	253	12,350	11,317	23,667
34		Jhánsi	3,589	190	17,824	15,189	33,013
35	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	1,724·42	706	22,244	18,583	40,827
36		Gonda	2,879·91	507	36,214	26,528	62,742
37		Bahraich	2,685	373	18,006	14,776	32,782
38		Bara Banki	1,768	610	20,145	17,904	38,049
39		Sultánpur	1,708	630	22,815	21,023	43,838
40		Partábgarh	1,440	642	20,833	18,092	38,925
41	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur	4,596	651	60,714	46,826	107,540
42		Basti	2,793·10	639	32,925	25,951	58,876
43		Azamgarh	2,146	805	37,112	30,463	67,575
44	Benares.	Gházipur	1,392·4	73	16,089	13,063	29,152
45		Ballia	1,243	801	14,718	12,412	27,130
46		Benares	1,009·5	913	22,455	19,247	41,702
47		Mirzapur	5,223	222	33,279	27,660	60,939
48		Jaunpur	1,556	813	25,396	21,077	46,473
		Total for the Provinces ...	107,776·68	435	1,022,218	875,374	1,897,592

2.—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Almora	828	656	647	752	1,124
2		Garhwál	803	693	571	583	799
3		Naini Tal	1,223	864	1,033	1,042	1,102
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	2,762	1,876	2,635	3,001	3,038
5		Moradabad	3,924	3,054	3,354	3,402	3,586
6		Bareilly	2,966	2,235	2,586	3,130	2,889
7		Pilibhít	1,458	980	1,079	1,334	1,124
8		Sháhjahánpur	3,097	2,762	3,390	3,395	2,781
9		Budaun	3,253	2,954	3,298	3,539	2,639
10	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	385	311	285	343	402
11		Saháranpur	3,290	2,417	2,837	2,838	2,893
12		Muzaffarnagar	2,141	1,597	1,778	2,122	2,495
13		Meerut	3,273	2,164	2,444	3,026	3,246
14		Bulandshahr...	2,153	1,640	1,824	1,969	2,260
15		Aligarh	2,225	1,564	1,822	2,126	2,280
16	AGRA ...	Etah	1,774	1,655	1,933	2,285	2,111
17		Muttra	1,311	918	939	1,247	1,270
18		Farukhabad	2,481	2,308	2,800	3,193	2,952
19		Mainpuri	1,819	1,452	1,540	1,821	1,687
20		Agra	2,121	1,732	1,956	2,062	2,621
21		Etáwah	1,972	1,465	1,619	1,930	2,036
22	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	2,999	2,575	2,940	3,024	2,644
23		Unao	3,463	3,160	3,683	3,356	2,940
24		Rae Bareli	4,990	4,537	5,621	5,399	4,162
25		Sitapur	2,716	2,473	2,683	3,956	3,645
26		Hardoi	4,885	4,456	5,246	5,866	3,911
27		Kheri	2,324	1,949	2,291	3,138	2,916
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	3,463	2,993	3,352	3,505	3,428
29		Fatehpur	4,446	4,276	4,777	3,182	2,815
30		Hamírpur	2,586	1,869	1,751	1,103	1,527
31		Bánda	3,602	3,397	3,599	3,691	3,337
32		Allahabad	5,444	5,337	8,283	6,765	4,578
33		Jalaun	1,306	1,091	1,227	1,040	1,026
34		Jhánsi	3,365	2,845	2,548	1,772	1,864
35	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	3,571	2,861	3,041	2,908	2,677
36		Gonda	4,937	4,667	6,302	5,889	5,426
37		Bahraich	2,428	2,158	3,125	3,118	2,845
38		Bara Banki	2,428	2,210	2,878	3,514	3,796
39		Sultánpur	3,428	3,521	4,268	4,969	3,861
40		Partábgarh	2,967	3,553	4,445	3,913	3,385
41	GORAKHPUR ...	Gorakhpur	9,767	8,518	8,058	7,691	6,310
42		Basti	4,554	4,799	4,684	5,269	4,198
43		Azamgarh	5,134	4,753	4,686	4,527	3,914
44	BENARES ...	Gházipur	2,051	1,674	1,792	1,799	1,536
45		Ballia	1,829	1,448	1,547	1,549	1,833
46		Benares	2,409	2,303	2,906	3,291	3,024
47		Mirzapur	4,691	4,413	5,647	5,605	4,608
48		Jaunpur	2,914	2,842	4,081	4,884	3,991
		Total for the Provinces ...	143,956	125,975	145,831	149,863	135,532
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	3·07	2·68	3·11	3·19	2·89

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1897.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,151	1,088	932	783	779	617	690	10,047	1
1,020	909	1,157	983	848	631	655	9,652	2
934	784	756	898	1,476	1,832	1,412	13,356	3
1,762	1,534	1,830	2,601	4,159	3,824	3,263	32,285	4
2,311	2,347	3,095	5,426	8,508	7,086	4,848	50,941	5
2,240	2,192	2,742	4,736	13,374	12,031	6,934	58,055	6
915	952	1,101	2,478	5,228	3,882	2,956	23,487	7
2,026	2,160	3,612	4,379	5,363	3,456	2,711	39,152	8
2,056	2,049	2,280	3,101	4,700	3,339	3,310	36,518	9
297	323	302	334	380	450	329	4,141	10
2,363	2,144	2,254	3,140	4,156	4,043	3,619	35,994	11
2,025	1,625	1,675	1,963	2,452	2,647	2,328	24,848	12
3,046	2,627	2,829	3,906	4,795	4,383	3,909	39,648	13
2,356	1,998	2,209	3,115	4,551	4,267	3,121	31,463	14
2,389	2,301	2,582	3,781	5,831	5,411	3,756	36,068	15
1,802	1,743	1,819	2,603	4,211	4,413	2,933	29,282	16
1,693	1,234	1,429	3,394	5,973	5,516	3,570	28,494	17
2,235	2,191	2,392	2,778	5,024	4,879	3,797	37,030	18
1,513	1,362	1,424	1,965	3,886	4,400	4,731	27,600	19
2,951	2,644	4,186	7,780	12,485	9,261	5,961	55,760	20
1,898	1,600	2,242	3,103	6,427	5,426	3,459	33,177	21
2,373	3,786	4,702	4,044	4,335	3,396	2,790	39,608	22
2,233	2,683	3,108	3,963	5,306	3,794	3,314	41,003	23
3,055	3,049	3,774	4,238	5,025	4,496	3,890	52,236	24
3,182	2,900	3,343	4,408	4,093	3,617	2,901	39,917	25
3,286	4,868	6,364	5,367	6,018	4,507	3,074	57,848	26
2,230	2,261	2,663	2,989	3,104	2,615	2,481	30,961	27
3,176	3,262	3,404	4,445	7,903	7,100	5,128	51,159	28
2,523	1,876	2,050	2,714	3,721	3,421	2,717	38,518	29
2,556	1,952	3,400	4,589	5,081	3,391	2,082	31,887	30
2,544	1,848	1,845	2,862	3,359	3,569	2,932	36,585	31
4,740	3,901	4,148	5,585	5,641	6,188	7,052	67,662	32
1,454	1,741	2,455	3,704	3,877	2,755	1,991	23,667	33
2,221	2,175	3,008	3,520	3,856	3,240	2,599	33,013	34
2,199	3,285	4,490	3,808	4,837	3,787	3,363	40,827	35
4,574	5,507	7,064	5,615	4,965	4,275	3,521	62,742	36
2,637	2,690	3,101	3,031	2,559	2,520	2,570	32,782	37
3,246	3,639	3,790	3,078	3,445	2,901	3,124	38,049	38
2,624	2,761	3,033	3,145	4,488	4,332	3,408	43,838	39
2,145	1,999	2,394	3,234	3,449	4,178	3,263	38,925	40
6,282	9,572	12,262	10,668	11,481	9,397	7,534	107,540	41
4,467	5,009	4,619	4,376	5,692	5,412	5,797	58,876	42
4,054	6,729	8,678	7,992	6,797	5,758	4,553	67,575	43
2,058	2,633	3,109	3,589	3,112	2,884	2,915	29,152	44
1,905	2,812	3,285	3,035	2,715	2,278	2,894	27,130	45
2,961	3,467	4,513	4,266	4,747	4,630	3,185	41,702	46
4,010	4,448	5,311	5,530	6,248	5,496	4,932	60,939	47
3,141	3,584	4,027	3,938	4,600	4,493	3,978	46,473	48
120,859	130,244	156,788	180,980	235,060	206,224	166,280	1,897,592	
2·58	2·78	3·34	3·86	5·01	4·40	3·54	40·46	

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts (exclusive*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
1	Kumaun ...	Almora	416,868	...	66	7,108	1,595	4	9	131
2		Garhwál	407,818	...	10	6,822	2,410	15	27	117
3		Naini Tal	342,164	201	93	11,621	276	8	4	121
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	682,795	204	3,857	20,271	758	8	31	293
5		Moradabad	996,148	730	2,060	35,490	908	8	17	332
6		Bareilly	919,605	642	1,995	47,465	1,168	23	28	457
7		Pilibhít	451,309	1,531	352	17,702	146	9	16	190
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	824,739	1,674	2,645	26,414	379	35	116	443
9		Budaun	874,195	92	4,345	27,891	160	25	99	371
10	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	146,254	1	33	2,931	418	1	...	41
11		Saháranpur	853,376	168	373	28,880	192	5	22	285
12		Muzaffarnagar ...	736,288	...	377	22,343	78	13	28	225
13		Meerut	1,280,592	1	101	34,758	85	17	66	329
14		Bulandshahr... ...	879,807	5	120	27,374	130	10	28	279
15		Aligarh	914,074	47	852	26,674	1,048	25	40	344
16	Agra ...	Etah	661,328	7	2,031	18,169	184	14	49	265
17		Muttra	630,807	186	12	23,128	217	13	22	284
18		Farukhabad	768,030	27	1,007	30,003	270	16	149	378
19		Mainpuri	743,612	78	1,698	23,813	42	12	97	329
20		Agra	842,310	793	35	40,589	986	28	64	473
21		Etáwah	688,836	426	957	25,907	254	18	46	305
22	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	529,770	1,109	310	21,448	322	14	17	316
23		Unao	940,805	283	939	35,564	163	18	35	812
24		Rae Bareli	1,005,797	812	4,725	35,130	3,097	37	108	791
25		Sitapur	1,033,039	2,210	2,696	27,590	137	38	67	497
26		Hardoi	1,041,742	1,718	4,721	42,085	246	82	135	666
27		Kheri	903,615	1,058	1,541	25,677	143	30	34	421
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,045,916	684	85	33,752	719	32	103	548
29		Fatehpur	678,978	734	153	25,745	2,626	18	40	486
30		Hamírpur	501,409	1,464	103	24,123	1,714	38	122	312
31		Bánda	682,761	1,874	1,010	25,623	3,160	30	52	352
32		Allahabad	1,371,763	3,133	1,708	46,354	4,451	21	66	867
33		Jalaun	370,240	1,092	8	17,822	755	31	49	129
34		Jhánsi	608,052	948	47	18,682	2,779	40	126	306
35	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	1,124,549	452	1,274	28,558	362	17	45	686
36		Gonda	1,429,771	2,798	5,457	44,102	369	13	16	636
37		Bahraich	976,386	1,003	1,785	21,517	72	16	10	404
38		Bara Banki	1,104,707	1,108	1,593	24,884	197	11	18	462
39		Sultánpur	1,075,851	159	6,430	27,896	778	26	79	789
40		Partábgarh	924,974	301	4,316	18,968	1,723	25	86	674
41	Gorakhpur,	Gorakhpur	2,919,478	3,616	3,291	67,655	5,916	17	47	1,417
42		Basti	1,761,223	2,054	3,238	43,158	241	8	22	909
43		Azamgarh	1,679,264	649	3,368	50,842	1,641	37	154	1,706
44	Benares ...	Gházipur	979,783	239	372	23,602	129	12	33	425
45		Ballia	967,436	723	185	22,338	112	7	35	471
46		Benares	699,264	456	902	22,905	572	11	42	412
47		Mirzapur	1,054,324	1,262	4,903	39,268	1,557	22	54	696
48		Jaunpur	1,222,130	1,009	6,961	31,948	325	18	91	657
		Total for the Provinces (exclusive of Towns).	43,693,982	39,761	85,140	1,352,589	46,010	976	2,644	22,838

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of Towns) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897.

	10	11	12								13
RIES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
35	179	1,099	10,047	...	·16	17·05	3·82	·43	2·64	24·18	34·18	1
30	189	221	9,652	...	·02	16·73	5·91	·46	·54	23·67	34·26	2
40	173	306	12,670	·59	·27	33·96	·81	·50	·89	37·03	46·68	3
151	483	1,596	27,169	·30	5·65	29·69	1·11	·71	2·33	39·79	39·46	4
179	536	2,327	42,051	·73	2·07	35·63	·91	·54	2·33	42·21	41·30	5
183	691	1,720	53,681	·70	2·17	51·61	1·27	·75	1·87	58·37	39·50	6
62	277	447	20,455	3·39	·78	39·22	·32	·61	·99	45·32	41·36	7
122	716	4,003	35,831	2·03	3·21	32·03	·46	·87	4·85	43·45	39·34	8
172	667	1,264	34,419	·10	4·97	31·90	·18	·76	1·44	39·37	29·40	9
9	51	113	3,547	·01	·22	20·04	2·86	·35	·77	24·25	29·69	10
42	354	436	30,403	·20	·44	33·84	·22	·41	·51	35·63	38·41	11
22	288	332	23,418	...	·51	30·34	·10	·39	·45	31·80	32·98	12
40	452	217	35,614	...	·08	27·14	·07	·35	·17	27·81	31·82	13
31	348	1,226	29,203	...	·14	31·11	·15	·39	1·39	33·19	32·11	14
40	449	2,005	31,075	·05	·93	29·18	1·15	·49	2·19	34·00	28·44	15
42	370	6,725	27,486	·01	3·07	27·47	·28	·56	10·16	41·56	29·01	16
15	334	489	24,366	·29	·02	36·66	·34	·53	·77	38·63	26·37	17
59	602	1,443	33,352	·03	1·31	39·06	·35	·78	1·88	43·42	32·51	18
55	493	701	26,825	·10	2·28	32·02	·06	·66	·94	36·07	23·41	19
49	614	4,311	47,328	·94	·04	48·19	1·17	·73	5·12	56·19	31·18	20
56	425	3,275	31,244	·62	1·39	37·61	·37	·62	4·75	45·36	27·54	21
33	380	2,589	26,158	2·09	·59	40·48	·61	·72	4·89	49·38	31·38	22
70	935	2,278	40,162	·30	1·00	37·80	·17	·99	2·42	42·69	30·37	23
71	1,007	5,605	50,376	·80	4·70	34·93	3·08	1·00	5·57	50·08	31·32	24
141	743	4,480	37,856	2·14	2·60	26·71	·13	·72	4·34	36·64	32·27	25
124	1,007	2,905	52,682	1·65	4·53	40·40	·23	·97	2·79	50·57	31·87	26
143	628	1,914	30,961	1·17	1·70	28·41	·16	·69	2·12	34·26	42·16	27
94	777	7,020	43,037	·65	·08	32·27	·69	·74	6·71	41·15	30·92	28
86	630	7,016	36,904	1.08	·22	37·92	3·87	·93	10·33	54·35	31·78	29
85	557	3,053	31,014	2·92	·20	48·11	3·42	1·11	6·09	61·85	39·05	30
141	575	3,136	35,378	2·74	1·48	37·53	4·63	·84	4·59	51·82	30·59	31
156	1,110	4,948	61,704	2·28	1·24	33·79	3·24	·81	3·61	44·98	30·43	32
52	261	1,876	21,814	2·95	·02	48·14	2·04	·70	5·07	58·92	35·57	33
112	584	5,769	28,809	1·56	·08	30·72	4·57	·96	9·49	47·38	38·27	34
173	921	4,047	35,614	·40	1·13	25·39	·32	·82	3·60	31·67	31·48	35
231	895	7,390	61,011	1·96	3·82	30·84	·26	·62	5·17	42·67	36·91	36
228	658	7,150	32,185	1.03	1·83	22·04	·07	·67	7·32	32·96	36·91	37
97	588	8,569	36,939	1·00	1·44	22·52	·18	·53	7·76	33·44	34·25	38
167	1,061	7,514	43,838	·15	5·98	25·93	·72	·99	6·98	40·75	31·27	39
105	890	12,727	38,925	·32	4·67	20·51	1·86	·96	13·76	42·08	27·06	40
510	1,991	20,517	102,986	1·24	1·13	23·17	2·02	·68	7·03	35·27	29·38	41
224	1,163	8,283	58,137	1·17	1·84	24·50	·14	·66	4·70	33·01	31·43	42
244	2,141	6,362	65,003	·39	2·00	30·28	·98	1·27	3·79	38·71	28·66	43
74	544	1,554	26,440	·24	·38	24·09	·13	·55	1·59	26·98	25·93	44
103	616	2,310	26,284	·75	·19	23·09	·11	·64	2·39	27·17	25·79	45
99	564	3,231	28,630	·65	1·29	32·75	·82	·81	4·62	40·94	30·64	46
164	936	6,591	54,517	1·20	4·65	37·24	1·48	·89	6·25	51·71	32·26	47
180	946	3,302	44,491	·82	5·69	26·14	·26	·77	2·70	36·40	28·24	48
5,341	31,799	186,392	1,741,691	·91	1·95	30·95	1·05	·73	4·26	39·86	32·26	

4.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Towns (having a population of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
1	NAINI TAL ...	Káshipur	14,717	4	112	417	175	3	...	20
2	BIJNOR ...	Nagína	22,150	...	184	836	140	1	2	6
3		Najíbabad... ...	19,410	...	46	849	29	...	1	5
4		Bijnor	16,236	...	9	426	175	...	1	9
5		Sherkot	15,589	...	6	487	...	...	...	3
6		Chandpur	12,256	23	4	285	61	1	5	2
7		Kiratpur	14,823	...	88	429	20	...	1	5
8		Nehtor	10,811	...	28	343	8	1	...	7
9	MORADABAD ...	Moradabad ...	72,515	194	58	2,191	550	...	...	29
10		Sambhal	37,226	69	40	1,211	194	...	...	14
11		Amroha	35,094	16	64	902	190	...	...	7
12		Chandausi... ...	28,111	11	8	686	186	1	2	23
13		Sola Sarai	10,304	10	50	487	24	1	...	9
14	BAREILLY ...	Bareilly	107,785	16	28	2,547	485	2	3	27
15		Aonla	13,559	...	15	636	19	...	1	3
16	PILIBHÍT ...	Pilibhít	33,799	28	4	2,980	1	1	...	6
17	SHÁHJAHÁNPUR.	Tilhar	17,265	49	42	691	34	...	...	3
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	194	18	1,371	185	...	1	32
19	BUDAUN ...	Budaun	35,372	...	39	1,211	36	...	...	11
20		Sahaswan	15,601	...	57	369	52	...	1	2
21	DEHRA DÚN ...	Dehra	21,881	...	1	388	128	...	...	7
22	SAHÁRANPUR...	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	2	10	1,041	108	1	...	17
23		Saháranpur ...	63,194	1	6	2,119	28	2	1	34
24		Deoband	19,250	...	7	699	16	...	...	6
25		Gangoh	12,007	...	...	410	1	...	...	3
26		Roorkee	14,291	...	2	518	12	...	...	8
27		Manglaur	10,037	...	2	372	1	...	...	1
28	MUZAFFARNAGAR.	Kairana	18,420	...	3	538	1	...	...	4
29		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	...	838	...	1	1	9
30	MEERUT ...	Meerut	73,637	1	...	2,176	36	2	...	17
31		Hápur	14,977	...	...	618	1	...	1	4
32		Sardhana	12,059	...	...	300	1	1	...	...
33		Gháziabad... ...	10,193	...	...	419	3	1	...	5
34	BULANDSHAHR.	Khurja	26,349	...	12	676	5	...	1	10
35		Sikandrabad ...	15,231	...	...	472	2	...	...	4
36		Bulandshahr ...	16,931	...	...	463	68	...	1	18
37		Shikárpur	11,596	...	1	320	...	...	2	3
38	ALIGARH ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,485	11	16	1,462	380	7	2	32
39		Háthras	39,181	36	...	1,002	374	...	...	8
40		Atrauli	15,408	...	22	319	71	1	...	4
41		Sikandra Rao ...	13,024	...	4	423	7	...	...	3
42	ETAH ...	Kásganj	16,050	...	11	375	7	2	2	2
43		Soron	11,265	1	...	252	5	1	...	3
44		Jalesar	13,420	1	...	803	...	...	1	4
45	MUTTRA ...	Muttra	51,003	145	...	1,794	174	1	...	40
46		Brindaban... ...	31,611	9	1	1,277	10	1	1	4
47	FARUKHABAD,	Farukhabad-Fatehgarh.	73,009	18	7	2,934	28	1	2	19
48		Kanauj	17,648	2	15	496	17	...	...	6
49	MAINPURI ...	Mainpuri	18,551	29	1	708	8	1	3	8
50	AGRA ...	Agra	146,208	98	1	5,733	434	1	1	35
51		Firozabad	15,278	45	1	576	32	...	1	5
52	ETÁWAH ...	Etáwah	38,793	18	15	1,120	199	...	1	23

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

10,000 *or upwards) and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897:

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Numbers.
2	25	53	686	·27	·81	28·33	11·89	1·70	3·60	46·61	55·99	1
3	12	86	1,258	...	8·31	37·74	6·32	·54	3·88	56·79	48·31	2
4	10	80	1,014	...	2·37	43·74	1·49	·51	4·12	52·24	46·11	3
3	13	161	784	...	·55	26·24	10·78	·80	9·92	48·29	41·27	4
2	5	25	523	...	·38	31·24	...	·32	1·60	33·55	37·53	5
...	8	76	457	1·88	·33	23·25	4·98	·65	6·20	37·29	42·35	6
3	9	94	640	...	5·94	28·94	1·35	·61	6·34	43·18	40·14	7
1	9	52	440	...	2·59	31·73	·74	·83	4·81	40·70	42·18	8
1	30	1,125	4,148	2·67	·80	30·21	7·58	·41	15·51	57·20	40·91	9
4	18	157	1,689	1·85	1·07	32·53	5·21	·48	4·22	45·37	33·74	10
...	7	86	1,265	·45	1·82	25·70	5·41	·20	2·45	36·05	36·05	11
3	29	243	1,163	·39	·28	24·40	6·62	1·03	8·64	41·37	35·18	12
3	13	·41	625	·97	4·85	47·26	2·32	1·26	3·98	60·66	* ...	13
4	36	567	3,679	·15	·26	23·63	4·50	·33	5·26	34·13	23·50	14
...	4	21	695	...	1·10	46·90	1·40	·29	1·55	51·26	38·79	15
3	10	9	3,032	·83	·12	88·17	·03	·29	·27	89·71	36·59	16
1	4	144	964	2·84	2·43	40·02	1·97	·23	8·34	55·83	38·23	17
5	38	531	2,337	2·52	·23	17·81	2·40	·49	6·90	30·36	30·27	18
...	11	107	1,404	...	1·10	34·24	1·02	·31	3·02	39·69	29·23	19
2	5	212	695	...	3·65	23·65	3·33	·32	13·59	44·55	41·79	20
...	7	70	594	...	·04	17·73	5·85	·32	3·20	27·15	28·11	21
2	20	94	1,275	·07	·34	35·74	3·71	·59	3·23	43·78	37·11	22
...	37	15	2,206	·01	*·09	33·53	·44	·58	·25	34·91	33·66	23
1	7	45	774	...	·36	36·31	·83	·36	2·34	40·21	51·12	24
...	3	...	414	...	...	34·15	·08	·25	...	34·48	42·31	25
...	8	3	543	...	·14	36·25	·84	·56	·21	38·00	35·83	26
...	1	3	379	...	·20	37·06	·10	·10	·30	37·76	43·43	27
...	4	31	577	...	·16	29·21	·05	·22	1·68	31·32	34·58	28
1	12	3	853	...	...	46·13	...	·66	·16	46·95	36·06	29
1	20	397	2,630	·01	...	29·55	·49	·27	5·39	35·71	31·19	30
1	6	6	631	...	...	41·26	·07	·40	·40	42·13	42·00	31
1	2	...	303	...	...	24·88	·08	·16	...	25·13	35·82	32
...	6	42	470	...	...	41·11	·29	·59	4·12	46·11	38·75	33
...	11	99	803	...	·45	25·65	·19	·42	3·76	30·47	36·28	34
...	4	1	479	...	...	30·99	·13	·26	·06	31·45	40·57	35
...	19	97	647	...	...	27·34	4·02	1·12	5·73	38·21	44·18	36
1	6	4	331	...	·09	27·59	...	·52	·34	28·54	33·03	37
5	46	558	2,473	·18	·26	23·78	6·18	·75	9·07	40·22	40·69	38
...	8	69	1,489	·92	...	25·57	9·54	·20	1·76	38·00	32·26	39
...	5	130	547	...	1·43	20·70	4·61	·32	8·44	35·50	34·01	40
1	4	46	484	...	·30	32·48	·54	·31	3·53	37·16	25·95	41
...	6	105	504	...	·68	23·36	·44	·37	6·54	31·40	26·35	42
2	6	91	355	·09	...	22·37	·44	·53	8·08	31·51	32·22	43
1	6	127	937	·07	...	59·84	...	·45	9·46	69·82	31·44	44
5	46	553	2,712	2·84	...	35·17	3·41	·90	10·84	53·17	40·58	45
3	9	110	1,416	·28	·03	40·40	·32	·28	3·48	44·79	34·20	46
1	23	58	3,068	·25	·09	40·19	·38	·31	·79	42·02	42·56	47
3	9	71	610	·11	·85	28·10	·96	·51	4·02	34·56	31·11	48
...	12	17	775	1·56	·05	38·16	·43	·65	·92	41·78	30·78	49
...	37	1,332	7,635	·67	·01	39·21	2·97	·25	9·11	52·22	33·01	50
...	6	137	797	2·95	·06	37·70	2·09	·39	8·97	52·17	39·99	51
...	24	557	1,933	·46	·39	28·87	5·13	·62	14·36	49·83	42·09	52

* Created in 1894.

4.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in th eTowns (having a population of* 10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
53	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	244,393	465	43	9,993	629	9	7	104
54	Unao ...	Unao ...	12,831	2	...	513	246	...	...	12
55	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	74	22	703	330	...	2	23
56		Jais ...	11,926	...	9	243	39	1	3	11
57	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	13,773	68	3	389	64	...	1	5
58		Laharpur ...	11,452	1	3	356	1	...	...	2
59		Sitapur ...	17,149	47	51	504	68	...	...	8
60	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	20,153	27	53	825	109	4	5	10
61		Sandíla ...	16,813	158	1	1,035	275	1	...	40
62		Mallawan ...	11,894	27	29	509	12	...	1	9
63		Bilgrám ...	11,457	21	87	414	74	...	...	13
64		Hardoi ...	11,152	48	27	479	513	1	5	7
65	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	163,779	94	14	6,487	120	1	1	34
66	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	20,179	170	1	552	442	...	3	23
67	Hamírpur ...	Ráth ...	12,311	8	1	591	126	2	2	4
68	Bánda ...	Bánda ...	23,071	45	4	757	148	2	4	20
69	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	162,895	70	7	4,417	573	11	7	40
70	Jalaun ...	Kálpi ...	12,713	71	...	414	124	1	1	5
71		Kunch ...	13,408	40	...	731	161	6	6	5
72	Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi ...	44,544	39	...	1,710	154	8	10	16
73		Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	26	4	885	13	2	5	7
74		Lalitpur ...	11,348	6	1	343	36	...	...	7
75	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad-Ajudhia ...	72,686	121	33	3,262	253	1	3	28
76		Tánda ...	19,724	66	7	823	45	...	...	2
77	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	14,609	47	9	723	40	...	...	8
78		Balrámpur ...	14,849	60	24	455	36	1	...	4
79	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	24,046	15	3	469	5	...	...	8
80	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	14,432	21	1	214	135	...	...	10
81		Rudauli ...	11,767	14	11	382	18	...	...	8
82	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,421	80	15	428	66	...	...	6
83		Gorakhpur ...	63,158	281	64	1,687	511	1	...	121
84	Basti ...	Minhdawal ...	10,991	6	1	340	2	...	...	1
85		Basti ...	13,630	1	16	252	3	...	1	4
86	Azamgarh ...	Mubarakpur ...	14,372	76	7	428	25	...	...	1
87		Azamgarh ...	19,442	105	20	694	71	...	...	23
88		Mau ...	15,547	26	59	541	120	1	2	4
89	Gházipur ...	Gházipur ...	44,970	104	...	2,414	23	1	...	17
90	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	16,372	23	9	417	2	...	...	8
91		Sahtawar ...	11,519	...	1	308	...	...	...	2
92	Benares ...	Benares ...	211,586	357	106	6,916	1,919	2	3	74
93		Rámnagar ...	11,093	101	9	470	14	...	...	5
94	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur-Bindhachal,	84,130	240	151	3,359	510	3	5	30
95		Ahraura ...	11,631	16	24	565	5	1	2	4
96		Chunár ...	11,423	27	33	390	27	1	...	6
97	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,819	122	86	1,745	4	...	...	18
		Total of Towns ...	3,210,809	4,447	1,987	111,127	12,812	96	118	1,366
		Total for the Provinces,	46,904,791	44,208	87,127	1,463,716	58,822	1,072	2,762	24,204

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

or upwards) and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1897—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
12	132	2,188	13,450	1·90	·18	40·89	2·57	·54	8·95	55·03	42·47	53
...	12	68	841	·15	...	39·98	19·17	·94	5·30	65·54	36·47	54
...	25	268	1,422	3·94	1·17	37·40	17·55	1·33	14·26	75·65	35·91	55
...	15	132	438	...	·75	20·37	3·27	1·26	11·07	36·73	31·36	56
3	9	94	627	4·94	·22	28·24	4·65	·65	6·82	45·52	40·59	57
1	3	15	379	·09	·26	31·09	·09	·25	1·31	33·09	43·92	58
7	15	370	1,055	2·74	2·97	29·39	3·96	·87	21·57	61·52	41·93	59
4	23	75	1,112	1·34	2·63	40·94	5·41	1·14	3·72	55·18	37·36	60
1	42	20	1,531	9·40	·06	61·56	16·36	2·49	1·19	91·06	43·48	61
1	11	16	604	2·27	2·44	42·79	1·01	·92	1·34	50·78	38·84	62
2	15	103	714	1·83	7·59	36·13	6·46	1·31	8·99	62·32	38·49	63
7	20	118	1,205	4·30	2·42	42·95	46·00	1·79	10·58	108·05	42·32	64
1	37	1,370	8,122	·57	·08	39·61	·73	·22	8·36	49·59	43·82	65
...	26	423	1,614	8·42	·05	27·35	21·90	1·29	20·96	79·98	37·66	66
...	8	139	873	·65	·08	48·00	10·23	·65	11·29	70·91	46·38	67
1	27	226	1,207	1·95	·17	32·81	6·41	1·17	9·79	52·32	35·41	68
5	63	828	5,958	·43	·04	27·11	3·52	·39	5·08	36·57	28·13	69
...	7	119	735	5·58	...	32·56	9·75	·55	9·36	57·81	35·40	70
2	19	167	1,118	2·98	...	54·52	12·01	1·42	12·45	83·38	40·80	71
2	36	274	2,213	·87	...	38·39	3·46	·81	6·15	49·68	36·32	72
...	14	177	1,119	1·32	·20	44·98	·66	·71	9·00	56·87	45·03	73
1	8	478	872	·53	·09	30·22	3·17	·70	42·12	76·84	51·02	74
9	41	434	4,144	1·66	·45	44·88	3·48	·56	5·97	57·01	47·13	75
1	3	125	1,069	3·35	·35	41·72	2·28	·15	6·34	54·20	36·86	76
2	10	197	1,026	3·22	·62	49·49	2·74	·68	13·48	70·23	41·99	77
1	6	124	705	4·04	1·62	30·64	2·42	·40	8·35	47·48	39·46	78
4	12	93	597	·62	·12	19·50	·21	·50	3·87	24·83	32·23	79
...	10	216	597	1·45	·07	14·83	9·35	·69	14·97	41·37	40·12	80
...	8	80	513	1·19	·93	32·46	1·53	·68	6·80	43·60	36·12	81
1	7	82	678	7·00	1·31	37·47	5·78	·61	7·18	59·36	37·12	82
8	130	1,203	3,876	4·45	1·01	26·71	8·09	2·06	19·05	61·37	39·12	83
1	2	37	388	·54	·09	30·93	·18	·18	3·37	35·30	31·75	84
2	7	72	351	·07	1·17	18·49	·22	·51	5·28	25·75	24·28	85
1	2	33	571	5·29	·49	29·78	1·74	·14	2·29	39·73	23·52	86
...	23	198	1,111	5·40	1·03	35·69	3·65	1·18	10·18	57·14	35·95	87
4	11	133	890	1·67	3·79	34·80	7·72	·71	8·55	57·24	42·58	88
1	19	152	2,712	2·31	...	53·68	·51	·42	3·38	60·31	40·54	89
...	8	58	517	1·40	·55	25·47	·12	·49	3·54	31·58	33·47	90
...	2	18	329	...	·09	26·74	...	·17	1·56	28·56	30·26	91
4	83	3,024	12,405	1·69	·50	32·69	9·07	·39	14·29	58·63	46·64	92
...	5	68	667	9·10	·81	42·37	1·26	·45	6·13	60·13	37·95	93
3	41	819	5,120	2·85	1·79	39·93	6·06	·49	9·73	60·86	36·49	94
...	7	83	700	1·37	2·06	48·58	·43	·60	7·14	60·18	*...	95
4	11	114	602	2·36	2·89	34·14	2·36	·96	9·98	52·70	31·69	96
2	20	5	1,982	2·85	2·01	40·75	·09	·47	·12	46·29	33·84	97
171	1,751	23,777	155,901	1·38	·62	34·61	3·99	·54	7·40	48·55	37·63	
5,512	33,550	210,169	1,897,592	·94	1·86	31·21	1·25	·71	4·48	40·46	32·63	

* Created in 1894.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897.

Population of the Provinces.		Dispensaries.	*Number open on 31st December 1896.*			Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	*Number open on the last day of the year.*			Remarks.
			North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.			North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces ...	34,254,254	I.—State	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	
Oudh	12,650,831	II.—Local Rate Fund or District Board Dispensaries.	200	68	268	* 4	...	203	69	272	* Haria in the Basti district, Motipur in the Bahraich district, Bansdih in the Ballia district, Rajpur in the Dehra Dún district.
		III.—Private, A ...	19	19	38	† 1	‡ 1	18	20	38	† Female Dispensary, Sultánpur. ‡ Gohna Female Dispensary in the Aligarh district.
		III.—State-aided, B ...	32	10	42	§ 1	...	33	10	43	§ Female Dispensary, Nagína in the Bijnor district.
Total ...	46,905,085	Total ...	253	97	350	6	1	256	99	‖ 355	

‖ The number 355 includes 14 Private and 10 Mission Dispensaries.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—*Abstract Return of the Principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897.

Name of Disease.		Total number of persons treated, indoor and out-door.	IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.									Remarks.
			NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						SURGICAL OPERATIONS.			
			In-door.					*Out-door.*	*Patients.*			
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
GENERAL DISEASES	1. Small-pox	639										
	2. Cholera	3,585										
	3. Dysentery	104,439										
	4. Malarial fevers	713,032										
	5. Primary syphilis	24,245										
	6. Secondary ditto	26,864										
	7. Gonorrhœa	37,903										
	8. Scurvy	1,621										
	9. Worms	83,148										
	10. Debility and anæmia	41,401										
	11. Rheumatic affections	140,322										
	12. Tuberculous diseases	5,353										
	13. Leprosy	4,669										
	14. All other general diseases	77,057										
LOCAL DISEASES	15. Diseases of the nervous system	77,188										
	16. Ditto eye	302,319										
	17. Ditto ear	176,051										
	18. Ditto nose	18,744										
	19. Ditto circulatory system	3,074										
	20. Ditto lungs	21,101	56,936	34,861	9,569	5,790	4,514	3,635,480	159,238	4,182	443	1,249	
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	219,536										
	22. Diarrhœa	97,308										
	23. Dyspepsia	152,984										
	24. Diseases of the liver	11,402										
	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	257,272										
	26. Diseases of the spleen	29,703										
	27. Other diseases of the lymphatic system	24,647										
	28. Goitre	35,354										
	29. Diseases of the urinary system	16,171										
	30. Soft chancre	9,005										
	31. Other diseases of the generative system	47,433										
	32. Diseases of the organs of locomotion	15,657										
	33. Ditto connective tissue	145,046										
	34. Ulcers	278,018										
	35. Other diseases of the skin	383,355										
	36. All other local diseases	11,482										
	37. General injuries	4,102										
	38. Local ditto	85,522										
	39. Poisons	5,664										
	Total	3,692,416	56,936	34,861	9,569	5,790	4,514	3,635,480	159,238	4,182	443	1,249	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the classes and sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897.

Total treated during the year.				Classes.					Daily attendance.							
				A.	*B.*	*C.*	*D.*	*E.*	*Average number.*				*Ratio per cent. of—*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2,070,370	753,856	868,190	3,692,416	2,240	6,865	2,355,965	1,167,220	160,126	13,155·19	5,514·90	5,974·06	24,644·15	53·38	22·38	24·24	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897.

1	2									
	INCOME.									
	a.	*b.*								
		From Government.								
		As salaries.								
Provinces.	Cash balance on 1st January 1897.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,75,828 15 11	2,23,729 8 7	18,384 0 4	3,981 4 9	42,790 2 9	4,135 8 3	51 7 9	8,791 4 4	3,01,863 4 9

1	2									
	INCOME—*(concluded)*.									
	c.		*d.*	*e.*	*f.*		*g.*	*h.*	*i.*	*j.*
	From Local or other Funds.				*Subscriptions.*					
Provinces.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	77,833 13 1	59,968 7 4	38,568 3 0	95,500 0 0	16,334 4 5	86,007 6 8	10,698 2 6	2,483 0 4	63,376 3 10	10,28,461 13 10

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897—(concluded).

1	3									
	EXPENDITURE.									
	a.								*b.*	
	ON ESTABLISHMENT.									
	PAID BY GOVERNMENT.				PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.					
	As salaries.				*As salaries.*					
Provinces.	Medical officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		On bazár medicines.	
			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,23,729 8 7	320 6 1	17,068 6 3	995 4 0	26,078 5 1	7,077 0 1	44,973 11 2	48,897 2 9	20,242 9 8	

1	3						4	5	6
	EXPENDITURE—*(concluded)*.								
	c.	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
Provinces.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1897.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh	55,162 8 9	57,461 4 5	71,216 7 5	58,865 4 7	1,29,500 0 0	7,61,587 14 10	2,66,873 15 0	0 1 6	47·76

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1897-98.

Number.	Circle and District.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		Revaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	First Circle.								Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	7	10,165	5,868	5,021	4,297	2,209	43·00	1,299 5 9
2	Saháranpur ...	16	24,642	22,991	22,108	1,651	1,337	23·41	2,129 8 9
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	25,263	24,948	22,759	315	148	29·64	2,353 12 0
4	Meerut ...	27	45,196	44,558	42,381	638	374	30·73	3,603 6 3
5	Bulandshahr ...	18	35,184	34,978	33,335	206	82	35·18	2,476 5 1
6	Aligarh ...	16	32,494	31,859	30,322	635	338	29·39	2,864 4 7
7	Muttra ...	14	19,616	19,490	18,490	126	72	26·02	2,165 2 3
8	Agra ...	17	26,684	26,564	24,165	120	52	24·12	2,963 15 4
9	Farukhabad ...	12	18,487	17,885	16,552	602	358	19·69	1,792 13 4
10	Mainpuri ...	13	20,626	20,448	18,202	178	54	23·95	1,675 12 0
11	Etáwah ...	13	22,877	22,681	20,868	196	101	28·82	1,672 11 2
12	Etah ...	16	26,445	26,312	24,010	133	52	34·27	2,221 6 2
13	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	7,315	6,044	5,364	1,271	643	24·90	660 0 0
14	Bijnor ...	18	19,578	19,376	17,310	202	126	21·96	2,550 6 10
15	Moradabad ...	17	25,668	25,592	23,845	76	25	20·24	2,814 13 0
16	Budaun ...	19	32,342	31,550	27,890	792	370	30·54	2,456 10 8
17	Bareilly ...	18	33,670	33,513	29,467	157	56	28·36	2,468 13 8
18	Sháhjahánpur ...	16	23,539	22,520	19,581	1,019	573	21·93	2,156 10 6
19	Pilibhít ...	9	14,365	14,303	12,548	62	23	25·91	1,310 11 10
20	Cawnpore ...	17	28,626	27,913	26,162	713	632	22·15	2,703 7 1
21	Fatehpur ...	13	18,438	18,425	15,853	13	6	22·68	1,863 6 4
22	Bánda ...	17	13,199	11,626	10,410	1,573	1,399	16·73	2,145 6 5
23	Allahabad ...	25	31,851	31,674	26,775	177	104	17·51	4,192 13 6
24	Hamírpur ...	12	12,818	10,564	9,928	2,254	1,898	23·02	1,519 10 6
25	Jhánsi ...	24	12,684	12,105	11,236	579	443	17·08	3,022 7 6
26	Jalaun ...	13	11,695	9,026	7,971	2,669	1,251	23·27	1,881 3 3
27	Garhwál Hills ...	10	28,567	10,854	10,666	17,713	13,921	60·29	1,556 8 1
	Total, 1st Circle ...	417	622,034	583,667	533,219	38,367	26,647	25·65	60,521 7 7
	Second Circle.								
28	Almora ...	11	31,563	14,454	13,805	17,109	8,610	53·77	1,677 7 6
29	Naini Tal ...	16	12,930	8,965	8,110	3,965	2,410	29·48	2,161 2 0
30	Lucknow ...	26	29,174	28,573	25,824	601	328	33·79	4,948 1 1
31	Unao ...	11	22,137	22,137	19,973	...	...	20·94	1,343 1 5
32	Bara Banki ...	16	22,368	22,176	18,058	192	145	16·09	1,564 11 6
33	Sitapur ...	28	52,365	50,616	45,572	1,749	1,332	43·61	3,107 11 10
34	Hardoi ...	27	50,334	49,668	43,872	666	506	39·86	2,264 3 6
35	Kheri ...	19	24,761	24,741	21,686	20	12	24·01	1,898 11 11
36	Fyzabad ...	26	38,184	37,336	31,442	848	521	26·26	2,861 4 3
37	Bahraich ...	19	25,079	24,688	20,635	391	216	20·84	2,751 12 7
38	Gonda ...	27	48,521	48,237	42,582	284	169	29·30	2,419 3 8
39	Rae Bareli ...	18	29,344	29,125	23,366	219	166	22·70	1,387 11 3
40	Sultánpur ...	15	24,909	24,775	22,213	134	118	20·76	1,425 7 5
41	Partábgarh ...	15	26,443	26,283	22,524	160	65	24·42	1,785 6 2
42	Gorakhpur ...	37	77,006	76,644	69,176	362	130	23·15	4,762 3 2
43	Basti ...	29	55,975	55,946	48,307	29	21	27·06	2,789 5 7
44	Azamgarh ...	22	37,509	37,278	32,659	231	96	18·95	2,367 13 4
45	Jaunpur ...	19	30,591	30,470	26,715	121	70	21·17	2,267 11 8
46	Mirzapur ...	23	40,357	40,174	34,726	183	179	30·05	2,652 15 7
47	Benares ...	15	27,193	27,007	25,120	186	88	27·34	2,608 9 7
48	Gházipur ...	15	30,381	30,166	28,417	215	97	27·82	2,110 1 3
49	Ballia ...	15	25,502	25,489	24,384	13	8	24·51	1,891 12 9
	Total, 2nd Circle ...	449	762,626	734,948	649,176	27,678	15,287	26·25	53,046 9 0
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCES.	866	1,384,660	1,318,615	1,182,395	66,045	41,934	25·97	*1,13,568 0 7

In calculating the percentages shown in this statement the cases, the results of which are not known, have been deducted from the totals (*vide* G. G. O. No. 652, dated 24th March 1898).

* This does not include office establishment, the cost of which is Rs. 17,674-13-0.

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